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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 8-13 (46-55). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 11-14 (52-57). BRUSSELS: Slight. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 0-16 (32-61). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 3-11 (37-52)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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| Abu Dhabi | 5.50 Dirh | Great Britain | 25 P. | Netherlands | 1.75 Fior |
| Algeria | 4.00 Din. | Greece | 25 Dr. | Nigeria | 70 K. |
| Austria | 12 S. | India | Rs. 10 | Norway | 3.25 N.Kr. |
| Bahrain | 0.500 Din | Iran | 95 Rials | Oman | 0.540 Rial |
| Belgium | 23 B.Fr. | Israel | IL30.00 | Portugal | 25 Esc. |
| Canada | C$0.95 | Italy | 600 Lire | Qatar | 5.00 Rials |
| Cyprus | 300 Mils | Kenya | Sh. 9.25 | Saudi Arabia | 4.25 Rials |
| Denmark | 3.75 D.Kr. | Kuwait | 350 Fils | Spain | 50 Ptas. |
| Dubai | 5.50 Dirh. | Lebanon | 83.00 | Sweden | 3.00 S.Kr. |
| Egypt | 70 P. | Libya | LDn. 0.25 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Eire | 30 P. | Luxembourg | 23 L.Fr. | Tunisia | 1.25 Din |
| Finland | 3.00 F.M. | Madeira | 27.5 Esc. | Turkey | T.L. 37.50 |
| France | 3 F. | Malta | 22 Cents | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $0.35 |
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# No SALT Debate This Year, Says Senate Leader

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — ate Majority Leader Robert d, D-W.Va., today formally an- nced that there will be no SALT te this year, a symbolic admis- that could become a prognosis next year as well.

he U.S.-Soviet treaty now pass- nto the season of presidential tics. Whether the Senate will be ing to deal with it under those ditions remains to be seen.

ome SALT supporters insist the treaty still has reasonable pects in the Senate, but others been disheartened. Even the mists say that President Carter aced an extraordinary run of l luck and good political man- nent to salvage the treaty.

nce the Senate recess last Aug- the treaty's prospects have ned appreciably. The pool of cided senators from which a thirds majority of 67 would to be built has shrunk substan- y as a growing number have in- ed their opposition to the pact.

careful count of the Senate to- suggests there are 53-55 votes he treaty, 27-30 against, and 15- ndecided. The majority leader, eful headcounter, has to realize finding enough senators to cre- he necessary majority of 67 will be extremely difficult. Some SALT supporters say it would be impossible to do now.

The best hope of getting SALT before the Senate and then finding 67 senators to support it would be a triumphal ending to the crisis in Iran, according to both Senate sources and administration officials. "That's what they need," one Senate source observed.

An ambignous or politically damaging outcome in Iran could contribute to a mood of uncertainty about the U.S. standing in the world, which has already been working to SALT's disadvantage in the Senate.

Whatever the outcome in Iran, it could lead to a national reassessment of the U.S. position in the world and many senators could take the position that SALT should be set aside during such a reassessment.

The most determined opponents of SALT-2 in the Senate have long regarded delay as their ally. Some of them have been predicting that the Senate vote on the treaty will simply be delayed indefinitely, a prospect that now seems more real even to treaty supporters.

"The pressures are going to be awfully strong to go over into 1981," one conservative Republican predicted today. Last August, the same senator predicted that SALT-2 would win Senate approval this year.

That prediction was made at the end of initial hearings on the treaty in the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees, when it appeared to many in the Senate that momentum was building behind the treaty. The flap over Soviet troops in Cuba a few weeks later undid that momentum, and pro-SALT forces have never really recovered.

According to senior White House officials, President Carter is aware of the unfavorable alignment of forces in the Senate now, but wants to press ahead with the treaty de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

THE NEWS GETS HOME — Citizens in Zimbabwe Rhodesia buy newspapers reporting the cease-fire accord between the government and the guerrillas. In Washington, the U.S. Senate voted to lift its trade sanctions after a British governor arrives to take control. Story: Page 2.

# Moderates in Iran Protest New Law, Seize TV Station

## *Vance Plans Initiative In Europe*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — President Carter will send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to four European countries next week to seek support for U.S. diplomatic initiatives in the Iran crisis, the State Department announced today.

Mr. Vance will meet with officials in Britain, France, Italy and West Germany "to solicit their views on the situation," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d. A high-level State and Treasury Department mission was sent to Europe today for discussions in the same four countries, as well as Switzerland.

Since Mr. Vance will see many of the same officials only a few days later at a NATO meeting in Brussels, the hastily arranged stops indicated new moves against Iran were under consideration.

Mr. Vance is scheduled to leave Washington Sunday, visit London and Paris on Monday, and Rome and Bonn on Tuesday.

Hodding Carter said "no dramatic changes are expected" from the Vance trip. He said that Mr. Vance wanted the allies' views about "diplomatic initiatives we are undertaking and plan to undertake . . . I do not want to try to itemize what he is going to do."

White House officials said the United States would not ask its European allies to stop accepting Iranian oil as the United States has, but they may be asked to stop shipping spare military parts to Iran or to deny landing rights to Iranian aircraft at European airports.

President Carter told congressmen at a White House dinner last night that every few days he will "turn the screws a little tighter" on Iran, some of the legislators reported.

They said that the president stressed economic and diplomatic steps to win the freedom of the 50 Americans being held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said today that the president spoke mainly about actions already taken and "in process," rather than laying out prospective moves.

Two high-level U.S. economic teams dispatched to Europe for discussions on the Iranian crisis met today with officials in Bonn, West Berlin and London, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. The two groups also will visit Paris, Rome and Bern.

In London Robert Carswell, deputy secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and Robert Mundheim, general counsel to the Treasury, saw Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe.

In Bonn, an embassy spokesman said U.S. officials sought to explain the legal basis for President Carter's order freezing Iranian assets in the United States.

U.S. officials met in Bonn with Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Manfred Lahnstein, a state secretary in the Finance Ministry. Talks were held in West Berlin with Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer.

Participating in the talks for the United States were Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs; Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury; and George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

### Treatment Questioned

At the White House, a statement yesterday by Vice President Mondale focused on the treatment of the 50 American hostages.

"Even prisoners of war are guaranteed certain standards of human treatment," Mr. Mondale said. "But these standards are being dragged in the dirt every day by a group of kidnappers with the acquiescence of the [Iranian] government."

Mr. Vance said that the hostages are being held in "inhuman" conditions and demanded that doctors and neutral observers be allowed to see the hostages.

Later yesterday, 14 American Islamic leaders met with President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Associated Press

Unidentified American hostages exercise on embassy grounds, while, above, one of their captors watches. Photos were taken earlier this week and released after U.S. officials questioned whether the hostages were being well treated and challenged Iran to let neutral observers into the embassy to examine them.

## *Khomeini Appeals For Calm*

*From Agency Dispatches*

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 — Tens of thousands of supporters of a moderate Iranian religious leader, protesting a new Islamic constitution that gives absolute powers for life to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, seized the radio and television station in the northwest city of Tabriz today in a major outbreak of domestic unrest.

Meanwhile, the Iranian foreign minister took a cautiously conciliatory tone toward a UN Security Council resolution calling for the release of the 50 American hostages.

The reports from Tabriz indicated that the city was in the control of the demonstrators.

Ayatollah Khomeini appealed for calm and national unity in a statement broadcast over Tehran radio, in which he indirectly implicated the United States in Iran's domestic problems, labeling Washington a "bloodthirsty regime."

Tens of thousands of supporters of moderate Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari were involved in the demonstrations in Tabriz. After the seizure of the radio and television station, they announced that the local governor had been ousted, pledged their continued support for Ayatollah Shariatmadari, said police and army units had joined them and demanded that the Islamic constitution, approved in a referendum Sunday and Monday, be amended.

But they carefully pledged their continued support for Ayatollah Khomeini personally.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari, a champion of the minorities in Iran, opposed parts of the constitution that he felt gave Ayatollah Khomeini too much power.

Last night the moderate leader's home in the holy city of Qom was stormed by gunmen. At least one guard was killed and nine were wounded, but Ayatollah Shariatmadari escaped harm.

Ayatollah Khomeini broke a silence of many days when he appealed for national unity and said the attack in Qom was "caused by plotters who must be condemned." He urged Iranians to "be on guard so that plotters do not repeat these actions."

He said Iran is "confronted with the bloodthirsty American regime and it is essential that all groups must unite to face the great enemy and must not give any opportunity to foreign agents and filthy supporters of the former regime."

Ayatollah Khomeini met Ayatollah Shariatmadari in Qom early today to try to resolve the conflict and head off further trouble. The Tabriz takeover occurred several hours later.

Foreign Minister Sadegh

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Defeat Seen for Iran

## *Kurds Gain Control In Autonomy Fight*

By Doyle McManus

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 — While the eyes of the world have been fixed on the crisis caused by the seizure of the U.S. Embassy by Moslem militants here, Kurdish rebels appear to have finally won their long fight for autonomy in the mountains of northwestern Iran.

The Kurds, nomadic central Asian Moslems denounced by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last summer as agents of the United States and "corrupters of the earth," have forced the Iranian leader to negotiate for peace on their terms.

The reason for the startling turnabout, diplomats say, is simple: The Kurds, who have been fighting for independence since before World War II, have defeated the dispirited Iranian Army along with Ayatollah Khomeini's disorganized revolutionary guard.

Kurdish guerrillas now control an area about half the size of Denmark, and the peace settlement being negotiated is virtually certain to recognize their sway.

The collapse of the Tehran government's campaign against the Kurds has alarmed Iran's western neighbors — Iraq, Turkey and, to a lesser extent, the Soviet Union and Syria — which also have restive Kurdish minorities.

"The situation is horrible," a diplomat from one of those countries said. "Kurdistan is becoming a truly autonomous area, and that is very, very dangerous."

The apparent victory of the 4 million Kurds may also raise the hopes of other minorities in Iran, people who have long chafed under the domination of the Persians, who comprise about 15 million of the total population of about 35 million.

Leaders of the ethnic Arabs of Khuzistan, the oil-producing province of the southwest, of the Azerbaijanis of the west, of the Turkomans of the northeast and the Baluchis of the southeast have also demanded more autonomy from the weakened central government.

"Once the ball gets rolling, you can't stop it," the diplomat said. "We may be in an international crisis in this area soon, because there's no reasonable force in the area to calm things down."

One of the few factors that have aided Ayatollah Khomeini's regime in keeping a lid on the ethnic problem is the current wave of anti-U.S. fervor — for it has allowed the ayatollah to make concessions to the Kurds in the name of national unity and at the same time appeal to other groups to think of the common good.

But there have been increasing reports of sabotage against oil pipelines in Khuzistan and the leftists who make up a significant part of the Kurdish guerrilla army have made it clear that they believe their province is only the first to break free.

A year ago, when Ayatollah Kho-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## 20 Die in Crash Of Trains North Of Barcelona

*From Agency Dispatches*

BARCELONA, Dec. 6 — Two passenger trains, one of them empty and driverless, the other standing still, collided head-on northeast of Barcelona this morning.

The local government announced 20 dead and 86 injured in Spain's worst railroad accident in almost three years.

Forty-seven of the injured were hospitalized, eight of them in critical condition. Many of the victims were teen-agers from Barcelona on a school trip.

Cranes were used to lift the wreckage of seven coaches of the trains, which crashed near the town of Granollers, 20 miles northeast of Barcelona, in heavy fog.

The cause of the crash has not yet been established but railroad officials said the fog was not a factor.

## Saudis Drop Special Oil Deal With Italy Amid Scandal Over Alleged Commissions

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia suspended a large part of its oil deliveries to Italy yesterday because of charges in the Italian press that huge commissions have been paid to Saudi and Italian officials and politicians.

The Saudi announcement brings a new dimension to a major political scandal that is being investigated by the Italian Parliament. Premier Francesco Cossiga today ordered an inquiry into Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Italy's giant state-owned energy company. Yesterday, Siro Lombardini, the minister for state enterprises, requested the suspension of ENI's president, Giorgio Mazzanti.

The Saudi action concerns a deal under which Petromin, the Saudi state company, had undertaken to sell 12.5 million tons of crude oil to AGIP, the petroleum subsidiary of ENI, over a 30-month period beginning last July. A ton of oil is about 7 barrels.

This deal was in addition to the more than 20 million tons of crude a year that Italy has been buying from Saudi Arabia through international oil companies. These deliveries are not affected by the Saudi decision.

Italy imported 108 million tons of crude oil last year. When the additional ENI-Petromin deal was announced last June, it was hailed as a major improvement in the country's energy situation. Imported oil provides for about 75 percent of Italy's annual energy needs.

Italian officials confirmed that the price for the ENI-Petromin deal was $18 a barrel, far below the prices charged by other suppliers. However, in addition ENI is reported to have agreed to pay a 7-percent commission amounting to a total of $115 million for the 30-month deal. The commission apparently was approved by Mr. Mazzanti, who has close connections with the Socialist Party, and by Gaetano Stammati, a leading Christian Democrat who was minister for state enterprises in the previous administration, when Giulio Andreotti was premier.

The key question in the political scandal is: Who received the commission? Italian newspapers have been saying that more than half of the $115 million was transferred to Swiss banks to be paid to Italian politicians, and that the remainder went to Saudi officials.

Members of Parliament have been asking why a commission is necessary, since the deal was a straight agreement between state-owned organizations in the two countries.

Thirdly, the suspicions of members of Parliament were aroused by the unusually complicated routing of the commission payments.

The sums were paid to a Panama-based financial company called Sophilau, according to Adolfo Sarti, the minister in charge of relations with Parliament. Sophilau is reported to be Swiss-controlled. Italian newspapers have charged that the company transferred part of the commission to Swiss banks, where any Italian beneficiaries would have easy access to it.

When suggestions of a large-scale kickback on the Saudi oil deal first appeared in the press, Premier Cossiga defended the agreement as straightforward and aboveboard. But the Budget Committee of the chamber nevertheless held hearings last week. Under questioning from the deputies, the testimony of some ENI officials, including Mr. Mazzanti, apparently conflicted with statements made by others.

Mr. Lombardini, the minister for state enterprises, conceded at the hearing that "irregularities in the deal" could not be ruled out.

### Mazzanti Denies

ROME, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — Mr. Mazzanti said today that he has no intention of resigning unless the government tells him to do so, and he denied any irregularities in the commissions paid on ENI's deal with Saudi Arabia.

In an interview with the newspaper La Repubblica, Mr. Mazzanti said the loss of ENI's oil supplies from Saudi Arabia would be a severe blow for Italy.

## *Moscow Reports 1,500 in Pullout*

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union said today that 1,500 men and their weapons and equipment were involved in the initial stage of a Soviet troop withdrawal from East Germany.

The brief announcement by Tass was the first report in Soviet news media on the troop pullback, which began yesterday.

The withdrawal followed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's announcement Oct. 7 that Moscow planned to pull up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks out of East Germany as a peace gesture. Tass said the withdrawal "is to be completed in September, 1980."

## East German Premier Confined With Illness

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — East German Premier Willi Stoph, 65, has been taken ill and has temporarily stopped performing his official duties, the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland reported today. It gave no details of the premier's illness.

Mr. Stoph has not appeared in public for almost three weeks since returning from visits to Ethiopia and South Yemen with party chief Erich Honecker.

### *Israel Seen Backing Down*

## *Victory of Nablus Mayor Boosts Palestinian Unity*

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (WP) — Israel backtracking from an attempt to deport Mayor Bassam Shaka of Nablus has left the West Bank and Gaza Strip more united than before in their resolve to resist the autonomy plan foreseen by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

That emerged today from a collective declaration by the Palestinian mayors and heads of municipal councils, and from interviews with West Bank and Gaza political leaders. The leaders, who have not always known for unanimity in the past, agreed that the Shaka affair has unified the two regions in a common cause for the first time in 12 years.

It has also strengthened the power and use of the militant leadership that openly identifies with the Palestine Liberation Organization, often to the expense of the traditional leaders who have maintained close ties to Jordan.

Moreover, for the first time since the territories were occupied by Israel during the 1967 war, the political climate appears ripe for the possible emergence of a single national leadership around whom Palestinians could rally in their drive for self-determination.

### PLO Reluctance

There are obstacles to the rise of a strong central leader — in particular reluctance by the PLO headquarters in Beirut to seat a national leader that it could not later discipline, and the diverse shades of political opinion that exist under the pressure in the occupied areas.

After more than three weeks of nervousness in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and of intense international pressure, the Israeli government yesterday released Mr. Shaka from prison, dropped deportation proceedings and said that he could return to his mayoral post at once.

In the euphoria today, West Bank leaders discussed the possibility of a leadership role for Mr. Shaka. Such talk is rare in the long-fragmented, quarrelsome Palestinian society.

Mr. Shaka was jailed on Nov. 11 on the basis of a disputed allegation that he expressed approval of a terrorist massacre in March, 1978, in which 34 persons died. A transcript of the conversation, held with a military commander, showed that Mr. Shaka said he did not identify with acts of terrorism, but felt that it was understandable given the bitterness caused by the Israeli occupation.

At a meeting today in the Jerusalem suburb of Beit Hanina, where Jordan's King Hussein kept a home before the 1967 war, mayors who resigned in protest over Mr. Shaka's arrest said they will return to work on Saturday. They demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state under PLO auspices.

### 'Absolute Rejection'

They declared their "absolute rejection" of the three-way Camp David accords of September last year, including the proposed autonomy plan, and demanded the dismantling of all Jewish civilian settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Later, in interviews, Palestinian leaders said that by arresting Mr. Shaka, Israel not only created a folk hero overnight, but brought forth a catalyst for the unification of political currents in the territories.

"The Shaka affair has given a new dimension to the struggle of Palestinian people inside and outside the West Bank and Gaza," said Mohammed Milhem, mayor of Halhoul, near Hebron. "We decided to challenge and we won."

Rashid Shawa, mayor of Gaza, said that the Shaka case "has brought together the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which the Israelis have tried to divide since 1967 . . . Unity means we are in a much stronger position to oppose autonomy."

## *Pilot Curbs Passengers' Smoking Feud*

**The pilot: ". . .it hasn't stopped. I'm landing." He did, in Baltimore. . .**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — The dispute between smokers and nonsmokers reached new heights yesterday when the pilot of an Eastern Airlines plane from Washington to New York set the flight down abruptly in Baltimore because of squabbling in the aisles.

"People were getting out of their seats. . .and actually grabbing at the flight attendants back there," said Capt. Larry Kinsey, pilot of the 177-seat Boeing 727 jet. They "were interfering with the flight-crew members in the performance of their duties."

Exactly what happened aboard the early morning flight from Washington remained unclear. However, each version of the story involved Richard Lent, a Washington lawyer who boarded the flight, looked for a seat in the nonsmoking section and, finding none, asked the flight attendant to give him a nonsmoking seat.

The captain, all agree, then asked for volunteers in the nonsmoking section to give up their seat for Mr. Lent. When there were none, the nonsmoking section was expanded to include Mr. Lent.

Once the no-smoking light went off, Mr. Lent said, "several people lit up," including one in the expanded nonsmoking section. "Shortly after that a stewardess came around and talked to the two people that I saw light up."

Harry Fisdell, a passenger on the flight, said that the dispute began when Mr. Lent demanded that everyone near him stop smoking. Then, Mr. Fisdell said, Capt. Kinsey announced, "I'm telling you people, this insurrection has to stop or I'm going to land the plane." Mr. Lent said he had no warning.

Mr. Fisdell said that two minutes later the pilot announced, "Well, the insurrection hasn't stopped. I'm landing." And he did, in Baltimore.

"I wanted a no-smoking seat," Mr. Lent said. "I knew I was entitled to it." The Civil Aeronautics Board requires that nonsmoking seats be available for all who ask for them.

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WEEKEND:
American modern dance invades France.
Sail the chartered boat of your dreams.
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*In Electoral College Vote*

# Choi Picked as South Korean President

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Choi Kyu Hah, a 60-year-old career diplomat, was today chosen as South Korea's fourth president by limited suffrage and the opposition New Democratic Party called for the free election of a new president by popular vote by Aug. 15, 1980.

"I will do my best to achieve political development matching economic and social progress," said Mr. Choi, a tall and heavy-set man, after he was chosen president by South Korea's electoral college. He received 2,465 votes out of 2,549 with 84 invalid votes cast. He was the only candidate for president at a secret ballot held without debate.

Mr. Choi, who served as premier under President Park Chung Hee and has been acting head of state since Park's murder on Oct. 27, took over full powers as president but South Korea remains under martial law.

Real power is in the hands of army generals led by martial law commander Chung Seung Hwa, who is army chief of staff. Political stability is unlikely to return to the country unless Mr. Choi moves to revise the constitution and hold free presidential and parliamentary elections, political analysts say.

Both Gen. Chung and the leader of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, Kim Jong Pil, said privately that revision of Park's 1972 constitution — which concentrates power in the president's hands and weakens the legislature — might take two years.

The opposition seeks to cut through procedural problems on revision by returning to the constitution under which Park ruled from 1962. It allowed the head of state to serve for only two terms — a provision changed by Park in 1969 to allow him to stay indefinitely as president.



Choi Kyu Hah

Three years later Park, declaring martial law, scrapped the constitution and drafted a new charter under which the president — as with Mr. Choi's election today — is chosen by a restricted electoral college, the National Conference for Unification, chosen by popular vote from slates of conservative candidates only.

Opposition leader Kim Young Sam of the New Democratic Party today called on Mr. Choi to proceed rapidly with the revision, saying that if he did not do so there would be grave civil disorders throughout South Korea.

"The authorities call Mr. Choi an interim president and say this is an interim government" said Mr. Kim in an interview. "But how could anyone call a government that lasts for two years a provisional administration?" he said.

**Caretaker Cabinet Asked**

Mr. Kim also recommended that Mr. Choi appoint a caretaker Cabinet, after the current Cabinet resigns tomorrow, to be made up of "men without party background" or technocrats, to ensure that there was no bias over constitutional revision.

Analysts believe that the ruling party, supported by the armed forces and big business, may delay work on the constitution in an assembly committee by quibbling over details, as political parties agreed that the committee makes only unanimous recommendations to Mr. Choi.

"The scope for these constitutional sessions to become bogged down is almost limitless," said one expert.

To deal with this threat the opposition party called for the government to announced immediately a timetable for political evolution. The party also demanded immediate release of students, professor, journalists and lawyers held in prison as political offenders, an early end to martial law, and freedom of the press, which is now under military censorship.

The opposition party said: "Unless these demands are met, our party is certain that the newly inaugurated interim government will face a nationwide resistance that may have an unfortunate ending.

**Journalist Jailed**

SEOUL, Dec. 6, (Reuters) — A martial law court today sentenced a former journalist to three years in prison in connection with an anti-government statement attacking the presidential election process.

Lee Bu Young, 37, formerly a reporter on the national daily Donga Ilbo, was found guilty of contravening martial law banning certain political activities.

Lee was alleged to have been involved in the release of the statement, issued by five dissident groups, including dismissed professors, journalists and writers, at the house of former president Yun Po Sun last month. The statement criticized the election of an interim president by a non-party electoral college.

## FAST ON THE THAW

**Franco Sala, an Italian, has won the Eighth Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions' top prize for his invention: A tiny plastic capsule that indicates if frozen food has thawed on its way from the wholesaler to the retail outlet. The capsules, three of which Mr. Sala holds in his palm, will irreversibly change color if the temperature of the packaged food to which they are attached ever rises above freezing — 32 Fahrenheit, 0 Celsius.**



Keystone

# Senate Votes to Lift Rhodesia Sanctions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT) — The Senate approved legislation today that would lift economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia as soon as the British governor arrives in the African country. The vote was 90-0.

Key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received assurances from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that President Carter would sign the bill. The House of Representatives must first give its approval.

Under the Senate bill, the U.S. trade embargo would end next Jan. 31 or upon the arrival in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia of a British governor, which ever comes first. The sanctions were imposed in 1968 as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the white minority regime of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The bill does permit Mr. Carter to continue sanctions if he finds it in the U.S. national interest to do so. But it gives Congress the final word, outlining a process by which it could overrule the president and terminate the sanctions.

Earlier this year, Congress adopted legislation under which Mr. Carter had the option of lifting the sanctions by Nov. 15, or informing Congress that he would not. Mr. Carter chose not to lift the sanctions because of the delicate nature of the London conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia. That gave Congress 30 days to override the decision — a period which expires Dec. 14.

Yesterday, representatives of the British government and the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement agreed in London to a plan for a cease-fire in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, opening the way to a settlement of the 7-year-old guerrilla war.

As part of the settlement, a British governor is expected to leave for Zimbabwe Rhodesia over the weekend to assume power during a transition period to all-party elections.

In Nairobi, diplomatic sources said today that the United States and Britain are mobilizing an airlift to ferry men and equipment to Zimbabwe Rhodesia to implement the peace agreement.

The sources said 80 planes, including giant C-141 Starlifter transports of the U.S. Air Force, would take part in the air bridge from London to Salisbury in the next three to four days.

The United States, which is not a party to the settlement reached in London Wednesday, is only helping Britain with transportation and will not send troops or personnel to the African nation, an official said.

Officials also disclosed that not all of the passengers would be British, indicating that an early contingent from the British Commonwealth would be on the airlift.

In Zimbabwe Rhodesia, guerrillas fired rockets into two cars early today, killing seven blacks, a military communique said. The incident occurred on a widely traveled road 25 miles south of Umtali, a garrison town that straddles the Mozambique border.

**Equal Treatment Demanded**

LONDON, Dec. 6 (UPI) — The Patriotic Front said today that it would disavow the cease-fire agreement unless its forces are treated in exactly the same manner as those of the Salisbury government.

A Patriotic Front spokesman quoted guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo as saying "we did not accept a cease-fire absolutely, but we have specifically reserved our position on the disposition of forces."

"Do not try to claim otherwise," Mr. Nkomo was quoted as saying, "or we shall tell you to tear up the agreement and throw it in the wastebasket."

The remarks were reported after the conference began for the first time discussion of military details involved in a cease-fire. Under the British proposals the Salisbury army would pull out of the fighting zones and return to its barracks and the guerrillas then would be brought together in 15 assembly points.

But the guerrilla leaders rejected this plan again today in the absence of a similar one for the Salisbury forces.

# *Senate Leader Rules Out Debate on SALT This Year*

(Continued from Page 1)

bate on the grounds that SALT-2 is more necessary now than ever.

For example, one official said, the events in Iran emphasize the potential perils of a Pakistani nuclear weapon or other proliferation of nuclear capability into generally less stable Third World countries. Without ratification of SALT-2, this official argued, the effort to control proliferation could be gravely weakened.

The Iranian crisis is likely to exacerbate tensions and intensify competition between the Soviet Union and the United States in the so-called crescent of crisis in the Middle East and Asia, the same official argued, and this competition would be much safer and saner in a world that included a ratified SALT-2 treaty.

But several Senate sources speculated that in a crunch, Mr. Carter would have to conclude that no vote on SALT would be better for his re-election campaign than an outright rejection of, or fundamental amendment to, the treaty.

# *Iceland Leftist To Try to Form New Coalition*

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 6 (AP) — Steingrimur Hermannsson, a 51-year-old electrical engineer, yesterday was asked to try to form a new government by President Kristjan Eldjarn.

The left-leaning Mr. Hermannsson, chairman of the Progressive Party, wants the U.S. NATO base at Keflavik closed down, but he favors Iceland remaining in the North Atlantic alliance.

The Progressives gained 5 seats for a total of 17 in the national election Sunday and Monday for the 60-seat Althing, the parliament. Mr. Hermannsson said he would attempt to form a coalition with the Social Democrats (10 seats) and the largely Communist People's Alliance (11 seats).

Iceland's largest political grouping, the Conservative Independence Party, with 21 seats, would remain in opposition. There is one independent member of the Althing.

The previous government was a leftist coalition that fell after disagreement over economic policies.

## Government Jobs Face Ax in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — The government plans to eliminate 40,000 more civil service jobs, bringing the total to 60,000, Lord Soames, the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, announced today.

He said the cuts would be achieved by attrition where possible.

The biggest reduction will be in the Ministry of Defense, where 7,500 jobs are to be eliminated. About 5,515 jobs will be axed in the Inland Revenue department. He said that savings would amount to about £212 million ($97 million) annually by fiscal 1983.

### Kremlin Walls Restored

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — Soviet craftsmen have completed an eight-year project to restore the brick walls and towers of the Kremlin, the government newspaper Izvestia reported yesterday. Izvestia said the workmen had restored 2,235 meters of walls and the ornamentation on 20 towers.

## Morocco Pullout From W. Sahara Asked by OAU

MONROVIA, Liberia, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — African nations today called on Morocco to withdraw from the Western Sahara and pledged to form an all-African police force to control a cease-fire that would take effect immediately.

At the end of a two-day meeting here of the Organization of African Unity, delegates also asked Morocco to give up its claim to a part of the Western Sahara abandoned by Mauritania earlier this year.

The meeting was called to seek ways of ending a four-year guerrilla war in the Western Sahara, the phosphate-rich former Spanish colony.

A five-nation OAU "wisemen committee" said the cease-fire and policing operation should precede a UN-controlled referendum in the territory.

The call for the creation of an all-African police force was a departure from previous OAU resolutions on the conflict. But Moroccan sources here said the resolutions would require a full OAU summit meeting to give them any legal backing.

### 8 Die in S. Korean Fire

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (AP) — Eight women were killed and 22 injured seriously today in a fire at a rubber footwear plant in Pusan, police reported.

**Using Their Own Aircraft**

# *Russians Said to Bomb Afghan Rebels*

By Barry Shlachter

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union has escalated its role in the 19-month-old civil war in Afghanistan, using its own planes to bomb rebel-held villages in Badakhshan province, a delayed report from Kabul disclosed today.

The report, from a Kabul source which has been consistently accurate in the past, said that Soviet air power was used after insurgents seized major towns including the capital of the remote North-Eastern province, which had frontiers with the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan.

It quoted an Afghanistan Army officer hospitalized in Kabul as saying that 400 government troops escaped while about 1,000 defected to the rebel side with arms, artillery, jeeps, trucks and several tanks.

Badakhshani tribesmen have attacked neighboring Tanhar province, where heavy fighting has been reported since late last month, the source said.

**Napalm Dropped**

Soviet MiG fighters and helicopter gunships from Soviet bases hit northeastern villages believed to be in rebel control, it said, adding that in some cases napalm was dropped. The air strikes followed reports of Afghan Army officers refusing to proceed to Badakhshan for a planned counteroffensive.

[Afghan sources reported in April and May that Soviet airmen were playing a growing role in the war, including piloting helicopters and fighter-bombers during the fighting.]

Diplomatic sources in New Delhi were unable to confirm the present report of Soviet use of planes.

Although these sources were unaware of the most recent escalation, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said in Washington this week that "Soviet advisers have increased their role in support of the Afghan military, especially in the area of command and control functions."

**Air Base Taken Over**

Another major development was the Soviet takeover of Shindand Military Air Base in Herat province, which borders on Iran, the report from Kabul said. The Russians already control Bagram Air Base near Kabul, Asian and Western diplomatic sources said.

Between 3,500 and 4,000 Soviet military advisers are in Afghanistan, according to Western estimates. However, it is not known whether this includes a small contingent of Soviet troops of Asian origin — Tajiks and Uzbeks with features similar to those of some northern Afghans — reportedly serving in some Afghan Army combat teams.

Afghan tribesmen are fighting to overthrow Marxist President Hafizullah Amin and establish an Islamic republic in Afghanistan, whose population is 99-percent Moslem.

Three Afghan armored columns successfully pierced rebel strongholds in the eastern provinces of Paktia and Paktika to supply besieged garrisons in October, Afghan and diplomatic sources said. The operation caused tens of thousands of villagers to flee to neighboring Pakistan.

In Pakistan, Rawalpindi's Urdu language newspaper, Nawae Waqt, reported today that a large number of Soviet troops in Afghan uniforms have entered Afghanistan's Badakhshan and Takhar provinces.

The dispatch, from the Nawae Waqt correspondent in Chitral, near the Afghan border, was based on "reports received from across the border."

It said that the Soviet troops have been deployed "to wipe out the Islamic dissident rebels."

The report said that the Soviet troops have captured two towns, including Khanabad in Takhar province and Shakasham in Badakhsan province, after clashing with rebels. Both towns are near Chitral.

"Nearly 900 persons were killed or wounded from the two sides," the story said, adding that Soviet troops were continuing their operations in the area.

The report also said that Islamic rebels have shot down four Soviet helicopters and destroyed several tanks belonging to the government side.

# Moderates in Iran Protest New Law, Seize TV Station

(Continued from Page 1)

Ghotbzadeh also met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom today and said afterward that they thought the UN Security Council resolution was "a step forward," the Iranian news agency said.

He said that he and Ayatollah Khomeini "of course have noticed that this is not a resolution condemning us," the agency reported. "But we are not very satisfied with it because they have not condemned the shah. Altogether this is a step forward, and a better decision than the previous one."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh's reaction to the Security Council resolution was considered significant, especially because of the foreign minister's closeness to Ayatollah Khomeini. The UN resolution called for the hostages' release and gave Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim wide powers to seek a negotiated settlement.

At the State Department, Jack Tuohey, the spokesman for the Iran working group, welcomed the development but repeated the U.S. demand that the hostages be freed.

"If the statement proves to be an authoritative one, then maybe it [the resolution] is doing some good. But of course, what we're really interested in is action, not words, and the action we're interested in is the freedom of the hostages."

**A Way Out**

Some diplomatic observers here saw Mr. Ghotbzadeh's statement and similar radio commentaries as a sign that Iran is looking for a way out of what appears to be a complete impasse — with the militants demanding that the United States exchange the deposed shah for the hostages and the American government insisting it will not give in to blackmail.

The militants, however, have been unbending in their public statements on the UN action.

"As far as we are concerned," a spokesman said from inside the U.S. Embassy, "the UN Security Council's opinion is worthless and will not affect us in any way." The militants contended that the Security Council is dominated by the United States and the CIA.

The question of whether the American hostages would be tried as spies remained unclear. It is certain, though, that the threat of spy trials is being used as a bargaining chip by the militants, who have said the trials will start immediately if the shah leaves the United States.

**Passports Shown**

The militants produced passports and instructions today that they said showed that one of the captives had worked as an undercover operative for the CIA.

The militants produced the passport of Leo Ahern Jr., a political officer and narcotics coordinator at the embassy, and also a Belgian passport with the same photograph but issued in the name of Paul Timmermans. The documents reportedly went on to instruct Mr. Ahern about the details of his assumed Belgian identity.

In Damascus, the state-controlled newspaper Tishrin blamed Washington for the U.S.-Iranian crisis and called on the Arab states to support Tehran and the Iranian revolution.

In Warsaw, Poland commented directly on the Iranian situation for the first time, saying that diplomatic immunities should be upheld "under any circumstances" and obliquely blaming Tehran for the crisis.

### Cosmos 1146 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (UPI) — The space satellite Cosmos 1146 has been launched, Tass reported yesterday.

## Vance Set For Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

Carter, who assured them, according to a White House statement, that "the United States is not hostile toward Islam as a religion."

**Kennedy Role**

The Iranian crisis continued to dominate U.S. domestic politics.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said that the Carter administration has told senators that Congress would be consulted before any effort was made to grant asylum in the United States to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

Sen. Kennedy said the pledge ended his dispute with the Carter administration over the issue.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, said the administration has given no consideration to offering permanent asylum to the shah.

The controversy over Sen. Kennedy's role in the Iranian situation began Sunday when the senator said that the shah "ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind."

Carter administration officials and others promptly accused Sen. Kennedy of undercutting U.S. efforts to obtain the release of the hostages.

In Tehran, the Iranian news agency today published an open letter denouncing Sen. Kennedy and calling him "opportunistic." The letter reportedly was signed by 10 unidentified U.S. citizens living in Iran.

### German Jobless Rate Up

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Dec. 6 (AP) — West Germany's unemployment rate rose to 3.5 percent last month, an increase of 0.2 percent over the previous month, the Federal Labor Office said yesterday. The office said the increase was due in part to layoffs in construction trades.

## French Premier Challenges House On Welfare Bill

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI) — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre confronted two censure motions in the National Assembly today over a government bill to reform France's broad social security system and reduce its chronic deficit.

The assembly was meeting at 9 p.m. to debate censure motions from the Socialists and the Communists. Voting could take place as late as Saturday. Both motions are expected to be defeated, meaning automatic adoption of the bill.

But the confrontation threatened to increase friction in the government coalition. Mr. Barre put his Cabinet's survival at stake yesterday, after the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, the main coalition group, told him it was not going to vote for the bill.

Any bill is automatically adopted when the government makes it an issue of confidence and a formal censure motion fails to get a majority in the assembly.

# *Congressman Who Saw Hostages Complains He Is Being Ignored*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP) — The U.S. congressman who visited some of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran complained yesterday that he is being ignored by the Carter administration.

Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, said the State Department has not bothered to ask him for information he gathered during his one-man mission to Iran.

"It seems it's easier to get past the radical [Ayatollah Ruhollah] Khomeini government to see the hostages than it is to get important information to the right people in this government of our own," he said in a speech on the House floor.

Rep. Hansen conceded he had two interviews with what he called mid-level State Department employees, but he said his talks were "not at a level that I think would be useful."

He said he expected to be interviewed by ranking diplomatic personnel engaged in developing U.S. policy toward Iran so he could deliver what he described as his unique viewpoint on the Iranian crisis.

Although Rep. Hansen has been the only American allowed to see the hostages, his involvement in the affair angered many in the Carter administration who felt that individual congressmen should not try to make foreign policy — and risk making a diplomatic blunder.

# *Iran's Kurd Gain Contro*

(Continued from Page 1)

meini was an exiled religious leader urging revolution from his headquarters outside Paris, and Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was apparently in control, the Kurdish guerrillas cautiously throwing their support to the insurgent forces, saw the ayatollah's uprising as a vehicle for their own cause.

**No Changes Seen**

Once in power, Ayatollah Khomeini soon appeared to be in favor of a centralizing power as had his predecessor.

When local Kurdish forces clashed with Islamic revolutionary guards, Ayatollah Khomeini backed the Iranian army. And when the Islamic republic's draft constitution was rewritten by Ayatollah Khomeini's council of experts, plans of ethnic autonomy melted away.

The Kurds, led by their religious chief, Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseini, and Abdor Rahman Qassemlou, the Kurdish Democratic Party, appealed. Ayatollah Khomeini responded by denouncing them and ordering the military to crush the Kurdish rebellion. Neither succeeded.

By last month, the four Kurdish factions held every major town in the province. Ayatollah Khomeini sent a peace delegation but the Kurds continued to attack revolutionary guard units and seize Kurdish villages.

Finally, the government offered several concessions. It agreed to the basic principle of Kurdish autonomy and to negotiations with the Kurdish groups.

In return, Mr. Qassemlou declared a cease-fire — conditioned on the withdrawal of all revolutionary guards from the province by the end of this week — and issued a statement of support for Ayatollah Khomeini.

Sheikh Hosseini postponed the longstanding demand that Kurdish autonomy be explicitly guaranteed in the constitution, a sign that the Kurds are now more interested in establishing their autonomy on the ground than on paper.

The autonomy they envisage is almost total. If the Kurds get their way, the central government's only concerns will be foreign policy, defense of the borders, currency and long-range economic policy. Mr. Qassemlou has proposed that Tehran's Kurdish authorities even control the police movements in Kurdistan.

**Not Intimidated**

Though both sides are trying to appear conciliatory, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, a Khomeini ally, has publicly denounced the Kurds as "agents of America and the Zionists."

Sheikh Hosseini, for his part, has not been intimidated. "I want to end the fighting, the fratricide in Kurdistan, as soon as possible," he told a Tehran newspaper recently. "But that doesn't mean we are ready to give up our rights."

By Monday, the negotiations appeared to be coming to a halt. Mr. Qassemlou's Kurdish Democratic Party announced that the truce would end the cease-fire on Dec. 9 unless the government meets its demands.

At the same time, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a special civilian commission to take charge of the negotiations. According to the official Pars news agency, the commission was given full "military and civilian authority" after its members met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom.

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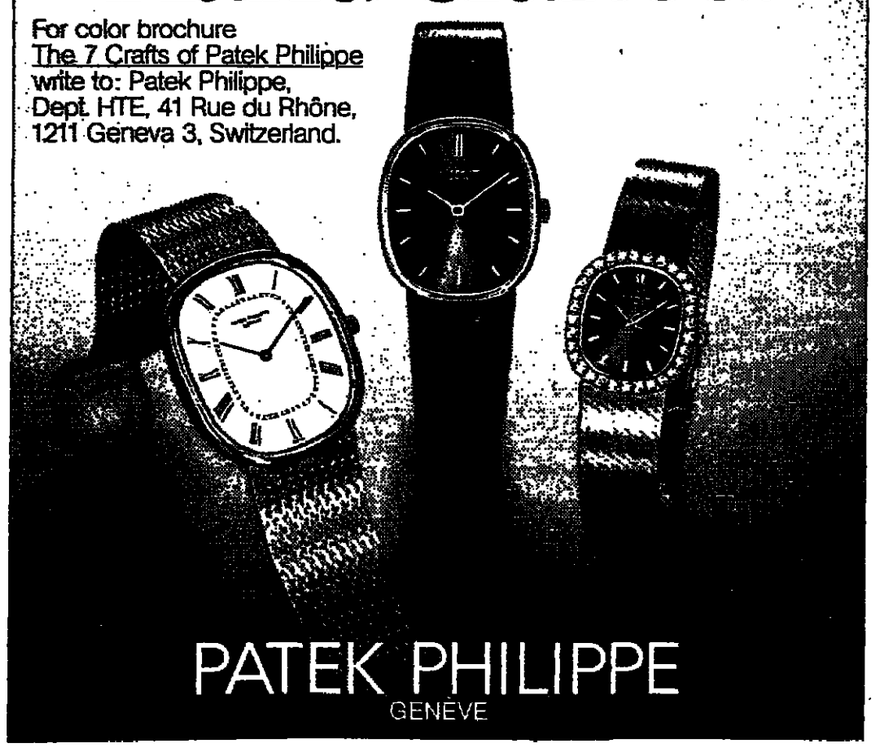
## Nuclear Plant Leak Contained in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (AP) — About 300 liters of radioactive coolant water leaked inside the primary containment chamber of a nuclear reactor in western Japan on Monday, authorities said today.

A government official said that the leak occurred at the Genkai nuclear power plant. He said the operators of the reactor, Kyushu Electric, continued normal operations after confirming there was no damage to equipment and no danger of radioactivity escaping container vessel.

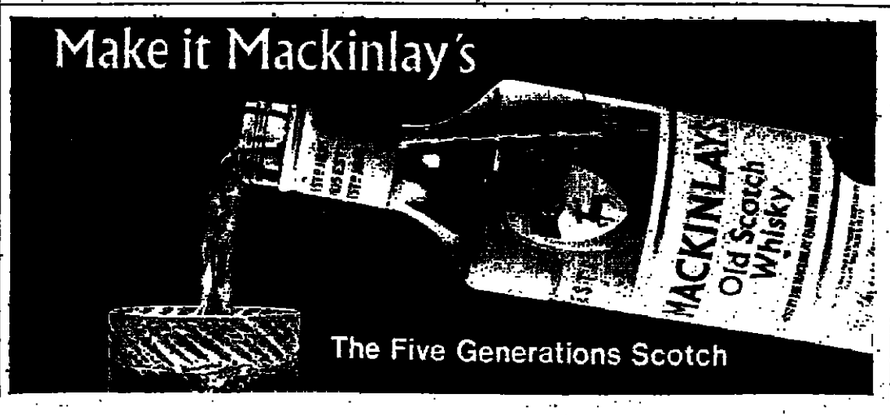

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## ...s to U.S. Returns Ambassador To Santiago

### ...ffect of Carter Steps ...gainst Chile Unsure

By Juan de Onis

...NTIAGO, Dec. 6 (NYT) — ... United States ambassador re... here yesterday after an ab... of two months during which ... Carter administration an... nced retaliatory moves against ... on charges that it had refused ... cooperate in the investigation of ... 1976 assassination of a Chilean ... in Washington.

...mbassador George Landau, ... was recalled for consultations ... 6, said on his arrival yesterday ... he would continue at his post ... "in the belief that the historic ...dship between the people of ... two countries can be pre...ed."

...uring his stay in Washington, ...administration conducted a ma... review of relations with the 6-...old Chilean military govern... The United States accused ... of "condoning international ...rism" by not providing infor...tion needed in the investigation ... killing of Orlando Letelier, ... Chilean foreign minister in the ...dor Allende government.

... Friday, the United States an...ced the elimination of military ...economic aid to Chile and a re...on in the 80-member embassy ...here.

**Measures Criticized**

... Landau was recalled five ... after the Chilean Supreme ... rejected a request for the ex...dition of Gen. Manuel Contreras ...veda, former head of the Chi... secret service, and two other ... officers. The three had been ...ed by a United States federal ... jury for the murder on Sept. ...976, of Letelier and Ronni ...tt, a U.S. associate.

... retaliatory measures adopted ... United States were regarded ...s weak by opposition parties, ... as offensive by the military ...ment of President Augusto ...et and its supporters. Chile ...cused the Carter administra... of adopting "old-fashioned im...st methods."

...it is unsure what the full ef... the measures will be. The ...military presence here has ...duced to three attaches and ...aides. Chile has turned to ... West Germany, Brazil and ... For most of the $750 million ...s reportedly purchased since ...

...ernment-to-government eco...aid appears to be of more in... to U.S. exporters of wheat ...tle than it is to the Chilean ... which has easy access to ...ivate bank credit, flowing at ... billion a year.

**Business Support**

... private business supports ...nomic policies of the Chilean ...y regime, which has created ...unities for investment in cop... lucrative trade and financ...vities.

...e is speculation here that the ...administration, beset by in...mal problems such as the ...Iran, was reluctant to risk a ...ea of instability by adopting ...easures against Chile.

...he accusation by the United ...hat the Pinochet regime cov... an act of international ter... leaves this country facing an ...ortable isolation without a ...ally.

## Iran's K... Gain Co...

(Continued from page 1)

... was an explosion ...veda, former head of the Chi... outside ... secret service, and two other ... Mohammed Reza ... officers. The three had been ... in custody ... ed by a United States federal ... jury for the murder on Sept. ... the murder ...976, of Letelier and Ronni ... with the assassination ...tt, a U.S. associate.

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Associated Press

Sonia Johnson holds excommunication order from Mormon Church outside her home in Sterling, Va., on Wednesday.

## *Mormons Excommunicate Woman for Backing ERA*

By Ben A. Franklin

STERLING, Va., Dec. 6 (NYT) — The Mormon Church yesterday formally excommunicated Sonia Johnson, 43, who has been in conflict with church leaders over her outspoken advocacy of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Johnson read a letter from her bishop advising her of the action to a news conference yesterday at her home here. Excommunication, under church doctrine, means that she cannot join her husband in heaven.

Mrs. Johnson said defiantly that she would "not recant of my support of ERA" and would appeal her excommunication to a court in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But her disappointment at the verdict of Bishop Jeffrey Willis, the lay leader who served as judge at her trial Saturday, was plain.

As a fifth-generation Mormon, she said, she felt betrayed and disillusioned.

Asked if she wanted to stay in the church, she answered, "Yes, of course I did — I did, yes, that's the right word, I did."

Mrs. Johnson said that her excommunication had been ordered after seven hours of hearings on grounds that she was "not in harmony with church doctrine concerning the nature of God in the manner in which he directs his church on earth."

In a statement that repeated much of the language in the letter that was delivered to Mrs. Johnson yesterday, Mr. Willis said, "As you know, I have at no time tried to dissuade you from seeking the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment."

Mrs. Johnson said agreed that anyone in the church can support ERA. "But they say that what I have done that is different is that I have personally gone out and helped proponents of the ERA muster their strategy against the Mormon church's anti-ERA campaign," she said.

"Almost the whole strength of the church is turned against the ERA," she said. "And it certainly threatens them when you go out into the states, as I have, and publicize what they are doing. . . They are politically powerful."

Stephen Coltrain, a church spokesman from New York, said "The reason we are opposed to the ERA amendment is that it is so broad that it would be left to the federal judiciary to decide what it means."

## Bid Fails to Make King Birthday A U.S. Holiday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT) — As his widow watched glumly from the galleries, the House of Representatives yesterday gutted a bill to make the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a national holiday.

The bill, which two weeks ago had come close to receiving a two-thirds vote in the House, was then withdrawn from further consideration at the behest of the congressional black caucus.

"If we couldn't get a holiday for Martin Luther King, we're not going for a commemorative day," said Rep. Robert Garcia, D-N.Y., who managed the bill on the floor.

Republicans and Southerners joined forces to support a key amendment providing that the slain civil rights leader's birthday be celebrated on a Sunday and that no holiday pay or holiday premiums be awarded federal employees who worked on that day.

## ...ientologist Gets 5-Year Prison Term

...INGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI) — ...al judge today sentenced the ... Church of Scientology ... Ron Hubbard to a maxi... ...ve years in prison for her ... conspiracy to steal govern... ...ocuments, but said he may ... he prison term later.

... strenuous objections from ... lawyers, U.S. District Judge ... Richey refused to grant bail ... Sue Hubbard pending ap... told her to report to jail in ...

... crime you have been con... is very much similar to the ...te crimes," the judge said, ... defense proposals for a ... of community service.

... Hubbard, who said she took ...ponsibility" for her crimi... ...ons, was the first of nine ...ogists to appear for sentenc...

...ve done everything in my ...o make sure that nothing ... can ever be done in the fu...ture," Mrs. Hubbard, 48, said of the church's covert campaign to infiltrate federal agencies and conduct dirty tricks on its enemies.

**$10,000 Fine**

In handing out the sentence and fining Mrs. Hubbard the maximum $10,000, Judge Richey took into account a letter in which she described her personal medical and mental problems.

He said he would order a study into her case during her first three months in prison and, after that, "she may get probation and she may get five years."

Defense lawyer Leonard Boudin angrily objected to the judge's refusal to grant bail, saying an unusual plea agreement under which the Scientologists were found guilty last month provided for an appeal.

"What your honor is doing is in effect imposing a sentence without giving the defendant a right to appeal," Mr. Boudin said. He contended that the Scientologists would not have made the plea agreement, under which remaining charges in the 28-count indictment will be dropped, without the promise of an appeal.

Church lawyers argued that while the acts committed were illegal, they reflected a response to years of government harassment.

On Wednesday church lawyers urged Judge Richey to withdraw from the case on grounds he may have received a threat from a church member that would cause him to be biased against the church.

And a group purporting to represent 300 past and present church members filed suit against the judge, charging that his release of church documents seized in FBI raids had violated the Scientologists' privacy rights.

Chief prosecutor Ray Banoun called the church filings "a blatant attempt to intimidate the court."

But a church spokesman, Dennis McKenna, said the defendants were filing the motions to use "every avenue available to them to ensure they receive due process."

## ...rning Party ...s Re-Election ...aribbean Isle

...STOWN, St. Vincent and ...nadines, Dec. 5 (UPI) — ...linister Milton Cato, who ...s trying to stem the leftist ...the Caribbean, last night ...ection as the political lead... eastern Caribbean island ...cent.

...bout 80 percent of the vote ... Mr. Cato's ruling St. Vin...r Party had won at least 8 ...3 parliamentary seats at ... was leading in three other ...ncies for a likely total of ...

... last previous elections five ... Mr. Cato's party won 10 ...

...w Marxist opposition coa...king the third leftist victo... area this year, did not win ...eat. Earlier this year, left... control of St. Vincent's ...bean neighbors, St. Lucia ...ada.


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### *Carter Aides Prepare Proposals for 1981 Budget*

# U.S. Considers Tax Rise, Rationing to Reduce Oil Use

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — The Carter administration is considering proposals for either a large increase in gasoline taxes, perhaps 50 cents a gallon, or for some form of rationing to cut gasoline consumption by 500,000 barrels a day or more in 1980, according to administration officials.

Carter advisers expect to have detailed versions of both approaches ready for a decision by the president and possible inclusion in the 1981 budget that goes to Congress in January.

Either proposal would be sure to face a rough reception in Congress, officials acknowledge.

A 50-cent tax would raise about $50 billion even after consumption was reduced. A tax of that magnitude would increase the consumer price index roughly 3 percent almost immediately, and probably about 2 percent more within two years, administration economists estimate.

Most or perhaps all of the $50 billion would be returned to the public through Social Security or income tax *cuts* and direct payments to low-income families, Carter aides said yesterday.

Some of the president's advisers would prefer using about $15 billion of the proceeds, should the tax be imposed, to cover the expected deficit and balance the 1981 budget — thus meeting one of President Carter's long-standing pledges. Other advisers, however, say that would constitute a net tax increase, just the wrong medicine for an economy expected to be just beginning to recover from a recession.

The rationing alternative is getting equal attention from administration analysts because it might restrain consumption without so great an inflationary impact.

Its price impact would depend, one official said, on whether people would be free to sell their unused ration coupons, the so-called white market system included in Mr. Carter's original standby rationing proposal rejected earlier this year by Congress. If they could not sell them, rationing too would drive up prices.

It was reported last night that the Department of Energy has prepared a standby rationing plan to cope with a 20 percent gasoline shortage that would give ordinary motorists about 75 percent of their normal usage.

The administration is anxious to cut gasoline consumption in 1980 partly as insurance against a major interruption in world supply, such as loss of the 3 million barrels or so of oil exported each day from Iran.

Under international oil sharing arrangements, the United States would have to reduce oil consumption by several hundred thousand barrels a day in that event even though oil is no longer being sent from Iran to the United States.

Lower consumption might also help on the price side, easing tight oil markets in which some crude oil is being sold on a spot basis for more than $40 a barrel.

"There seems to be some real ambiguity in the minds of policy-makers just what we are about," one analyst declared. "It's not clear whether we want to be in a position to adjust to a shortage equitably or loosen the market."

If there is any proposal intended to cut oil consumption in 1980, it will definitely be directed at gasoline, Carter officials stress. That is the only area left where a quick saving can be made. Such other steps as having industry and utilities switch from oil to natural gas are already being taken.

A draft of an "oil shortage contingency planning" document prepared by Deputy Energy Secretary John Sawhill recently declared that, in the past, federal personnel planning a reponse to oil shortages "have spent too much time on potential responses, which have had little impact. These marginal actions include: increasing domestic oil production; mandatory demand restraint; fuels switching; environmental waivers; and voluntary conservation.

"[The] greatest potential for reduction is use of automobiles for commuting, and in jet aircraft use. These also are the areas where the least has been done to reduce consumption during a shortage."

The draft goes on to suggest, as an option, decontrol of gasoline prices and using price to allocate available supplies, while making this "politically acceptable by placing a large tax on the sellers and rebate revenues to consumers."

Other options listed in the draft include a combination of price controls and the free market, with some gasoline free to be sold for whatever the market would bear, or "a simplified rationing scheme . . . ."

## *Senate Defeats GOP Move to Cut Taxes*

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — The Senate last night narrowly defeated a politically engaging move by Republicans that was aimed at forcing huge tax cuts starting in 1981 by imposing a ceiling on federal revenues.

The vote was 49 to 44, with five Democrats joining a unified Republican bloc to make the vote close enough to previde some anxious moments for the Carter administration and Senate Budget committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine.

Had the Republican move succeeded, the administration's oil windfall profits tax would have been broadened to include language barring federal tax revenues from exceeding a fixed percentage of the nation's gross national product: 20.5 percent in 1981, 20 percent in 1982 and 19.5 percent thereafter.

Sen. William Roth, R-Del., the amendment's chief sponsor, contended that the taxing "cap" would have produced a tax cut of $39 billion in 1981, $40 billion in 1982, $52 billion in 1983 and $55 billion in 1984.

But Sen. Muskie contended that it would have torpedoed efforts to produce a balanced budget by 1981, and Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., argued that it would have guaranteed "permanent deficits" into the mid-1980s.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. Moynihan and other Democratic leaders finally prevailed on a parliamentary move by Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., that saved the Senate from voting on the merits of the issue.

Instead, the Senate voted against waiving its budget-process rules requiring clearance for such matters by the Budget committee, thereby preventing the GOP proposal from coming to a vote. While Sen. Moynihan hailed the vote as maintaining the "integrity of the budget process," Republicans complained that they had been cheated out of a vote and vowed to continue pressing the issue.

In debate on his proposal, Sen. Roth contended that inflation, the proposed windfall profits tax and other forces will boost the government's share of GNP, the value of all goods and services produced in the United States, to nearly 22 percent by 1981, substantially higher than its average of 19 percent over the last quarter-century. A ceiling, he said, is necessary to "stop the growth of government expansion."

The concept was endorsed by President Carter in his 1976 campaign and has drawn increasing support in the House. But Sen. Muskie contended that Sen. Roth's proposal would cut taxes without a comparable reduction in spending and thereby "subvert the budget process, hold out hollow promises to the American people . . . and plunge the budget into irretrievable deficit until 1983."

Earlier in the day, independent oil producers won another round in the windfall profits tax fight as the Senate shelved a proposal that would have kept them from taking the depletion allowance, an income tax deduction, on income earned when oil exceeded certain base prices.


"They seem to really mean it, when they say welcome aboard."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, December 7, 1979

# The Math of Realpolitik

The week's lesson in the mathematics of Realpolitik was taught, as usual, by Leonid Brezhnev. Its objective, as always, was to protect Soviet advantages where they exist and procure them where they don't. But, as is frequently the case, the precise terms of the equation, the number of unknowns and the solution remain relatively obscure. That does not mean, however, that analysis of the available information might not yield an approximation of Moscow's goals.

* * *

To begin with the obvious, the Soviet Union has taken its clearest stand yet on the Tehran hostage crisis. It is pro-Khomeini and anti-United States. The authoritative Pravda article setting forth the position was published the same day a small number of Soviet troops and tanks began pulling out of East Germany with a great deal of fanfare. The troop withdrawal is meant to favorably influence (from the Soviet viewpoint) NATO missile deployment, East-West force reduction talks and to a lesser degree the Senate's decision on the SALT treaty. The Iran statement is bound to have the opposite effect. If the equation were a simple one, the two terms would cancel each other out.

But geopolitical equations are generally more complex than they seem. For one thing, the underlying assumptions are neither static nor self-evident. Take, for example, the notion that the Soviet Union is extremely eager for Senate passage of SALT-2. That has long been an article of faith in Washington, fed by Soviet statements and actions. If the assumption that the Kremlin has an over-riding desire to see SALT-2 pass is correct, it should come as a considerable surprise that the Soviet Union would further endanger the already imperiled treaty.

One could argue convincingly, of course, that after having surveyed their global interests, the Soviet leaders concluded that the calculated risk was worth taking. The words and actions of Tudeh, the small, Moscow-guided Iranian Communist Party, over the last few months, would surely support the view that the Russians have cast their lot with Khomeini.

There is another solution, however, that is more attractive, if only for its elegance. Suppose the Soviet leadership has decided that the most threatening potential development of the 1980s does not consist of the United States unrestrained by SALT-2, but rather Western Europe armed with medium-range, nuclear-tipped MIRVed missiles that can strike Mother Russia. Since the deployment of such missiles is several years off, and since several European governments have indicated that without SALT-2 they might not want the missiles, it changes the equation. Moscow might no longer want the treaty to pass. If that analysis is correct, as a fillip it would allow the Russians greater freedom to pursue their pro-Khomeini policy in Iran.

* * *

The lesson for the West is that it should keep an eye on its own interests. As a bit of homework in probability theory, NATO governments might ask themselves what the chances are that the Russians did their calculations on a U.S. computer.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

# Lesson in Argentina

During the recent years of terror in Argentina, one of the worst aspects was the bitter despair of families seeking information about missing relatives. The government and the courts were of almost no help. The Roman Catholic Church, which was of such comfort in Chile, did little in Argentina. The newspapers, as a rule, avoided the issue. All anyone could do, when a distraught mother or wife sought advice, was say: "See Bob Cox."

Robert Cox, editor of the English-language Buenos Aires Herald, has had the courage, the integrity and the ultimate faith in Argentine society and human nature in general to describe the situation as it is. He has written not only of the violence of leftist outlaws but also of the bloody counterterrorism condoned by the government. He has argued that only democracy and respect for human rights could restore order in Argentina.

But now, long after the military government has claimed it has restored order, Cox has been forced to leave.

A British subject married to an Argentine, Cox is no outsider. He made his home in Buenos Aires, and he viewed events with a sympathetic local eye. He did not condemn the military out of hand but rather he pointed out, patiently and convincingly, the individual failings which were damaging the nation.

At first he was left alone because his paper had a limited readership and because all sides respected his gentle, human approach to criticism. But later his voice, virtually alone, stood out too prominently. He went on despite constant death threats from every extreme. When there were rumors of mysterious attacks on schoolchildren, he joined parents in a vigilante patrol. He was jailed and then released. At one point, his wife and small children had to go into indefinite hiding.

* * *

A death threat addressed in a letter to his 10-year-old son was the final straw; Cox has announced he is leaving. This decision is a tribute to his courage and his judgment. What it says about the situation in Argentina is more revealing — and more damning — than anything Bob Cox has written in the Herald.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

# Portugal: The Soares Legacy

Portuguese democracy has taken some new turns with the apparent electoral victory of Francisco Sa Carneiro's rightist coalition. Despite gains by hard-line Communists, conservatives are likely to predominate in the government for the first time since soldiers toppled the Caetano dictatorship in 1974. And for the first time since parliamentary democracy began in 1976, a premier should emerge with an absolute majority.

* * *

Paradoxically, this smooth transition from left to right owes much to the election's main loser, Mario Soares, the former premier and leader of the Socialist Party. When Soares inaugurated constitutional government more than three years ago, Portugal had become accustomed to deciding its political fate in the streets. To many observers, a new authoritarian takeover seemed inevitable.

Soares proved them wrong. With extraordinary agility, he embraced the right, then the left, then the right again. For two crucial years, he was the indispensable man of the center, forging a consensus where there was no majority, winning grudging support from disparate groups that agreed only in their commitment to democracy. He faltered in mid-1978, but by then Portugal's political passions had calmed. Problems of economic management had become acute. Consistency and attention to detail replaced political bargains as the qualities most in demand. The caretaker governments following Soares were too weak to govern boldly. New elections were the only answer.

The flamboyant Sa Carneiro, who expects to become premier, offers a new style as well as ideology. Soares was primarily a conciliator; Sa Carneiro has a deserved reputation for posing dramatic, sometimes divisive choices. Fortunately, that is a luxury that Portuguese democracy now seems able to afford.

* * *

However the new government performs, Portugal will vote again in 10 months to elect yet another parliament, which will have the power to amend the revolutionary 1976 Constitution. This week's impressive turnout shows that the Portuguese are by no means tired of their new freedom. For decades, they were denied the chance to choose their political future. Not long ago, they came near to losing it again. They appear now to be relishing their hard-won votes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

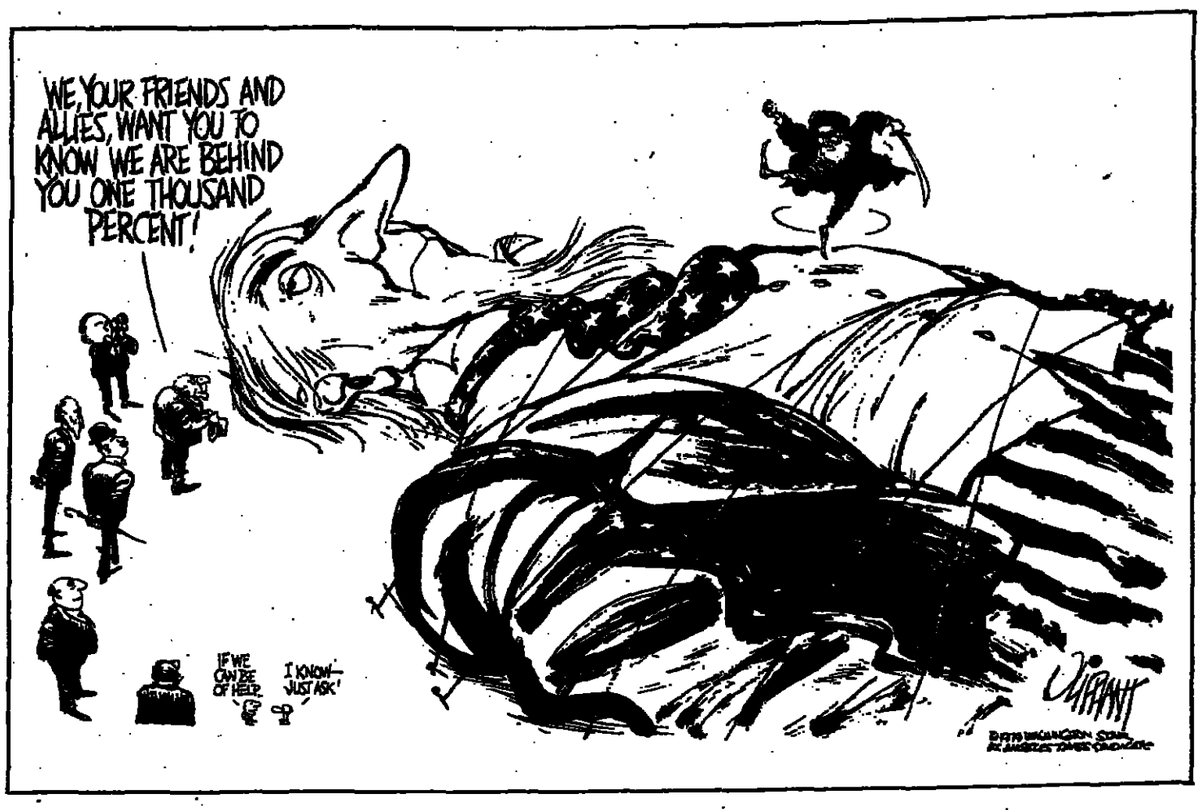
December 7, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — It appears that the Japanese, who are nothing if not indefatigable, have set up an important armory works at Liao-Yang, and are repairing there a great number of the larger weapons which were damaged in recent engagements around Port Arthur. In service at the front and rendering very active service in giving the alarm when the enemy is advancing, are a number of war dogs which the Japanese have imported. The Russian spies, however, have found out that a bit of fat pork, thrown at the right moment, is very effective in occupying the attention of these animals and diverting them from too keen a sense of duty.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1929

BERLIN — A storm of protest has been aroused in East Prussia against the German-Polish agreement intended to liquidate postwar economic and other problems, now awaiting ratification by the Reichstag. Speakers at many protest meetings term the agreement one-sided, asserting that Germany is giving up war claims totaling 2.5-billion marks, while Poland, sacrificing nothing, is strengthening its credit abroad. They insist that abolishing the Polish-German arbitration tribunal in Paris would remove the only means of pressing claims against Poland. The dispute has also provoked a campaign against the present boundary, claimed to perpetrate a feeling of insecurity.




# *Is Kremlin's Old Ship of State Floundering?*

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Truth has finally dawned upon the Kremlin. Leonid Brezhnev's report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the state of the Soviet Union is the most severe and critical account of the Soviet economy ever presented in public by the Soviet leadership.

Furthermore, the ministers responsible for this devastating state of affairs were criticized openly and 12 of them named publicly — this for the first time since the days of Lenin.

The evidence of failure is clear. The growth rate of national income — which roughly corresponds to the gross national product in Western countries — will not top 2 percent, instead of the planned 4.3 percent this year. The income per inhabitant of the Soviet Union will rise by 2.5 percent instead of 3.3 percent, and the rate of industrial growth will come to 3.6 percent instead of the 5.7 percent forecast. Worker productivity will remain lower than any level expected.

### *Undreamed of Areas*

The harvest will be a disaster, that is, about 25 percent less than set by the five-year plan. And the national epidemic of scarcity will attain almost undreamed of areas. In addition to a permanent lack of meat, there will also be little soap, few detergents and a dearth of matches. This year's production indexes will fall to a low yet unknown in the Soviet Union in peace time. It is safe to say that the plan for next year, as well as the current five-year plan (1976-1980) will not be successful and will have to be revised downward.

Now that truth has dawned upon Moscow, the time for decisions cannot be far behind. As yet, none of the ministers named for having faulted has lost his job, although the outlook for their future cannot be considered optimistic. Mr. Brezhnev himself denounced "negligence, indolence, irresponsibility" and has demanded that those who are guilty be punished.

The witch-hunt — or search for scapegoats — will not stop at the ministerial level, for in the Soviet Union ministers do what they are told to do by the Communist Party.

But the Kremlin has found some respite in the illness of Premier Alexei Kosygin, who has not been seen in public since Oct. 17, and in the well-organized news leaks concerning his impending resignation. Although he will not be accused officially, Mr. Kosygin will take with him, when he retires, the blame for many of the sins due to his peers during the 15 years he served as premier. Thus, it seems evident that the moment chosen to openly accuse a number of servile ministers was influenced by the announcement of Mr. Kosygin's illness.

According to certain well placed sources, the situation within the Kremlin is very much more complicated than it seems.

The leaking of news regarding Mr. Kosygin's "normal" resignation could indicate a major change in the nation, these sources say. A smooth transition is being worked out in this vast country — where no Soviet regime has managed any normal succession — by a group of leaders conscious of the fact that the end of their reign is near.

A mechanism has been worked out, these sources say, to assure a transition of regimes without having to resort to a series of executions, such as that of Lavrenti Beria in 1953, nor to sudden palace coups, as in the case of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, nor to the declaration of imagined illnesses and their consequent resignations, as was done for Nikolai Podgorny, a former president of the Supreme Soviet, in 1977.

### *Resignation*

Mr. Kosygin's expected resignation, the first by a top Soviet leader due to genuine reason of health, will also serve as a type of rehearsal for the overall transition. Yet, fully aware that their era is coming to a close, the current Soviet leaders are still playing for time, perhaps only to announce their resignations in formal solemnity at the next Soviet Communist Party Congress (number 26) set for the spring of 1981.

However, it is by no means certain that the Soviet Union can afford to wait so long. Moscow will have to take a number of fundamental decisions in the near future, not the least of which is a thorough and indispensable reform of the economy. Now that the ideological stimulus has been shown to fail in economy, there will have to be a resort to a more modern and efficient system (a capitalist rather than a Marxist one) of material stimulation.

A revolution in agriculture is also necessary. The investment of more than $500 billion in collective farming within the last 15 years has not had the hoped for results, since a good part of that sum simply disappeared in the bureaucratic maze.

And Moscow also will have to find a way to maintain the cohesion of the East Bloc, now being rent by the fallout from the failure of the Soviet model.

In addition, East-West detente will have to be nurtured cautiously. In other words, the Kremlin will soon have to decide just what share of its GNP it will spend on cooperation with the West and how much it will sacrifice to competition, at a time when 20 percent of the total is being used by the military. It suffices to say, for example that while the Soviet Union now is forced to buy millions of tons of grain from the West (at a cost of $43 billion for the first 10 months of this year) it also faces a deficit in energy sources, which may induce it to turn toward Iranian sources, or elsewhere, thus opening a new and highly dangerous international front.

### *Ailing Men*

The old and frequently ailing men now running the Soviet Union are not up to these tasks.

The Chinese, at least, are convinced that the ship of the Soviet state has reached the doldrums. Peking has just suspended negotiations with Moscow on the issue of normalizing their relations, convinced that nothing of value can come from the Kremlin until a new crew takes over. And the Chinese reputedly know the Russians well.

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An error in transmission from Brussels changed the meaning of two paragraphs in my last column (IHT, Nov 30.) They should have read:

"The situation in the Finnish Communist Party is such that the Kremlin has decided to intervene. In a move that is practically without precedent, Moscow sent a letter to the Stalinist wing of the party, promising it full support in the struggle against the Eurocommunist wing led by Avro Aalto, the head of the party and minister of labor of the Finnish government. Finland is the only European capitalist country where the Communists participate in a democratically elected government.

"The Italian Communist Party, Europe's largest, is on the brink of a crisis. During a recent meeting of its central committe, serious divisions surfaced which placed Enrico Berlinguer in jeopardy. Mr. Berlinguer is the secretary general of the party and one of the founders of Eurocommunism."

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

# Moment of Falsity

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — We're going through one of those inexplicable moments in the nation's capital: a change in atmosphere is regarded as a shift in climate.

A president does not fall on his face in a press conference; a flawed opponent goofs; one part of one poll goes in a new direction. Combine these with this town's yearning for a close fight, and voila! a papier-mache "comeback."

That's fine with most Republicans and almost all conservatives, who would rather see Carter the Democratic nominee than Ted Kennedy. But before we get carried away by the mood of the moment — and by the need of pundits and newsmagazinophobes to write something profoundly trend-discerning — consider what is on tomorrow's political plate.

An international crisis is a break for a beleaguered president, but the flag that is being rallied 'round is not the Carter campaign banner. Criticism is ostentatiously muted, as if it were somehow unpatriotic to suggest he may be mishandling the crisis.

But in time, his policy of not being provoked by provocation may come under fire. The test of success may not be only in the release of those hostages but in teaching a lesson to terrorists that it would be unprofitable to take hostages in the future. Beyond retaliation, the strategic test may be in how Iran's act of war was used to reverse the decline of the West in the Mideast.

At that time of presidential accounting, Congress and the press will study the wisdom of "ruling out" the use of force at the start, and of dispatching superdove Ramsey Clark, who had been soliciting the ayatollah's business, to carry our plea. Americans will wonder why we have no potent "rapid deployment force" and no bases in the most critical region in the world.

Nor can President Carter count on the continuance of Sen. Kennedy's protracted opening-game jitters. To join the ayatollah in denouncing the target of his bloodlust at a time when this encouraged the holding of hostages was a foolish fumble (though liberals may soon regard it as a forward fumble). To Democratic centrists, Kennedy's aggressive weakness gives Carter's ordinary weakness the appearance of strength, but the president cannot hope for many more such turnovers.

Then, back home, the Carter men must consider all the investigations. The most publicized is the least important: the special prosecutor's look into Hamilton Jordan's possible drug-taking will surely be a downer at the White House, and a stonewalling defense could lead to perjury charges, but somehow that whole case does not turn me on.

More important is the investigation into charges that fugitive Robert Vesco sought to influence Carter. Instead of reporting a potential bribe offer, the president wrote a note to his attorney general ordering him to see Vesco's middleman. Carter will soon videotape his explanation under oath to a grand jury.

Another source of concern is the grand jury looking into the activities of John White, chairman of the Democratic Party, in connection with a possible "fix" attempt. White, who is the political protege of Carter campaign chief Robert Strauss and who denies all culpability, was photographed by the FBI talking to the Libyan representative at the behest of a Vesco associate. The Democratic chairman then telephoned Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, who tells reporters he just cannot remember what that call from White — which was recorded on his log — was about.

Libya brings up a related matter: Billy Carter, the president's brother, was twice queried by the Justice Department after some agitation in this space about his possible representation of that radical Arab state without registration as a foreign agent. This investigation may become embarrassing now that the Libyan strongman has enjoyed the sacking of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli.

### *Lest We Forget*

And lest we forget, the Lance trial is scheduled to begin — at long, long last — on Jan. 14. Credit the prosecutor with insisting on Atlanta, and not Rome, Ga. Television networks are readying their clips on "I'm proud of you, Bert."

The foregoing plateful of problems is as nothing compared to the huge platter about to come out of the refrigerator, labeled "recession." In January, that downturn should begin to "bite," posing the dilemma of whether to combat rising unemployment with the stimulus that will worsen inflation, which has tripled under Carter.

That is what the campaign will be about — more than the ayatollah, more than the scrapping of SALT as the Russians pressure the Saudis, more than whatever corruption may be shown.

In that moment of truth next year, populist weakness — with the feeble Carter-Kennedy jousting enlivened by the campaign of Brown, Ronstadt and Fonda — will make a convincing case against whoever backs into the Democratic nomination. The Republicans, observing the self-destruct button worn by both the president and Kennedy, are determined to follow the political advice of Woodrow Wilson: "Never murder a man who is committing suicide."

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## Letters

### A Sitting Duck

President Carter's persecution of Iranian students in the United States has jeopardized the safety of every U.S. scholar abroad. I am a Dartmouth College student presently living in a predominantly Moslem student dorm in Bucharest and, as a result of his action, I have become a sitting duck for any anti-American sentiment. Carter's treatment of Iranian students merely stirs up more hostility and sets the precedent of avoiding relevant issues in deference to a petty display of power. Instead of helping towards a resolution, this action only compounds the problem.

Striking out at uninvolved sectors instead of tackling the pertinent issues was the cause of the problem initially (that is, the capture of U.S. hostages in Iran), and it is a poor way of asserting one's strength. Surely we have not fallen to the same tactics of terrorism that we so loudly disclaim.

NANANDA COL.
Bucharest.

### Hostage Issue

As a foreign service officer, and a U.S. citizen, I would like to address a few comments to George Will's column: "End the Bungling on U.S. Hostages" (IHT, Nov. 22).

I believe that the captives acted in the only realistic manner. Given their jeopardy and the possibility of saving lives though accepting a selective release, regardless how cynically motivated, that opportunity had to be grasped. Had I been in a command position, I would have ordered those elected [to be freed] to accept.

To criticize anyone for accepting release offered on racial or sexual terms is the height of moral arrogance. No one in Tehran by taking his or her liberty under these conditions has betrayed another. Rather, the recipients have availed themselves of the myopia of Khomeini and the student captors. It is a crime to condemn them for it. It is a perversion to blame affirmative action policy or the spirit of affirmative action for their choice. It is particularly outrageous when we do not even know if those freed had a choice or were merely made to appear to have had a choice.

JOHN GRAHAM COLLINGE,
U.S. Consulate General.
Karachi.

# The Allies Hold Back On Iran

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — It seem only a sidelight Iranian crisis that the West G government has criticized bank that took legal action tach a 25 percent Iranian ment in Krupp, the West G steelmaker.

It may also be that the acti Morgan Guaranty Trust was mature and uncoordinated Bonn government, as its offic lege. But it's clear that the German officials are less c about that than they are that gan's actions will jeopardi relations with Iran, which more than 10 percent of We many's oil.

About 1,600 West Germans and work in Iran, Bonn has a $300 million invested there, and nian investment in West G is believed to total about $ lion.

### *Theatened*

All these are substantial and the West Germans can be blamed for not wanting threatened by a U.S. bank to cover its share of a loan Yet Bonn's attitude seems firm a remark attributed high official of the Carter ministration. To help free the 50 can hostages now being Iran, he said, the nation have done everything they "except to hurt themselves."

President Carter claimed news conference that the States had the support of the in condemning Iran's behavi fact, while that seems to be true, the "support" consists of formal protests, willingness support UN resolutions, and The Mexican government, for ample, roundly condemned taking the hostages, in a statement in which it refused to let the shah return

Egypt, to its credit, has offered admit the shah, but very few governments, allied or otherwise, ready to take or share in retaliation against Iran. One reason, surely influencing Mexico, is the Moslem attacks on embassies, as the mob assault on the embassy in Islamabad. Moscow, ant, probably, is the despair the rest of the world, particularly Western Europe, on Iranian Middle Eastern oil; no one will risk an embargo.

Ironically, the fear of an interruption in oil supplies ought to be a major reason why other nations should be helping the United States in this crisis. That's because Iran is so likely to threaten Western oil supplies as an U.S. military response to Iranian outrages.

At the moment, Carter seems to be under little or no pressure for such action. Seven out of 10 respondents to an Associated Press poll said last week that Carter was doing all he could to obtain release of the hostages.

Ominously, however, 81 percent said they were "personally afraid" that Iran had taken U.S. hostages, and 66 percent said they would support a military strike if the hostages were harmed or even put on trial. Since the United States cannot meet Iranian demands for the return of the shah — a proposition supported by two-thirds of the public corresponding to the poll — the considerable likelihood that the hostages may soon be put on trial.

Even if for their own reasons the Iranians should release the hostages unharmed, the danger would not be eliminated overnight; welcome as that would be, that might even be the hardest situation for the president to handle. While a remarkable 71 percent of the AP-NBC poll respondents said they would oppose any retaliatory action if the hostages were released, there still would be a powerful demand that Carter do something punitive.

### *Act Swiftly*

Indeed, he would be obliged to act swiftly and sternly, in order to forewarn any other government tempted to use such outlaw tactics in the future. At the same time, there probably would be coming from the heaviest domestic reactions, as critics, freed from concern for the hostages' lives, demand to know, in Ronald Reagan's phrase, "What were the things that we have done that might have been done?"

At that point, international consideration to impose effective sanctions on Iran might be vital — and as a real international squeeze, Iran now might be helpful in obtaining release of the hostages to avoid any necessity for U.S. military action. The ultimate alternative to a military strike, to be accepted by angry Americans, will have to be something more than the international disapproval with which other nations have mostly contented themselves thus far.

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*Appearance Before Grand Jury*

# Bell Is Witness in Probe Of Vesco Influence Bid

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Former Attorney General Griffin Bell testified yesterday for about 90 minutes before a federal grand jury investigating allegations that Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, had tried to get the Carter administration to use its influence to solve his personal problems.

Mr. Bell, reached at his Atlanta law office, said that although Mr. Vesco and his associates had tried to influence the administration, there was no evidence that they had succeeded. Mr. Bell, who appeared here at the invitation of the U.S. attorney, said it was the first time that he had been a witness before a federal grand jury.

From their questions, Mr. Bell said, the government lawyers and members of the grand jury appeared to be "wrapping up loose ends" in their investigation of overtures allegedly made to the administration in 1977 on behalf of Mr. Vesco.

**Videotape Testimony**

White House lawyers have been negotiating with the U.S. attorney to arrange a videotape interview in which President Carter would answer questions for the grand jury.

Sources said yesterday that Mr. Carter had agreed to answer questions on videotape, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Carter will answer questions the grand jurors have submitted to prosecutors in the case, and the tape will be played for grand jurors at a later date, the sources said. Officials said no president ever before had answered questions from a grand jury in any form.

Mr. Vesco, who is accused of swindling investors, fled the United States in the early 1970s. He is believed to be living in the Bahamas.

Referring to Mr. Vesco and R.L. Herring, an intermediary involved in Mr. Vesco's alleged attempts to influence the administration, Mr. Bell said: "This was just a group of con artists working each other. That goes on every day. But the question is, did they ever get to the government? The answer to that is emphatically no."

Mr. Bell said, "There was no evidence at all that the government ever became involved or that anyone in government was taken in by this scheme."

Herring, a Georgia businessman, was convicted on federal charges of fraud and racketeering in a case unrelated to the Vesco inquiry.

Mr. Bell said that he did not know what had happened to a note dated Feb. 15, 1977, in which the president urged him to see Spencer Lee IV, an Albany, Ga., lawyer representing Mr. Vesco's interests. Mr. Bell said that he never received the note and did not meet with Mr. Lee.

The attorney general said that much of his grand jury testimony yesterday duplicated statements he had given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation last year.

The foreman of the grand jury, Ralph Ulmer, charged last summer that the Justice Department was orchestrating a cover-up to protect the administration. But Mr. Bell said that he knew of no one "opposing the investigation or doing anything to impede it." The president, he said, "was just as interested in getting this investigated as I was."



United Press International

**KISS OF LIFE — An emergency medical technician administers mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a three-year-old girl on the roof of a house in Chicopee, Mass. He rescued the child from a fire at her home. She was sent to a hospital where her condition was listed as critical.**

# U.S. Airlines Face Curb on Fare-Setting

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — The Civil Aeronautics Board said yesterday it plans to lift the antitrust immunity that has allowed U.S. airlines to participate in international conferences that set certain North Atlantic fares.

The board ordered its staff to prepare an order barring U.S. carriers from International Air Transport Association conferences that coordinate rates for North Atlantic traffic between the United States and Europe.

The board said in a statement that it expected to issue the order early next year, but officials said it could be as late as May or June.

At the same time, the board continued for two years the immunity affecting collective rate-making by U.S. and foreign carriers elsewhere in the world.

The board also said it wants IATA, in its rules for all routes touching the United States, to make it clear that individual airlines are allowed to set innovative fares without the approval of other members of the IATA traffic conference.

**Beneficial to Travelers**

Such a provision, board officials believe, will encourage more airlines to offer attractive fare packages to travelers.

The IATA is a voluntary organization representing more than 100 airlines. U.S. airline participation in IATA traffic conferences first received antitrust immunity from the CAB in 1946.

The board began a review of IATA policies in June of last year. Since then, the grouping has substantially revised its structure, this year adding a provision that allows its members to refrain from participating in multilateral rate-setting.

In the United States, airline competition was spurred last year by federal deregulation of the industry. The extent to which U.S. deregulation will affect the rest of the international aviation market has stirred considerable controversy.

All U.S. passenger airlines, except National Airlines, already have voluntarily withdrawn from IATA rate-coordinating activities.

Noting that the profitable North Atlantic run has operated successfully for several years without an effective IATA agreement, the board said it doubted any tariff coordination was essential "for a smoothly functioning, efficient, international aviation system."

At the same time, it said in a statement that lack of coordination in dismantling the present system "could imperil the existence of fledgling airlines in developing nations."

In addition, the board said abrupt removal of all antitrust immunity around the world "could lead to reactions which might hinder the movement toward a more competitive era in international aviation."

© *Los Angeles Times*

# ondale, Mrs. Carter Heckled in Harlem

By Frank Lynn

W YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — President Walter Mondale and ynn Carter were shouted by at least a dozen hecklers ight when they tried to speak eeting at a Harlem church.

hecklers, who would not fy themselves, shouted: "Send the shah!" and "What about n Klux Klan?" as first Mrs. and then the vice president to speak at a meeting of the terial Interfaith Association dem.

Carter halted her speech, in she was praising her hus- She stood silent for several nts and then, smiling, ended marks.

ou here tonight are my broth- sisters and I am proud of that," Mrs. Carter said. After another pause, she added: "I care for every one of you, every one of you. We love you all."

**Jeers and Ovation**

Her remarks brought more jeers from the hecklers and an ovation from most of the 800 members of the audience.

Rep. Charles Rangel, who had arranged the meeting at the request of the White House, shouted into the microphone: "You are listening to the voices of the Progressive Labor Party," referring to a political organization known for its militant tactics.

The heckling reached a peak as Mr. Mondale shouted into the microphone: "I know these types who are making the noise; they are the ones who heckled Hubert Humphrey and let Richard Nixon win."

The latest Gallup poll, released yesterday, gave the president his highest job rating — 38 percent approval, 49 percent disapproval — since April, when the approval rate was 40 percent. The situation in Iran was viewed as a factor in the increase of six percentage points in a month.

**Rights Leader Quits**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — Former civil rights leader John Lewis resigned from the Carter administration yesterday after promising the president that he would remain neutral instead of immediately supporting Sen. Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination, the Los Angeles Times reported.

*Relief Goods Said Not Distributed*

# Refugees in Cambodia Report Little Aid

By Henry Kamm

SISOPHON DISTRICT, Cambodia, Dec. 6 — Cambodians who arrived this week in this sprawling encampment of low, thatched-roof huts, where about 300,000 refugees of famine and war have gathered and thousands more arrive daily, told of undiminished famine and listened skeptically to reports from international relief organizations that food was being widely distributed in many areas of this country.

Officials from Oxfam, the British relief group, and the United Nations Children's Fund, which together with the International Committee of the Red Cross is conducting the official Western relief effort, stated in the last few days that they were satisfied with the distribution of relief goods.

However, a highly placed international relief official, who asked not to be identified, said that he believed 80 to 90 percent of the supplies that have been delivered to the Vietnamese-controlled government in Phnom Penh remains warehoused in the capital and at the port of Kompong Som.

The official speculated that the reason might be logistical and administrative incapacity in a country that has been grossly depleted of equipment, infrastructure and manpower.

The Cambodians interviewed here, as well as in a Thai holding center across the border, came from various regions of the country, from the Western provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, the central provinces of Kompong Thom and Kompong Chhnang and Kandal in the southeast, around Phnom Penh.

**Little Rice Seen**

Only two persons among several dozens interviewed said they had seen rice from Unicef and the Red Cross being distributed. The men — one from Siem Reap and the other from Kompong Chhnang — said they were given small quantities and immediately prepared a meal. This was fortunate, they said, because the portions that remained uneaten were taken back by Vietnamese soldiers on the evening of then same day.

Touch Sothima, from Kompong Chhnang, said women and children cried when the soldiers collected the rice but no one offered resistance. Similar tales have been heard by refugee officials and diplomats who routinely question new arrivals.

On the other hand, a woman from Kandal, Mrs. Tran Chiv, reported that the tens of thousands of displaced persons gathered in the area of Phnom Penh, in the hope of being allowed to return to their homes in the capital, received monthly rations of Vietnamese rice. She said that through October the ration amounted to 8.8 pounds of rice for her family group of seven persons, but last month they received 22 pounds.

She said the people supplemented their free rations with small amounts of sweet potatoes, greens and edible tree pulp, which are acquired by barter, or with rice bought on the black market from Vietnamese soldiers.

People from other provinces said they never received rice rations but irregular amounts of red corn, which they said came from the Soviet Union.

**Hunger and Illness**

All the Cambodians questioned said that hunger and illnesses that stem from it were prevalent in their regions and in the areas that they crossed in their journey to this border region. Most said that hunger had driven them to undertake the risky journeys, which the government in Phnom Penh and its Vietnamese allies consider as defection.

Among the small minority of educated, urban people, Vietnamese occupation and opposition to all Communist regimes that restrict freedom were frequently cited as motives of equal force.

While the farmers interviewed asserted that the Vietnamese intended to plunder the rice for their own use, a more likely explanation is that the authorities want to handle the distribution of the harvest rather than letting the growers eat or barter away their own crops.

Indicative of the scarcity of food was the fact that many men encountered in this squalid agglomeration had come here only to get food for their families living deep in the interior of Cambodia.

A former fisheries employee in Phnom Penh, who now lives in Siem Reap and plans to return there by bicycle this week with rice for his family, laughed bitterly when asked whether he had seen Red Cross-Unicef rice being distributed in the town and replied:

"I only heard about it on the radio. The American radio."

**Khmer Base Said Wiped Out**

BAN NON MAK MUN, Thailand, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Vietnamese forces wiped out a Khmer Rouge stronghold in northwestern Cambodia, the Thai high command said today, the first disclosure of a Vietnamese advance in the dry season campaign.

A spokesman gave few details of the fighting for the Ban Kalor camp held by the Khmer Rouge followers of ousted Premier Pol Pot.

# *Democracy Wall in Peking Abolished by City Officials*

PEKING, Dec. 6 (AP) — The Peking city government abolished Democracy Wall today and ruled that only carefully screened posters can be put up in Moon Altar Park, a mile to the west.

The battered old wall in the center of the city, which for a year has symbolized the tiny Peking human rights movement, officially goes out of existence Saturday.

The Peking municipal revolutionary committee said that putting up posters at the wall in the Xidan sector of Peking is prohibited as well as in other public places except for the park, whose name in Chinese is Yuetan.

A registration center will be set up near the park site for those who wish to put up posters. Their names, pseudonyms, addresses and units to which they belong will be recorded.

Though it said the content of the posters will not be examined at the center, "writers of big-character posters will be held responsible for the political and legal implications of the content. It is forbidden to reveal state secrets, to fabricate information and make false charges, to libel and conduct other activities that violate the law."

The city government's move in effect brought an end to 12 months of nearly uninhibited expression in the Chinese capital.

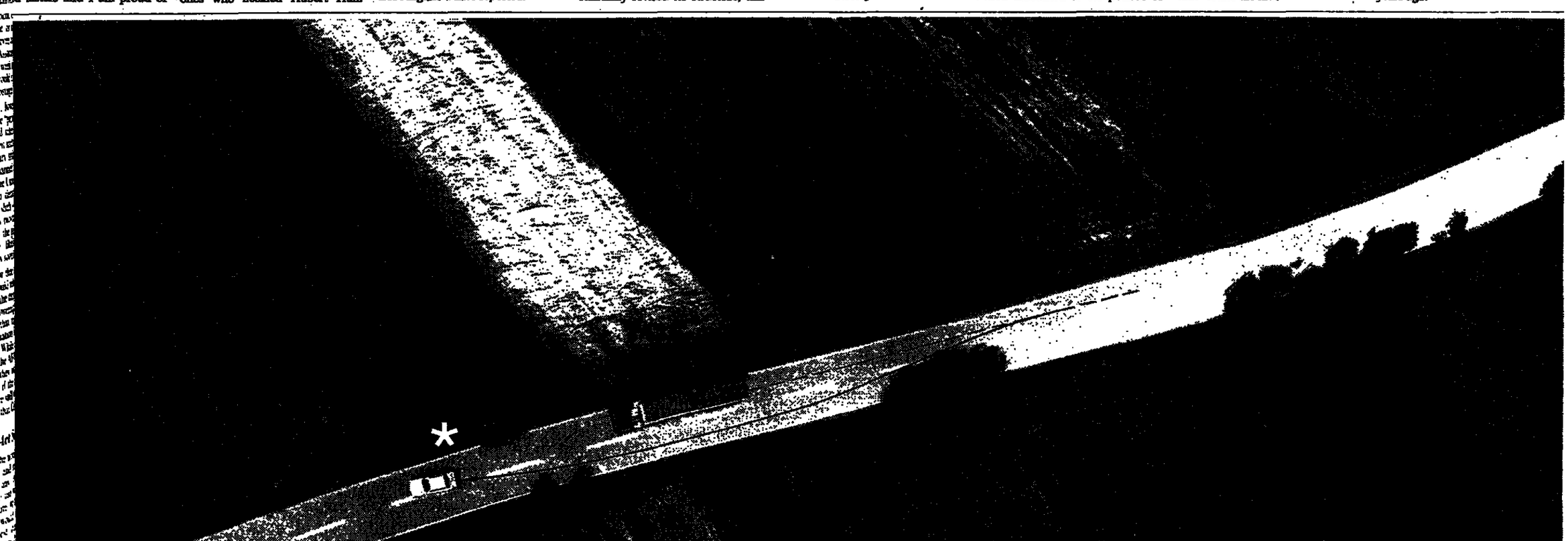
The notice, distributed by the Chinese news agency, said "creating disturbances or riots at the selected site will be duly punished according to law."

It added: "These stipulations have been set to protect the people's democratic rights, safeguard social order, facilitate the handling of proposals and reasonable demands set forth in some big-character posters, and prevent the use of posters under pseudonyms for the conducting of law-breaking activities."

It also said that citizens will continue to have the right to put up posters within the unit to which the writer belongs.

It noted that the stipulations were "for the time being," but did not explain further.

Wall posters and newspapers have for centuries been a traditional vehicle for criticizing Chinese rulers. The right to do so is enshrined in the Chinese Communist constitution and was a potent and valuable weapon in the hands of young revolutionaries not so many years ago.

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★ Seen in this manner, the high performance characteristics of BMW are an advantage not just to those who drive our cars, but to the whole community as well. For all motorists benefit from our policy of trying to make greater use of existing road resources. All benefit, too, from cars that allow their drivers to act and react swiftly, to adapt quickly to changing traffic situations, and so help keep traffic flowing. BMWs help too, by not delaying oncoming traffic thanks to their shorter overtaking time.

In short, BMW's solution to car design is helping Europe to invest its resources in other things apart from more roads. For it is not more roads that Europe needs: it is more cars with the efficiency of a BMW.

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*Reputed Hardliner on Ulster*

## Haughey Expected to Be Irish Premier

DUBLIN, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — Charles Haughey, once tried for and acquitted of involvement in an Irish guerrilla gunrunning operation, was the narrow favorite today to be next premier of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Haughey, who is health minister, and Finance Minister George Colley, both 54, were the two main contenders after the sudden resignation yesterday of veteran Premier Jack Lynch.

The 82 members of the government party in the Dail, Ireland's parliament, will vote tomorrow on a successor to Mr. Lynch, whose popularity had waned amid strikes, the end of an economic boom, and influential opposition to his stand on Northern Ireland.

Political observers saw Mr. Haughey as the favorite, although Dublin bookmakers assessed the two men's chances equally.

Victory for Mr. Haughey would doubtless cause dismay among the Protestants of Northern Ireland, and fears in Britain about the course of British-Irish relations.

**Dismissed in 1970**

Mr. Haughey was dismissed from the government by Mr. Lynch in 1970 amid allegations that he was connected to a plot to run guns to guerrillas in Northern Ireland. He maintained his innocence and was cleared by the court.

He is considered more hard-line on Northern Ireland than Mr. Lynch, 62, a soft-spoken giant who, although committed to eventual unification of Ireland, maintained that a sudden pullout by British troops would plunge the province into civil war.

Mr. Lynch, premier for 13 of the last 20 years, has been criticized by some members of his Fianna Fail party for his talks with the British on tightening security against the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. The change followed the murder in the Irish Republic in August of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II.

But the real factor in his dismissal was believed to be falling electoral support for Fianna Fail, due mainly to discontent about the economy. Mr. Lynch will leave office on Tuesday. "It is obvious to me that the time has come for someone with a new approach and fresh thinking to take over as leader of the government," he said.

## *East Bloc Urges NATO to Reject Deploying 572 New U.S. Missiles*

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — The foreign ministers of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact called today on NATO to consider once again the European military situation and refrain from complicating the current deployment of forces.

In a communique following a meeting in Berlin and published today in Moscow, the Warsaw Pact ministers condemned NATO's "dangerous plans" to step up European armaments by deploying 572 new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

The ministers repeated Moscow's call for immediate "businesslike negotiations" on reducing weaponry in Europe before any more weapons are deployed.

Their meeting came a week before NATO government ministers are due to make a final decision on deploying the new missiles. The Warsaw Pact session also coincided with the withdrawal of part of a Soviet tank division from East Germany, a step Soviet Union has called proof of its commitment to detente.

The communique reiterated the Warsaw Pact's interest in convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, first suggested by the pact in May. They expressed the hope that multilateral preparations for such a conference could be held in the first half of next year.

## Radio Summit Concludes Work After 11 Weeks

GENEVA, Dec. 6 (AP) — After 11 weeks of negotiations, a world radio summit today concluded agreements on reallocating airwaves for the increasing needs of global communication.

The summit, the World Administrative Radio Conference, put off until the early 1980s two of its most politically charged issues: high-frequency broadcasting and satellite communications.

The final acts being signed today resulted from 14,000 proposals put before the delegates, who met under the sponsorship of the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations agency.

The volume of work led some ITU officials to wonder if WARC, convened every 20 years, should be replaced by small, more specialized meetings. That may be one of the issues raised in Nairobi in 1982, when the ITU will meet to elect officers and review its constitution.

## *Brandt Elected SPD Chairman*

BERLIN, Dec.6 (AP) — Former Chancellor Willy Brandt was re-elected chairman of the Social Democratic Party today in a vote of the SPD executive committee.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was re-elected one of the two party deputy chairmen with 365 of the 420 votes cast.

Thirty-eight delegates voted against Mr. Schmidt and 17 abstained.



Associated Press

**FRIGHTENING THE DEVIL** — In a tradition believed to date to pagan times, the young men of Berchtesgaden, West Germany, haunt the streets of the town in the early December each year dressed in masks and straw. They go from home to home to scare the townspeople.

*Russia Said Behind Bar on Student Debate*

## UN Action Angers Western Diplomats

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Dec. 6 (IHT) — Western diplomats here are angry that UN administrators have barred 500 high school students from debating in a UN conference hall because of apparent pressure from the Soviet Union.

The students, aged between 16 and 18, were scheduled to meet here Monday for two days of discussions modeled on UN debates — an event that has taken place in the Palais des Nations for the past 25 years with financial assistance from the Swiss National Council of Unesco.

But diplomatic sources say that senior UN staff officials have withdrawn permission to use the hall — forcing the students to rent a nearby center owned by the city of Geneva — because they fear a repetition of last year's debate, which was closed down because the Soviet Union objected to the anti-Soviet tone of two resolutions.

"It's very, very sad, almost ludicrous, because they are high school students and nothing more," said Margaret Taylor, a researcher who has helped to organize the meeting for the last two years.

**Resolutions Avoided**

She called the annual debate a valid educational experience for the students, many of whom come from Geneva's international schools where UN diplomats send their children.

Mrs. Taylor also said that this year the 12 resolutions concentrate on energy, international security and the International Year of the Child. "We have been careful to avoid resolutions that would cause offense" she said.

Mowaffak Allaf, a senior UN official, said today that the conference hall will be used Monday to present the Nansen medal for services to refugees to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Western diplomats, however, are upset because UN officials appear to be ignoring strong U.S. protests following the closing of last year's debate.

A Russian working for the United Nations attended the meeting for the UN information division. Angry at the tone of the debate, he phoned the Soviet ambassador, who immediately contacted Luigi Cottafavi, head of the UN administration here, and demanded that the meeting be closed.

Mr. Cottafavi agreed — without consulting UN member delegations — and the doors were closed on the debate by Vladimir Lobachev, another Soviet official.

William Vanden Heuvel, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, then complained to Mr. Cottafavi that free speech had been infringed. "Many nongovernmental organizations have used UN facilities to announce policies unpleasant to the American government," he wrote. U.S. officials have singled out attacks by North American Indians and lawyers representing black prisoners in U.S. jails.

Mr. Vanden Heuvel later said that the incident had "made the Geneva office of the United Nations look ridiculous."

**Demand Made**

Diplomatic sources say that Mr. Cottafavi's office has, for the first time, demanded to see the text of the student's resolutions in advance, and that the students were only told two weeks ago that they could not use the hall although they had booked it months ahead.

Mr. Allaf said today that the decision had been made to switch the students — with their agreement — because there is no other UN hall large enough to accommodate Monday's Nansen ceremony and because of the security problems involving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the 3000 guests.

The students are also said to have been told they cannot use the hall Tuesday because it will have to be cleaned after the presentation. But this was dismissed by a Western diplomat, who said that the Nansen presentation will last, at most, three hours and that the hall is regularly used without being cleaned for meetings that last up to three weeks.

"It looks like another case of the UN bowing to Soviet pressure — even before it's been applied," he said.

### Drug Sentence in Burma

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — A Burmese man was sentenced yesterday to five years hard labor for possessing cannabis worth the equivalent of 15 cents.

## EEC Criticized For Position in Comecon Talks

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — The European Common Market has failed to change its stand on "the main issue" in negotiations for an agreement with the Soviet-led Comecon economic bloc, according to a Soviet foreign affairs journal.

The journal New Times noted that the Common Market, which wound up the latest round of negotiations with Comecon here last week, still "prefers not including in the document being drafted questions of trade and economic links."

"That is, the EEC's stand remains actually unchanged on the main issue — on spheres and direction of cooperation between the two organizations," the magazine said.

An extract of the article was distributed yesterday by Tass in advance of publication.

In six years of negotiations, the European Economic Community has sought to avoid an agreement that would recognize both organizations as equal forces concerned with international trade.

Members of the EEC yield some of their sovereignty to the Brussels-based organization for the negotiation of binding trade agreements with third countries. The EEC sees the 10-member Comecon group, however, as basically consultative.

### Cuba Returns Body Of Bay of Pigs Pilot

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6 (UPI) — Cuba has turned over to the United States the body of an American pilot killed in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported.

In a Havana-datelined dispatch monitored in Mexico City, Prensa Latina said that the remains of Thomas Willard Ray, a former U.S. Air Force pilot, were handed over Tuesday to a U.S. official in Havana. The remains were returned at the request of the United States, the agency said.

## *Henrietta Seiberling Dies; Started Alcoholics Group*

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT) — Henrietta Buckler Seiberling, 91, a key figure in the founding and development of Alcoholics Anonymous, died yesterday at her home in New York City.

In the early 1930s, Mrs. Seiberling opened her home, the Gate Lodge of Stan Hywet Hall in Akron, Ohio, to two alcoholics. From their encounter grew a movement that is now worldwide and one in which she had participated most of her life.

A graduate of Vasser College and an accomplished pianist, she was the wife of the late J. Frederick Seiberling, whose father was the founder and president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. as well as the Seiberling Rubber Co. in Akron.

Her son is Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio.

**Avery Rockefeller Jr.**

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 6 (AP) — Avery Rockefeller Jr., 55, a member of one of the United States' most famous families, died in an automobile crash in his hometown here, police said yesterday.

He was a great-grandson of William Rockefeller, who was the brother of John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil and the Rockefeller family fortune.

Avery Rockefeller was a director and a former executive of Grolier Inc., a publishing company. He was also a former president and chairman of Dominick and Dominick of New York, a brokerage firm, and once served as a governor of the New York Stock Exchange.

**Gen. Hugo Abreu**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 6 (AP) — Hugo Abreu, 62, a retired army general who led Brazilian anti-terrorist campaigns in the early 1970s, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

Gen. Abreu was named military liaison officer in 1974 by then-President Ernesto Geisel, but resigned from the post early last year. In the past two years, Gen. Abreu spoke out in support of the opposition party and twice was placed under house arrest for criticizing government policy.

**Carlos Camacho**

AGANA, Guam, Dec. 6 (AP) — Carlos Camacho, 54, the first elected governor of Guam, died today.

Mr. Camacho was appointed governor of Guam in 1969 by then-President Richard Nixon and in January of 1971 became Guam's first elected governor. He was defeated in a bid for re-election in 1974.


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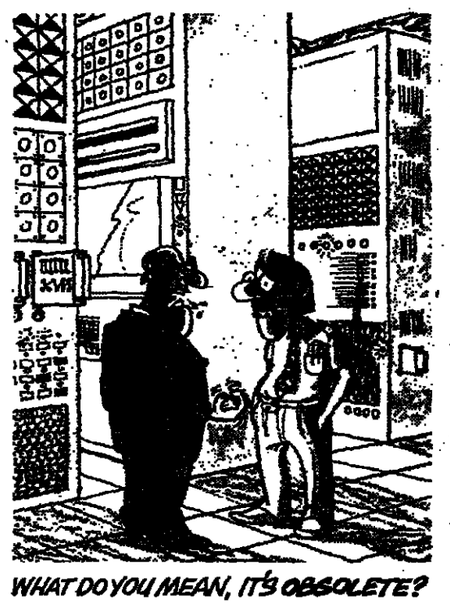
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



The icing on the Lebkuchen page 8W

The world's their oyster page 8W

Sail the chartered yacht of your dreams page 10W

# weekend



Twyla Tharp

Viola Farber and Husband Jeff Slayton

Jack Mitchell

The Don Redlich Dance Company

John Blum

Trisha Brown

## American Modern Dance Invades France

by David Stevens

PARIS — One of the most striking phenomena in French cultural life today is the widespread presence of American modern dance, particularly during the ectic fall season of overlapping arts festivals, nd its pervasive influence on the Parisian and rench dance scene.

The companies of Merce Cunningham, Alwin ikolais, Alvin Ailey, Paul Taylor and others ave become frequent visitors, the work of merican choreographers appears with growing equency in French repertories and there are fforts to develop an indigenous equivalent.

This fall alone, under the separate or joint ags of the capital's Festival d'Automne and estival International de Danse, Paris has seen *e passage of the Ailey, Cunningham* and Tay- troupes, as well as Trisha Brown, Lucinda Childs, Sheryl Sutton, Dana Reitz and Deborah Hay. Besides, most of these choreographers and their colleagues supplemented their performances with workshops, many of them at the resuscitated American Center on Boulevard Raspail.

Five years ago, Carolyn Carlson, the former Nikolais dancer, was brought to the Paris Opera by Rolf Liebermann and given the invented title of *etoile choregraphe*. Now, as head of the Groupe de Recherches Theatrales de l'Opera de Paris, she has become a regular part of the French dance scene. Although she will leave the Opera when Liebermann goes at the end of this season, it seems likely that this modern-dance initiative will be perpetuated at the Palais Garnier in one form or another. Even the conservative Paris Opera Ballet has moved in this direction by dancing Paul Taylor's "Aureole."

Last season, the French Cultural Ministry founded the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine at Angers, in the Loire country, with Alwin Nikolais as director. Its aim is to "permit young dancer-choreographers to deepen their knowledge of the techniques of contemporary dance and to sensitize themselves to choreographic creation." Twenty-two apprentices worked with Nikolais and his envoys from the Chimera Foundation of New York last year, and now the project has been expanded by small troupe of dancers to perform the results.

And none of this counts work by American choreographers that gets here by less direct routes, such as Glen Tetley's "The Tempest," which came to Paris last spring direct from its world premiere in West Germany with the Ballet Rambert, or the works of John Neumeier, the American choreographer whose dances have been brought here by his own Hamburg Ballet and, playing now until Dec. 9, by the Stuttgart Ballet, with his "Dame aux Camelias."

Probably no one person has been more responsible for this phenomenon than Michel Guy, director of the Festival d'Automne in Paris and former French cultural minister (1974-76). Guy has been in on the rise of American modern dance in France from the beginning. ("I am the best cultural attache America has ever had here," he is fond of saying.)

He was among the few present a quarter-century ago when the Martha Graham Dance Company flopped spectacularly at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, playing for two weeks to practically nobody. "There were about 35 in the audience, and it was more or less the same 35 every night," he recalled recently.

He puts dance in a larger context: "There has always been an artistic link between France and the United States, but before the war the traffic was from France to America. The war was an abrupt cutoff. American art in, say, 1960 was totally unknown in France. There were a few

*Continued on page 10W*

## Hara Kiri, Bokassa and Punk Without Pins

by Justine De Lacy

PARIS — *It's* been a rough week for the President of France. The press just won't leave him alone.

First, the satirical weekly Le Canard nchaine published yet another batch of *billets ux* to support charges that Giscard accepted st another batch of diamonds, 30 carats this me, again from his avowed "friend and rother," Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the deposed ruler f the Central African Republic.

Not to be outdone, the bawdy monthly paper lara Kiri commissioned an exact replica of okassa's throne — a baroque 15-foot gilt eagle ith outstretched wings and tree-trunk-sized lons — to celebrate its 20th year of publicaon. The "throne" was auctioned off at a party the new Paris club "78" the other night.

Intrigued, 800 showed up.

More of a white elephant than a golden eagle, e "throne" is, an embarrassing reminder of okassa's *neo*-Napoleonesque coronation two ears ago as Emperor of one of Africa's poorest ountries — a coronation where everything from e army uniforms to the Emperor's carriage d knee-length tunic of solid pearls were Made France and, it is said, paid for by the French. Orignally reputed to be three tons of solid old, the real throne was melted down by mobs hen Bokassa was overthrown in a coup on ptember 20. Unfortunately for the masses, it rned out to be bronze.

Hara Kiri's golden metal and velvet replica, hich cost 20,000 francs and took a month to omplete, sits impressively on the stage of the iscotheque. The club decor is flagrant Moorish - arches, lanterns, an already gravy-stained red d black rug. The Abu Dhabi supper club ok, if you know what I mean. It's 9:30 p.m. — alf an hour until the guests arrive. The auction ill take place at midnight.

An early arrival — *in red aluminum foil* overls short enough to show off a snappy pair of ats — wanders on stage to inspect the throne. t's a splendid gesture," the aluminum-clad outh says with the satisfied air of a child inpecting a new rubber duck. No more able to sist the lure of power than the unfortunate okassa, he promptly sits down and tries on the own.

"Gesture" is an appropriate term for the initiive of a newspaper infamous for its gestures — ost of them not so nice. Founded in 1956 by rancois Cavanna, who this week won the Prix terallie for his novel, "Les Ruskoffs," and eorges Bernier, Hara Kiri was the first truly ragеous French newspaper. The paper, hich has no advertising, sells 130,000 copies a onth, 13,000 of them in Quebec, where it's the o. 2 French publication after Marie Claire. In witzerland, however, it is banned in every canton except Geneva, and is often banned in Belgium because of its frequent anti-clerical assaults. During De Gaulle's reign, the paper was twice outlawed in France for impertinences to the head of state and is still criticized for its egregious taste.



Illustration by Mark Fearing

Sample: a full-page color picture of a hefty Japanese regurgitating rice. The caption: "UNICEF Makes Hungry People Obese. Stop Sending Money Today!" To lampoon hamburger king Jacques Borel, a plate of dead flies with the caption "Eat Borel." This month's cover features a four-color mug shot of Bokassa, who has been accused of cannibalism, among other crimes, devouring a leg of the infant Jesus.

Religion, along with love, death, sex, the family and disease — cancer's a big favorite — is a choice target. When you get right down to it, there's almost nothing Hara Kiri's *not* against. Its philosophy amounts to punk without the safety pins. The paper's slogan — "Journal Bete et Mechant" — is not far from the unappealing rhetoric of the late Sid Vicious. "In France you can be *bete* [stupid]" explains Cavanna, "or *mechant* [nasty]. Most people are one or the other. But to be *bete* and *mechant* at the same time is a bit much." Content, he smiles a malicious little smile.

Hara Kiri's founders, who also started the popular weekly Charlie Hebdo in 1968, are militant atheists whose goal is to "bug the hell out of everyone (*faire chier le monde*, if you want it straight) and live from the proceeds." They appear to be doing both quite nicely.

"France is an exceptionally tight-assed society," says Georges Bernier, known to his readers as the infamous Professor Choron, in between bellows to the stage hands to turn down the Bokassa coronation march emanating ominously from the velvet curtains concealing the throne. Bernier's shaved head, riveting black eyes, black turtle neck and black cigarette holder — he tends to wave it about a lot, like a wand — make him look more than a little satanic, especially when he laughs. His teeth seem to glow in the dark, but that's probably just the strobe lights. Probably. "People take themselves too seriously here. *Grocers* take themselves seriously. *Circus performers* take themselves seriously. Our solution is to get them to laugh at themselves, whether they like it or not.

"We started Hara Kiri because no one else would print our cartoons," Bernier continues. "Our humor wasn't commercial enough, they said. Too intelligent. Too absurd. They wanted us to stick with cuckolded husbands. We wanted to prove that our humor is commercial. We wanted to make people laugh at things you weren't supposed to laugh at. Charlie Hebdo was banned for a while because of the cover on De Gaulle's funeral. But it was the first time I ever saw people in the Metro laughing out loud. His death was not the national mourning the press made it out to be."

The club is filling fast. Boas litter the banquettes. The watchword in clothes is nouveau nihilist: lots of leather and spikes. Rubber boots and white bucks are big. Not worn together, of course. People hover on the edge of the dance floor, momentarily mesmerized by the golden throne. They are not dancing because they are waiting for food. The wing ding is supposed to be catered by Le Notre, the caterer, but so far all that's turned up is one tray of watercress sandwiches. It doesn't take the guests long to get into the spirit of things. The minute another waiter shows up — this time the sandwiches are tomato — people are exceedingly *bete et mechant* as they elbow their compatriots out of the way.

France-Inter has been talking about the party on the radio all day, and a woman in a red leather jumpsuit tells Bernier there are more than 500 people waiting to get in. "We invited all our subscribers from the provinces, and the jerks all came," says a Hara Kiri staffer. *Bete et mechant*, indeed. A man sneaks back to his table, a precious cache of miniature sausages tucked inside his tux. He furtively passes one to a friend.

"People say we're vulgar, in bad taste," Bernier continues, sprawled across a banquette, "But for us, bad taste isn't Hara Kiri. It's *betise*, stupidity. Showing your rear end is not vulgar. Stupidity is vulgar. Stupidity," he says, taking a puff on his elongated cigarette, "is extremely bad taste.

"There's no black humor, blue humor, pink humor. There's only what makes you laugh and what doesn't," he says. "It's OK to laugh over a cuckold today, for example, but really, it's pretty sad. The man is miserable. Maybe he hangs himself. That's worse than what we do. People are against us because we rub their noses in their *caca*. That hurts."

Suddenly, the Fanfare des Beaux Arts surges through a side door. The all-brass student band clambers on to the dance floor, drowning the incessant disco. Half its members wear World War I army uniforms and helmets, the other half black and white T-shirts that warn "Bete et Mechant." The base drum is adorned on one side with a set of technicolor genitalia. On the other, a woman pleads "Hit me again."

They chug magnums of Moet in between blowing their horns. Cute. A man in green and white striped socks is playing a cheese grater with thimbles on all 10 fingers. When you stare at his thimbles, he smiles. The atmosphere is exactly as I imagine New Year's Eve with the Ku Klux Klan. Someone starts spitting champagne. Things are getting very *bete* et mechant.

People line up to have their pictures taken in Bokassa's throne. By now, the eagle looks a bit sheepish, as if it has just been goosed. A man in shorts handsprings around the floor.

The emaciated "cowboy" usually seen eating razor blades outside Beaubourg or Deux Magots lunges at people with a plastic pistol now and again. Suddenly, he is on stage, standing on Bokassa's throne. Down come his pants. A school of motor-driven Nikons moves in for the kill.

People look expectant. Surely there will be food soon. Eyes scan the room for the odd canape. A man who can't take it any longer wanders around munching a Big Mac. A woman in black sequins stares at it greedily.

Come to think of it, not having any food for 800 people is pretty *bete et mechant*.

Midnight. A gong soumds. The auctioneer in a furling black sequined cape and full head mask, the kind executioners wear, starts the bidding. In a matter of minutes, it's over.

For 29,000 francs, the "throne" of the ex-Emperor of the Central African Republic, alleged murderer of children and briber of kings, goes to French comedian Coluche, bidding in absentia from his current one-man show somewhere in the wilds of Dijon.

What will Coluche do with the throne? Cavanna is asked. He shrugs. "Sit in it, I guess." ■

## Fabulous Presents for Impossible People, Part Two



### Munich

MUNICH — This year, Munich is busy celebrating an old-fashioned Christmas season. Department stores like Beck's am Rathaus and Karstadt have not put Christmas displays in their windows this year; instead, real craftsmen sit in the windows making their handicrafts. Dollmakers make dolls; others embroider and stitch the dolls' dirndl outfits. A candlemaker makes wax tree ornaments and religious figurines. A painter works on miniatures in the naive style. It makes shopping much more interesting; my motto this year is "buy Bavarian nostalgia."

●Especially trendy this year are the lively and amusing Bavarian figurines made out of specially treated bread dough. Less than a foot high, the figures are made exclusively for the chic shop Schnick Schnack at Prannerstrasse 11. You can hang them on the walls or put them on the tree and some — such as the girl with the Bavarian dirndl dress — are worth keeping around all year.

●Schnick Schnack is also selling handmade and hand-painted wood umbrella stands and serving trays with a real difference: They will paint the face of your spouse (or anyone else) on top of the figures for 1,400 Deutsche marks (or a pet, for 600 to 800 DM, depending on size). Or you might want to settle for a Charlie Chaplin umbrella stand, for 560 DM. They are also selling handmade nostalgia dolls with hand-painted faces for 500 DM.

●If you want to help your Parisian friends celebrate Christmas in the Bavarian style, send them some cheerful Christmas music from Munich: recordings of the bells of five churches and music played on the glockenspiel. The records are 22 DM; cassettes, 23 DM. At O. Bauer, at the rear of the Rathaus on Marienplatz.

●One secret Muencheners rarely share is the origin of the best *Prinzregenten torte*, a cake made with eight wafer-thin layers filled with chocolate cream. Erbs hauser, a hundred-year-old bakery at Furstenstrasse 4, off Odeonsplatz, has been making the torte since the original one was made to honor Prince Regent Luitpold, who gave it his blessing about 80 years ago. Since then, it's become Munich's most famous cake. At 2.20 DM a slice or 39.60 DM for the whole cake (about 18 slices).

●For dog lovers only: a loden coat made especially for the Bavarian *Daeckel*,or dachshund, in loden green with gray trim and handsome sculpted silver buttons from Bavaria. They start at 30 DM, at Alles fur den Hund ("Everything for Dogs"), Schwanthaler 2. There are coats for bigger dogs, too.

●Give your aunt or somebody special a ticket to the Passion Play next year in Oberammergau, an hour outside Munich. Although May, June and July are almost sold out, tickets are still available for August and September. Ticket prices include overnight arrangements, from 152 DM for one night's family-style accommodations, to 375 DM in the best hotel for one night, including two main meals and one breakfast. Tel: 8822-4921. Or write: Ticket Office, Passion Play, 8103 Oberammergau.

●Also, for local people who might want Passion Play tickets, the ABR (Bavarian Travel Bureau) is sending three special trains to Oberammergau for Muencheners for 87 DM in May, July and September. All arrangements must be made at the main railroad station in Munich, and there are only three trains.

●Buy yourself a present you can pass on to your children and grandchildren. At the rear of the Christkinderl Markt this year, woodcarver Moosmayer is selling his hand-carved creches in natural wood. Each creche comes with the holy family, three magi and assorted animals. A creche 28 centimeters high is 3,700 DM; another 18-centimeter one is 840 DM.

*—Dee Tattee*

*Continued on page 9W*

# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

# SUNDAY

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (Tel: 421260) until Dec. 15: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) starring Joan Fontaine . . . "Advent in Vienna" — Dec. 7 at the Cultural Department of the City of Vienna: Christmas concert of the Vienna Boys' Choir. Dec. 15 in the Konzerthaus: Christmas Cantata by Honegger . . . Museum des 20 Jahrhunderts — Dec. 11-Jan. 20: American Art from the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

### BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Tel: 031/336685) — Dec. 8 and 14 at 8; Dec. 16 at 3: "L'Italiana in Algeri" (Rossini).

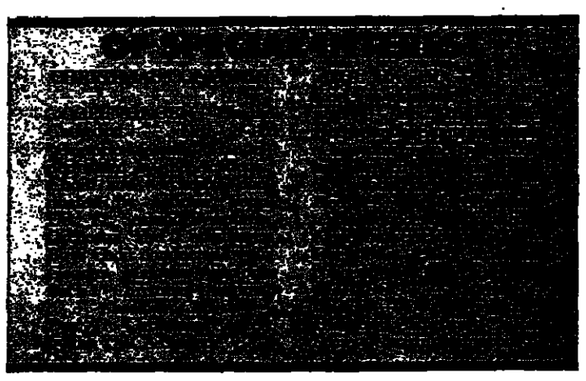
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts, until Dec. 31: American Art from the Twenties to the Forties . . . Musee d'Art Ancien, concerts du Midi include on Dec. 12 at 12:40: L'Ensemble Instrumental de Brabant (Van Maldere, Godecharle) . . . Mineta Move Art Gallery, 43, Rue Ernest Allard, until Dec. 22: Exhibition of landscapes by painter David Anderson . . . Centre Culturel de Waterloo-Faubourg (Tel: 354.15.85) — Dec. 7 at 8:15: Pianist Jorg Demus (Schubert) . . . Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (Tel: 218.12.01) — to Dec. 8 at 8:30: Ballet of the 20th Century performs "Sacre de Printemps" and "Variations sur le theme de Don Juan."

### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts until Dec. 31: Exhibition on Danish choreographer August Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death . . . Radio House Concert Hall — Dec. 13-15: The Radio Symphony Orchestra and Radio Choir conducted by Lamberto Gardelli perform Verdi's "Requiem" . . . Odd Fellow Palaset — Dec. 14: The Royal Orchestra under Rudolf Barshai perform Shostakovitch's "Symphony No. 8" . . . Museum of Decorative Art — Two exhibitions to Dec. 31: "East German Toys" and "Dutch Textile and Glass."

### ENGLAND

LONDON, Lyric Theater — Dec. 7, 8, 10-15: "Waiting for the Parade" (John Murrell). In the foyer, Dec. 17-Feb. 2: "Laugh Lines," an exhibition organized by the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain featuring cartoonists from the national press and magazines. (Bill Tidy, Leon, Honeysett, Manny Curtis etc.) . . . Royal Academy of Arts, to March 16 — Post Impressionism with works by Cezanne, Manet, Van Gogh and Matisse . . . At the Queen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 7 at 7:45: London Bach Orchestra under Martindale Sidwell (Bach, Torelli). Dec. 8 at 7:45: Brompton Choral Society with the London Mozart Players (Haydn, Vivaldi). Dec. 9 and 11 at 7:15: Juilliard Quartet (Berg, Brahms). Dec. 10 at 7:45: Orchestra of St. John Smith Square under John Lubbock with harpist Marisa Robles (Mozart). Dec. 12 at 7:45: L'Estro Armonico Ensemble (Vivaldi, Scarlatti). Dec. 13 at 7:45: Pianist Michel Dalberto (Beethoven) . . . Victoria and Albert Museum — Dec. 12-Feb. 24: Exhibition of works by French painter Jean-Auguste Ingres . . . At the Wigmore Hall — Dec. 10 at 7:30: Piano duo Jennifer Bowring and Margaret Bruce (Mozart, Debussy). Dec. 11 at 7:30: Tenor Ian Partridge with pianist Jennifer Partridge (Schubert, Britten). Dec. 12 at 7:30: Pianist Willem Brons (Bach, Brahms). Dec. 13 at 7:30: Guadagnini String Quartet (Beethoven, Ravel). Dec. 14 at 7:30: Guitarist Jean-Pierre Jumez playing Russian and French music . . . Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 8 at 7:30: Goldsmiths Choral Union with the Musicians of London under Brian Wright. Dec. 9 at 3:15: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under John Pritchard (McCabe, Dvorak); at 7:30: Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus under Andrew Davis (Elgar). Dec. 10 at 8: The Spinners (21st-Anniversary Tour Concert). Dec. 11 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra under Colin Davis with pianist Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich (Brahms). Dec. 12 at 8: BBC



Symphony Orchestra (Gochr, Beethoven). Dec. 13 at 7:30: Royal Philharmonic with the Brighton Festival Chorus directed by Antal Dorati (Haydn) . . . Institute of Contemporary Arts to Jan. 6: The Shoe Show 1790-1979 — exhibition on the history of shoes . . . In the Purcell Room — Dec. 7 at 7:30: Pianist Robert Leonardy (Couperin, Ravel). Dec. 8 at 7:30: London Harpsichord Ensemble under John Francis (Quantz, Ariosti). Dec. 10 at 7:30: Pianist Noriko Kawai (Webern). Dec. 11 at 7:30: Pianist Peter O'Hagan (Stockhausen). Dec. 12 at 7:30: Mary Remnant — Medieval Minstrels in Norman Abbeys. Dec. 13 at 7:30: Guitarist Anthea Gifford (Lauro, Diabelli).

### FRANCE

LYON, At the Opera — Dec. 7-9: "La Traviata" (Verdi) with the Lyon Orchestra directed by M. Arena . . . Auditorium, M. Ravel — Dec. 8 at 6: Les Solistes de France under J.C. Haremann (Hindemith, Bach, Mozart).

NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy — Dec. 11: "Les Aiguilleurs" (Karsenty-Herbert). Dec. 13-16: Ballet Theatre Francais de Nancy . . . World Theater Festival, Dec. 12-24. (109, Rue de Metz, 54000, Nancy). Program includes: Urban Sax, Claude Flagel (ancient music), Martini's Angels, Myster de Elx from Spain, Mistero Napolitano, Los Villancicos (Spanish baroque operas).

ORLEANS, Intercontinental Music Week — In the Theatre Carre St. Vincent, Dec. 8 at 8:30: "Choreography and Music" with Paolo Bortoluzzi and Ivry Gitlis. In the Salle de l'Institut, Dec. 9 at 5: Divertimento Ensemble de Milan directed by Sandro Sorli (Mozart, Beethoven).

PARIS, Theatre de la Ville — to Dec. 8: Piano duo Katia and Marielle Labeque. Dec. 11-29: Alex Metayer. Plays include — Dec. 11, 12 and 15: "Les Trois Soeurs." Dec. 13-14: "Gin Game" . . . International Festival of Dance at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees — to Dec. 9: Stuttgart Ballet. Program includes "La Dame aux Camelias" (Chopin). Choreographer: Neumeier . . . American Center — Dec. 12 at 9: Andreas Gutzwiller plays the shakuhachi (Japonese flute) . . . Forum des Halles — to Dec. 28: Argentinian singer Valeria Munariz . . . Theatre des Champs Elysees — Dec. 12 at 8:30: Orchestre National de France under Lorin Manzel with pianist Horacio Gutierrez (Shostakovitch, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky) . . . Palais des Congres (Tel: 758.22.53) — Dec. 13 at 9: Orchestre de Paris under Pierre Boulez with the Choeur de l'Orchestre de Paris directed by Arthur Oldham (Wagner, Shoenberg, Mahler) . . . Maison de la Radio France — Grand Auditorium, Dec. 11 at 8:30: Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique under Emmanuel Krivine with clarinetist Michel Portal (Mozart, Haydn). Salle Gaveau, Dec. 8 at 5: Janacek Quartet from Prague (Dvorak, Smetana, Martinu) . . . Le Palace — Dec. 10-11 at 8:30: Talking Heads . . . Theatre d'Orsay — Dec. 9 at 10:55: Violinist Pierre Amoyal, pianist Daria Hovora (Brahms, Beethoven, Ravel) . . . Salle Pleyel — Dec. 9 at 5:45: Orchestre des Concerts Lamoreux under S. Cambreling (Wagner festival) . . . Bobino — to Jan. 13: singer Pierre Perret . . . At the Bataclan — Dec. 13 at 11:30: Taj Mahal. Dec. 11-12 at 7:30: Steve Hillage. Dec. 21 at 11:30: Chicago Blues Festival . . . L'Opera de Paris Dec. 7: "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" (Offenbach) . . . Palais des Sports, every day except Monday until Jan. 1: The Paris Opera Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev performs "Manfred" (Tchaikovsky). Choreography: Nureyev . . . Espace Cardin — to Dec. 23: National Choreography Center of Rennes directed by Gigi Caciuleanu. Program includes "Tache de ne pas faire de bruit avec tes pieds" and "Comoedia" . . . Olympia — to Dec. 16: Patrick Juvet . . . Pavillon de Paris — Dec. 9 at 8: Rock group AC/DC.

### LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG, Villa Louvigny — Dec. 9 at 3: Recital by Fernand Koenig and Jorg Demus . . . Stadttheater — Dec. 10-12 at 8:30: "Der Maskenball" (Verdi) . . . Notre Dame Cathedral — Dec. 11 at 8: Concert by the New College Choir from Oxford . . . Theatre Municipal — Dec. 13 at 8:30: Radio-Tele-Luxembourg Symphony Orchestra.

### MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Esplanade de Fontvieille until Dec. 10: 6th International Circus Festival . . . Centre de Congres Auditorium de Monte-Carlo — Dec. 9 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera under Kyril Kondrachine with pianist Elisabeth Leonskaia (Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev) . . . Galerie d'Art moderne "Le Point" — Dec. 11-31: Exhibition of paintings from Gericault, Cezanne and Lautrec to Leger, Picasso and Chagall.

### SPAIN

BARCELONA, Opera Season at the Gran Teatro del Liceo (Tel: 3/3189122). Dec. 8 at 5:30: "Otello" (Verdi). Dec. 13 at 9:30; Dec. 9 at 5:30: "MacBeth" (Verdi). Dec. 12 and 14 at 9:30; Dec. 16 at 5:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).

MADRID, At the Teatro Real (Tel: 1/241.97.39) — Concert season of the National Orchestra and Chorus of Spain at 7 p.m. weekdays and 11:30 a.m. Sundays — Dec. 7-9: National Orchestra and Chorus under S. Celibidache (Halffter, Stravinsky and Schumann) . . . Concert series of the Symphonic Orchestra of Spanish Radio and Television at 10 p.m. weekdays and 7:30 p.m. Sundays — Dec. 8-9: The Orchestra directed by Vicente Spiteri.

### SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Salle Musica Antiqua — Dec. 7-8: The London Serpent Trio . . . Grand-Theatre — Dec. 11 and 14 at 8: "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli). Dec. 13 at 8: Janet Baker . . . Victoria Hall — Dec. 13 at 8:30: Geneva Symphony Orchestra . . . Musee de l'Horlogerie, until Dec. 31: Exhibition of Swiss watches . . . Casino-Theatre — Dec. 7-8 at 8:30: French comedian Jacques Villeret. Dec. 10-15 at 8:30: "Les Folies du samedi soir" (Gene Stone) . . . Conservatoire — Dec. 11 at 8:30: Hans Mannes (violincello).

ZURICH, In the Opernhaus — Dec. 7 at 7:30: "Don Carlos." Dec. 8 at 8: "Anatevka" . . . Galerie Daniel Keel until Dec. 8: exhibition of drawings by Tomi Ungerer . . . Tonhalle, Grosser Saal — Dec. 9 at 8:15: Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin) . . . Hallenstadion — Dec. 8-9: Supertramp . . . Galerie Commerico (Tel: 344124): Exhibition of works by Paul Degen. (Zuercher Wochen Bulletin).

### WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Hochschule der Kunste — Dec. 7 at 8: Violinist Edward Gratsch. Dec. 8 at 8: Berlin Baroque Orchestra under Konrad Latte with violinist Gottfried Schneider (Corelli) . . . Philharmonie — Dec. 8 at 7: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Herbert von Karajan (Sibelius, Rachmaninoff).

DUSSELDORF, In the Theatergemeinschaft — Deutsche Oper am Rhein performs on Dec. 7 at 7:30: "La Cenerentola." Dec. 8 at 7: "Boris Gudonov." Dec. 9 at 7:30: "Die Italienerin in Algier." Dec. 10 at 7:30: "Jenufa." Dec. 11 at 7:30: "Moses and Aron" . . . Stadt Musikschule — Dec. 7 at 8: Pianist Franz-Josef Birk (Schumann).

FRANKFURT, In the Opera — Dec. 8: "Carmen" (Bizet). Dec. 9: "Idomeneo" (Mozart). Dec. 14: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 15: "La Traviata" (Verdi) . . . Festhalle — Dec. 7: Supertramp.

MUNICH, In the Musikhaus Knobloch — Dec. 7 at 8: Flamenco guitarist Roberto Mailander . . . Herkulessaal der Residenz — Dec. 10 at 8: Piano recital by Alfred Brendel (Haydn, Schumann). Dec. 11 at 8: Violinist Shlomo Mintz with pianist Clifford Benson (Schubert, Saint-Saens). Dec. 12 at 8: Pianist Alfred Brendel. Dec. 13 at 8: Pianist Krystian Zimmerman (Brahms, Chopin). Dec. 14 at 8: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra under Jos van Immerzeel with violinist Wladimir Spiwakow (Bach) . . . Theater in der Leopoldstrasse 17 — Dec. 12 at 8: "India meets electronic music" with Shankar Lal (tabla), Mario Strack and Andreas Merz (synthesizers), Al Gromer Khan (sitar).

# The Icing on the Lebkuchen: Nuremberg's Christmas Market

by Arleen Jeszenszky

NUREMBERG — A German town without a Christmas market is like a German home without a Christmas tree — unthinkable. One of the longest enduring and certainly the best-known is Nuremberg's Christkindlesmarkt, a tradition that dates from the Middle Ages. Held in the heart of the old city, the market begins on the Friday before the first Sunday of Advent and lasts until Christmas Eve. A perfect place for a Sunday visit.

Larger-than-life angels mark the entrance streets to the main market square. Wooden booths covered with red and white striped awnings are jammed so tightly into aisles in the square that the icy drizzles of early December are barely noticeable. An aroma of fragrant *gluhwein* (mulled wine) draws the crowds to the stalls.

Dress warmly, bring the children and a pocketful of marks; the wares are irresistible. Toys and *lebkuchen*, a spicy dark cake made with honey from the nearby Reichswald, seem to take up half the stands. Huge *lebkuchen* hearts dangle overhead on red ribbons, blazoned with messages in icing: "Sweethearts forever" or "Kissing is no sin." The Christmas tree decorations are a delight: painted wooden sleds and soldiers, intricate pewter horses and horns, all suspended by string as if from some giant tree. One of the best toy buys (available at the same fixed price in department stores) are the jointed plastic figures manufactured locally by Play Big and Playmobile.

The Christ Child who gives His name to the market is a life-size wooden figure in a creche scene in the middle of the square. Pine boughs are piled about; the Bethlehem star shines above. And this year, a display of 100 creches collected from all over the world is on show in the Rathaus.

To appreciate to the full the Christmas image of light against a cold night, you should arrive late in the afternoon and stay until dusk. The Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady) and the Schoener Brunnen (Beautiful Fountain) on the edge of the square are bathed in light, and each booth glows from the inside out.

Since it's best to visit the market last, you might want to take a good look at Nuremberg earlier in the day. Driving clockwise around the outside of the wall of the inner city, you can get a feel for the massiveness of the medieval ramparts and towers that are set away from the street by a moat. Enter the inner city at one of the northwest gates. If you're there before 1 p.m. on Sunday, you can fit in a tour of the Albrecht Duerer House, located just across from the castle entrance. The five-room museum only shows facsimiles of the artist's work, but the exhibits that show how Rembrandt and other masters copied Duerer are eye-opening.

Skip the interior, but do walk up to the castle walls for the best view of the city. After heavy damage caused by bombs in World War II, most of what's left of the characteristic half-timbered, steep-roofed buildings of Nuremberg remain in this quarter. Walk downhill for a look at the Gothic St. Sebald Church. Behind it, on the downhill side, is the Bratwursthaeusle, a restaurant that serves the best *bratwurst* in town.



You order the finger-small, spicy sausages, a Nuremberg specialty, by the amount you think you can consume. They are served on tin plates with honest-to-goodness German potato salad or sauerkraut flavored with juniper berry, with a roll and beer on the side. Fortified with lunch, you're ready to face the cold and crowds.

Continuing downhill, you plunge into the market at the corner of the fountain, the Schoener Bruennen. On the gates of this Gothic jewel is a ring that's been polished by a thousand wishing fingers.

After you've worked up a supper appetite at the market, leave the square at the corner diagonally opposite the fountain. Walk a block onto the bridge and look left. The pink stone walls of the Heilig-Geist-Spital straddle the river Pegnitz, from river bank to island. Its flickering windows reflect on the water and promise warmth inside. Don't pass them by. They come from a historic wine house that serves a delicious meal at reasonable prices and a choice of more than 100 wines. The atmosphere is middle-class and solid, the customers at ease in carved wooden booths. The Brothers Grimm couldn't wish better end to the day.

It's a jarring postscript to remind you of it, but the time Nuremberg wasn't all toys and Lebkuchen, but if you've come by car, drive to the Dutzendteich lake area, a mile south of the old city, and you can see what remains of the buildings meant to memorialize Nazidom: the Congress Hall — unfinished and used now as a recording studio, the Great Road, often a parking lot for fair-goers, and Zeppelin Field, the site of the immense wartime rallies recorded on all the old newsreels, and used today for rock concerts and motorcycle races.

# FOOD

# The World's Their Oyster

by Naomi Barry

PARIS — Before Paris had an Eiffel Tower, one of the city's familiar sights was a Prunier *kanak* (oyster-shucker) bicycling through the streets on his way to some grand household, a basket of oysters on his head. Just before dinner, the *kanak* in the kitchen pried open the bivalves and arranged them on platters of seaweed and crushed ice. The pampered home delivery service went on for over half a century.

Prunier, now in its 107th year, is on its way to becoming Prunier again, after having fallen into near total eclipse since World War II. At the helm of the restaurant that once was Europe's synonym for fine fish and the pearl of oysters is a youthful new team. Magny and Gilbert Le Coze are already known and admired in Paris for their small but outstanding Left Bank seafood restaurant, le Bernardin.

The attractive brother and sister seem custom-tailored for the task of reviving Prunier's glory. They were brought up in Brittany. Father and grandfather were fishermen. Gilbert's culinary style is to enhance the intrinsic personality of each fish, rather than mask it with elaborate sauces.

There is a sentimental motivation as well. In 1933, Prunier's assistant cashier, a 17-year-old Bretonne named Bernadette, was fired because the head cashier feared she was too pretty. Bernadette later became the mother of Gilbert and Maguy. As for Papa Le Coze, he remembers being invited to dine at Prunier by a lady when he was 19 and in the military service.

By tradition, Paris respects its best restaurants, elevating them to quasi-monument status. And when they cease to exist, the very best become legends, like Voisin, La Rue, Foyot, Noel Peters, and the Cafe des Anglais, which belonged to the maternal family of the Tour d'Argent's Claude Terrail.

Alfred Prunier opened a bistro on the rue d'Antin in 1872 where he served only oysters, snails, grilled cutlets and sheep's trotters with *sauce poulette*. After he moved to 9 rue Duphot in 1875, for years he maintained the rule that no customer could be served unless he ordered oysters. And Prunier's oysters were good, coming directly from its own beds and parks off the Brittany coast, a pioneering achievement of Alfred's son Emile.

The spacious two-storey restaurant represented La Vie Parisienne both at home and abroad. Edward VII, Gustav V and the Russian Grand Dukes headed for the rue Duphot when they craved a platter of Belons or Marennes, a lobster in champagne sauce, a Channel sole treated to countless fanciful preparations. Emile had encouraged the house to develop a repertoire of hundreds of fish recipes, although many of them have become impractical, being too rich and complicated for today's tastes.

During La Belle Epoque, the restaurant sparkled with the presence of the great demi-mondaines like Caroline Otero and Liane de Pougy. In the '20s, the ground floor Oyster Bar (which no longer exists) was the rendezvous of the debutantes who discovered that a Prunier lunch of oysters and champagne was the chic way to a boyish figure. During the '30s, the "Complet" sign was already up every day by 1.20 p.m., recalls waiter Pierre Robert, who started as a busboy in 1933.

By the '70s, however, the glittering clientele had faded into shadows so distant that in 1977 the Barnegauds (4th generation of the founding family) sold the historic house on the rue Duphot, but kept its younger branch, Prunier-Traktir, on the avenue Victor Hugo.

New ownership did not stop the decline until this July, when Prunier caught the eye of Gilbert Le Coze, who was seeking wider horizons than Le Bernardin. In May he had prospected New York but found mid-Manhattan rents exceeded his possibilities. So he returned to Paris to take on the challenge of the crumbling Right Bank bastion.

Brother and sister went to work without making any public announcement. Maguy took on the redecoration, covering the walls with the same paisley printed fabric of the Bernardin, except with a blue background instead of a red. New lighting was installed that was more flattering to women.

Gilbert, tall and athletic, whipped into the kitchens like a fresh strong breeze from his native Brittany. In his work outfit of slim white jeans, white T-shirt and white apron, he looks less like a chef and more like a yachtsman seriously at play.



*Maguy and Gilbert Le Coze, who revived Prunier restaurant*

From the old Prunier repertory he selected 10 items to perpetuate the tradition. One of the holdovers is *steack Boston*. In the '90s a wealthy Bostonian shocked Alfred Prunier by telling him he ought to cook oysters. The Bostonian, in turn, was even more shocked to learn that Prunier didn't know oysters could be cooked. The American, a rugged individualist, insisted on taking Prunier to the kitchen where he prepared an oyster pan-stew. The Frenchman was converted and created the now famous tournedos with a sauce of cooked oysters as a memorial to the Massachusetts gourmet.

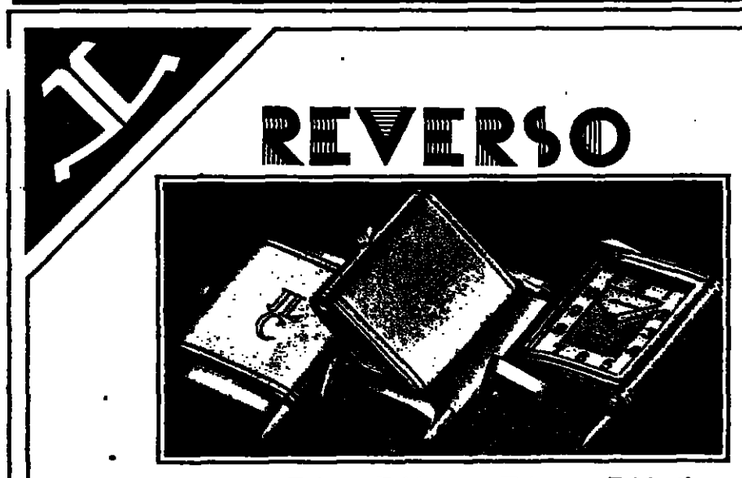
The bulk of Prunier's menu today is a repeat of Le Coze specialties from le Bernardin, plus all the seafood associated with Prunier — oysters, mussels, clams, sea urchins, shrimps, sea turtle, crayfish. As before, Gilbert is at Les Halles every morning at 2 a.m. fiercely selecting only the best Rungis has to offer, except that now he buys for both le Bernardin and Prunier.

For the moment, his well-trained Bernardin kitchen brigade operates without him. Maguy, incandescent smile and informal manners, hostesses Prunier at noon and the Bernardin at night. Evenings Gilbert shuttles between his kitchen and the dining rooms of Prunier to greet clients, a Tout Paris which has returned en masse.

Maguy and Gilbert have been astute about their wines, buying up the surplus of great *crus* which must perforce go under another *appellation*. Bouquet and quality are there but prices are commensurately lower for these *declasse* bottles of Margaux and Haut Brion.

In the past, Prunier's wine cellar was one of the most renowned of the capital. During the Seine flood of 1910 when the waters lapped up the rue Royale almost to the steps of the Madeleine, Prunier's cellars were inundated. Service went on unperturbed. The sommeliers sent down their orders as usual. The cellarmen stepped into square dustbins and paddled through the watery vaults fishing the requested bottles from the racks. But that was part of the gastronomic history of Paris.

*PRUNIER, 9 rue Duphot, Paris 75001. Reservations: 260 36 04. Closed Mon. Average meal: 150-180 francs, without wine or 15 percent service.* ■


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List in the Classified Section

# Fabulous Presents for Impossible People

*Continued from page 7W*

## Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — The price of gifts in Germany will seem high to many non-Germans this year, but the Germans have so much Christmas spirit that it nds to be catching. Here are a few gift suggesons both for residents of Frankfurt and visi-rs — who may find it worth their trouble to ake some shopping trips outside the city.

●Special antiques for lovers of elegance: Six d-19th-century Bohemian port or sherry sses overlaid in red, engraved with wine ves and grapes, for 900 Deutsche marks, at rmien de Beisac Antiquitaeten, nnisstrasse 21, Wiesbaden, Tel: 6-121-524-8. Mr. de Beisac also has an early 19th-centu-Meissen two-handled tureen with detailed nting scenes enriched with hundreds of em-ssed white flowers and a modeled stag head r 8,500 DM, and a pair of huge Chinese Fam-e Rose goldfish basins enameled and decorat-with a phoenix, butterflies, peony and mag-lia trees. From the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-95), for 48,000 DM.



●The secret wood carving store: One of Ger-ny's most unusual shops for wood crafts can found in the Olden Odenwald just outside of ankfurt, at Am Schlossgraben 16 in the city of bach. The store, Drechselstube, is selling sev-l handsome, hand-painted rocking horses, me of them with horsehair tails, for 90 to 00 DM. You can also find what are known as andle pyramids" there — hand-carved wood-helix candlesticks that can double as table terpieces (for 20 to 450 DM), hand-made crackers in the shape of toy soldiers, wooden ctors and wagons for children and ornate ess sets. The store is open weekdays and ekends, too (Sat., 9 a.m. to 12 p.m and 1 to 4 n.; Sun., 1 to 4 p.m.).

●The tiniest train is small enough to fit in an ache case. It has an engine and regular pas-ger cars and comes with extra track and itches. The tracks are only 6.5 millimeters le and there's an oval layout available that is y 52 by 42 centimeters. The train is called the erklin Mini-Club, costs 340 DM and can be nd in any major toy store in West Germany.



●For art collectors, the Zandberg Kunst Auk-nshaus at Feldbergstrasse 10 in Frankfurt ll be auctioning objects from the collections European royalty on Dec. 14 and 15, includ-g clocks, royal Iranian antique rugs, Iranian kwork, jewelry, glass and Art Nouveau ob-ts. The list includes a pocket watch made in 90 called the Grand Complication, which has miniature chime and a calendar and indicates e hours, minutes and seconds. Also up for ction are some 17th-century apostle spoons d several water colors and paintings by, nong others, Renoir, Chagall, Matisse, oulouse-Lautrec and Abraham Mignon. Tel: 1-72-20-20.

●So you live in Paris? And you want the fin-t Loewenbrau beer from Munich — say an tire case? Just write to Der Groesste Bier-arkt der Welt (the "biggest beer seller in the orld") on Pfungstaedter Strasse 174-176, 6100 armstadt-Eberstadt. And for about 60 DM a se, your beer will be delivered to your door-p.

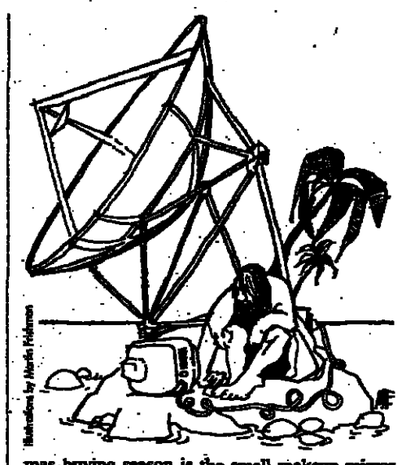
Of course, there may be a tax and local deliv-y charge, but according to a spokesman for e beer seller, a group of thirsty Americans ves German beer so much that every year they arter a plane to Frankfurt to buy 7,000 DM orth. The Biermarkt will deliver any German er you choose to any location in Europe, but s cheaper if you can pick up the beer there (a uple of cases are tax free). It's a 30-minute ive south of Frankfurt on the Autobahn. rite, or call for details: 6-151-572-79 or 548

*— Gale Wiley*

## New York

NEW YORK — The *hon marche* of prestige Christmas gifts can be found on the other side of the Atlantic. Tiffany's has a tiny deco-like perfume sk, a bargain in pure sterling silver at $26. ffany's, Personal Shopping Department, Fifth at 57 St., New York 10028. Tel: 755-8000.

●One of the biggest hits of New York Christ-



Illustrations by Martin Hoffmann

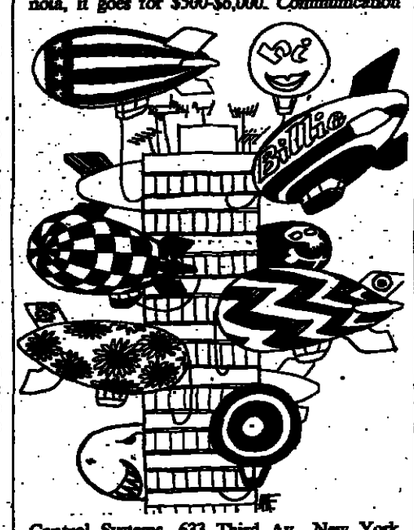
mas buying season is the small makeup mirror which lights up when popped open. (It runs on one tiny battery.) In false tortoiseshell, it's $15; in rust or black lacquer, $20. Bendels, Gilded Cage, 10 W. 57 St., New York 10019. Tel: 247-1100.

●Some of the best adult games in the Big Apple include Bloomingdale's Dr. Sigmund Owl. At $18, he spews out bargain psychiatric advice at the pull of a string. Another goodie is the BIG BOARD . . . a stock chart dart game. It's as good as any way to pick them these days. $15. Bloomingdales, Stationery Dept., 1000 Third Av., New York 10022. Tel: 223-7111.

●The best of adult stuffed animals are all congregating at Jenny B. Goode this Christmas. Morris the Moose and Boris the Bear — both intended to accent a fireplace — are turned out in shades of brown satin and velour at $37.50 each. A matching stuffed rifle is $18.50. Jenny B. Goode, 1194 Lexington Av., New York 10028. Tel: 794-2492.

●Among the best of Christmas funk are neon chairs. Ones for just looking at are $300 in ruby red. Others for sitting on are about $3,000 in rainbow colors. Let There Be Neon, 451 W. Broadway, New York, 10012. Tel: 473-8630 (also at Studio 51, 51 rue St. Honore, Paris 1.)

●Give someone peace of mind for Christmas in a Bionic Briefcase. It can be equipped with an alarm, kidnap-recovery system, bomb, bugging and lie detector. Custom-made in samsonite or leather and depending on one's degree of paranoia, it goes for $500-$6,000. *Communication*



Control Systems, 633 Third Av., New York 10016. Tel: 697-8383.

●For skiers with cold feet: the Allsop Warm'n Dry, a combination ski boot carrier, dryer and warmer. A built-in electric heater dries boots overnight or warms them up in the morning. About $24.95 at better ski shops.

●Keep it clean. Rid your apartment of dirty air, dust, smoke, pollen and odors with the Good Air Ecologizer. One per room keeps you pollution-free, but you also have to pay the electricity bill. For $30 in Electrics, The Cellar at Macy's, Herald Square, New York.

●For the stay-at-homes, from Dallas with love: A *giant dish antenna to put in your* backyard that will point to selected satellites in orbit to give you more television entertainment than you can handle. Nieman-Marcus claims it offers access to more than 2,000 sports events yearly, 6,000 hours of children's programming, 10,000 movies and live nightclub shows from New York and Los Vegas. Available only until February 1980, for $36,500 (price includes shipping, installation, preparation for Federal Communications Commission license application and a *one-year authorization from program distribu*tors.

●More romantic, perhaps, is the Nieman-Marcus his-and-her hot air dirigible balloon, which can be ordered in any color and design. It's better than a rumble seat, but will still carry only two passengers (with picnic hamper) and cruises at about 25 mph. The 120-foot-long airship, powered by a 72 horsepower engine, is completely collapsible and portable, in case you want to take it along on your next trip to Rome, *to avoid traffic jams.* Available until January 1 for $50,000 from Nieman-Marcus, P.O. Box 2968, Dallas, Texas 75221. Tel: 214-741-6911.

*—Christy Ferer*

## Amsterdam

Holland is full of Christmas presents that, like the Dutch themselves, are practical, down-to-earth and of good sterling worth. You're more likely to fall on good quality and taste here than on the showy and outrageous.

●For armchair sailors — but the genuine seadog needn't abstain — Anton de Vries at 6 Marktplein (Tel: 020-24-52-51), has a glistening range of top brass: real highly-polished ship's accessories, designed on the traditional models. There are exquisite brass ship's clocks (about 150 to 300 guilders) and, for the man who really likes to know what's up, there are sets with clock, barometer and hygrometer (for measuring humidity), for 300 to 500 guilders.

There is also a wide range of oil and electric lamps, some in copper, some with pretty Victorian glass shades. Then there are gleaming hanging bells in a variety of sizes, and a whole series of things that — with a sea-change — might land in your own bathroom or kitchen. Brass handrails double as a towel rails, and a series of porthole mirrors (25 to 45 guilders) look so authentic that you'll try to open them up.

●A friend with a green thumb might like a box of five black Dutch tulip bulbs, which you can buy at the flower market on Singel Canal for 5 guilders. While you're at the flower market, you might look in for a bunch of flowers that won't be thrown out a week later.

D. van Achthoven (Tel: 020-101-641) can make you a bouquet from a choice of over 60 different dried grasses and flowers, some tinted, but most in their natural soft colors, dusty yellows, blues and pinks. He stocks the classic pampas grass and flame-colored Chinese lanterns, but Achthoven has also looked further afield. The plants he dries at 60 degrees Celsius for two days include *Nigella, Achilia* and *Achrostis* — and they'll outlast this winter. Bunches of eight stems range from 2.50 to 6.50 guilders (roughly $1 to $3).

●They started making pottery in Delft in the 17th century, but the blue and white never goes out of style, and 180 craftsmen are still painting their individual designs with the original patterns. The huge, hand-painted plates decorated with birds and foliage are works of art — but avoid the overt and heavy blue copies of Rembrandts. There are candlesticks and vases and tea services — at a price, for Delft is jealous of its reputation. A small candlestick is 77.25 *guilders, a blue and white plate measuring* 8.8 inches, 204 guilders. But you can go up to 637 guilders, for a huge orange and blue flower vase. The official Royal Delft Ware Manufactory stockists in Amsterdam are under the tower in the Muntgebouw on Muntplein.

●Holland's little tobacco shops are worth a visit in themselves. Van Dungen's box of 50 cigars in assorted sizes and tobaccos at 45 guilders will mean a good smoke for the real aficionado. Or try steering a chain-smoking friend towards a traditional Dutch clay pipe. Some look like hunting horns, others like salt spoons, and then there's the heavily ornate molded figurehead variety for a Long John Silver look. Prices range from around 30 to 175 guilders. Atalanta Cigars at Kalverstraat 2 has a wide selection.

●Your favorite hypochondriac will be overwhelmed by your sympathy when you present him/her with a selection from De Kruidengilde's natural remedies for a hundred different complaints. The health-kick has hit Holland *with a vengeance, and this range of herbal* leaves and powders has left no stone unturned.

De Kruidenmozaiek at 31-33 Kalverstraat (Tel: 020-27-61-59) stocks rows of glass jars containing no fewer than 150 different herbs and 96 different powders. Probably the best part about them are their evocative Dutch names like: *Knoflook Zout* (garlic salt), *Vrouwenmantel* (lady's cloak), *Ogentroost* (eye balm) and *Stinkende Gouwe* (untranslatable). It also features scores of teas, the famous Dutch *speculaas* (spice cakes), Droste chocolate pastilles and Hopjes and special Dutch coffee caramels.

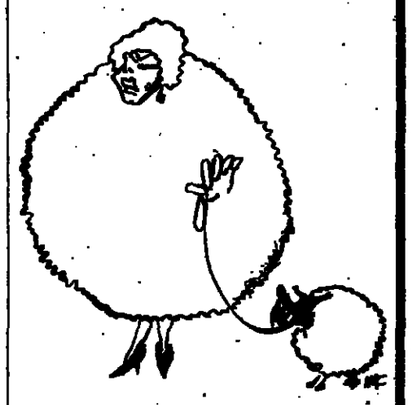
*—Vicky Elliott*

## Paris

PARIS — French President Giscard d'Estaing says he wants peace in the world for Christmas. Other than that, he is refusing to specify what he wants from Pere Noel or anybody else. Perhaps President d'Estaing's dilemma and others impossible to buy for . . . is they don't know what's worth getting or giving for Christmas 1979.

●Games worth playing: A visit to this Ile St. Louis boutique is like wandering back 100 years through the game rooms of Monte Carlo. Roulette tables ca. 1880-1920 are stacked with antique cards (great for framing), and hundreds of ivory billiard balls ca. 1900 in red, green, white or blue are a bargain at $60 each. But the real Christmas for a collector is in the set of three billiards that date from Napoleon III at $300 per set. The most exquisite of games are the mahogany-carved slot machines ca. 1900 at $450-$1,000. They are French lotteries . . . no cherries, pears or lemons. At Prohibition, 11 rue Des Deux Ponts, Paris 4. Tel: 633-1122.

●One St. Germain boutique is turning out one-of-a-kind porcelain marionettes with real hair and outfits that Dracula's bride could have worn. Others are court jesters and assorted royalty. They can be hung as decorations or, for an



additional $150, the dolls will carry lights in their hands — to become lamps. Prices range from $150-200. Boutique Gros Calin, 45 rue Dauphine, Paris 6.

●In the realm of the more practical, try Pulcinella for mini-anything. Tiny sterling saccharin *boxes are the cutest at $60. Pulcinella,* 10 rue Vignon, Paris 9. Tel: 073-9501. Other pill boxes in unusual shapes with mother-of-pearl tops, wood or painted enamel can be found for about $5 at the tiny jewel-casket store, Changrila, 14 rue de Beaune, Paris 7. For about the same price, there are also small lidded boxes in jasper originally meant for pommades and unguents and tiny Oriental porcelain dishes. The store is a real find.

●Shoes to die for: France's answer to John Lobb of London is Le Savatier d'Aya, 207 rue St. Honore, where Brigitte de LaCam designs elegant custom-made shoes in all kinds of skins and leathers and 170 different colors (or your own material, to match an outfit). Shoes are about $145, boots in leather or suede about $300. And they keep your measurements on file, so you can re-order by mail. She makes gorgeous full-length suede coats, as well. Tel: 260-4308 or 260-5702.

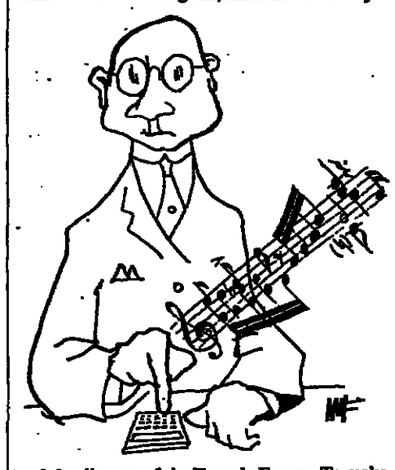
●*If it's a name that's important, the most gen*ial of gifts chez Fauchon this year is their Brut champagne bon-bons. Two dozen dark chocolates with a dose of champagne inside have been poured and sealed into a champagne bottle. At $30, Fauchon, place de la Madeleine, Paris 8.

●And why give him a tie or her Chanel, when anyone can have a Robbie The Robot, ca. 1958? They are 20 centimeters tall and most are in working condition, according to one of the world's foremost connoisseurs of little metal people. He's selling his aluminum friends for about $100 and up at L'Echappee Belle, 102 rue du Chateau, Paris 14. Tel: 322-2332.

●And for Mom? A rolling trivet made of lacquered wrought iron in several colors for the dining room table, about $11 at Boutique Verre et Blanc, 14 avenue du Maine. Home-made cooking never looked better.

*— Christy Ferer*

●Fangio raced it in the '50s and all the Hollywood stars yearned for one. Mercedes built 3,285 models of the 300 SL Roadster, and today the metallic gray race car, designed for speeds of 260 kilometers an hour, costs between $30,000 and $100,000, a price that has been rising 10 to 15 percent a year. Among current owners are Prince Albert of Belgium, Herbert von Karajan



and the director of the Tour de France. To make another car buff swoon, contact Herr W. Korner, who has agreed to steer Trib readers to those 300-SL's now for sale in different parts of Europe: Mercedes-Benz France, Parc de Locquecourt, 78150 Le Chesnay. Tel: 954-9022.

●So tiny it looks like a toy, the new Pentax automatic 110 works like a professional camera. Only the exposure is automatic. Mini-sized accessories include three lenses, two filters and five additional close-up lenses. At Fnac, 1,195 francs; and 225 francs for flash.

●This year's trendiest gift is a pair of roller skates. At Roussev in the Montparnasse Tower, American-made parts are custom-assembled according to size and skating needs. Skates with the new (and quieter) polyurethane wheels come in a rainbow of colors — including bright purple and orange — for 500 francs, 20-50 francs extra for glitter.

●Something like the Steinway of the musical calculator crowd, Casio's new Melody 80 not only beeps out keyboard tunes, it also features two musical alarms. Wake up to the Tarantella Napolitana! This little calculator gives you the time to the second — good for timing long distance telephone calls — and the year, month and day. It is ultra-thin and about as large as a credit card. At Fnac, in Paris, it costs 350 to 400 francs.

●Caviar, a cherished gift for a gourmet, comes in its three finest varieties — Beluga, Sevruga and Oscietre — at Caviar Kaspia. Tins of the black beady eggs depict the sturgeon and an old-timey Caspian Sea fishing boat sailing fast after the noble fish. From 350 francs for 125 *gram tin of Oscietre to 3,500 francs for a kilo of* Beluga. Caviar Kaspia, 17 place de la Madeleine, Paris 8. Tel: 265-3352. It will deliver in Europe, but transport of more than two days is not recommended.

●Dunhill's new "Second Generation" pen, in distinguished vermeil as well as sterling silver, is a flat-sided pen for people who are sick of chasing their pens across desk tops. In fountain pen and ball point, for 960 to 1,790 francs, now available in Paris but not yet in London. Also from Dunhill, the S Lighter with a diagonally-rising flame, for a friend with a pipe. The S-shaped case comes in plated gold, 950 francs, and silver, 730 francs. Dunhill, 15 rue de la Paix, Paris 2. (Also in London; Toronto; Dusseldorf; at Harps in Madrid; Les Ambassadeurs, Zurich; and La Maison du Porte-Plume, Brussels.)

●A school teacher with wire-rimmed spectacles and a flowered straw hat rides a shiny red bike; a mechanical fisherman hooks an old shoe, a bottle and a can, *but nary a fish,* on his line. Such are selections at Christian Bailly, one of four shops specializing in antique porcelain dolls in the Louvre des Antiquaires near Palais Royal. Collectors say prices for some dolls have quadrupled over the last five years. A prestigious Bru doll can run to 50,000 francs. The Galeries Lafayette carries porcelain dolls for around 400 francs.

●A mink coat remains one of the world's most luxurious gifts. In this winter's collection, Christian Dior presented 100 fur coat designs — including mink and silver fox, available in pret-a-porter and made to measure. Appointments for custom-made coats must be made at Dior, 30 avenue Montaigne, Paris 8. Tel: 256-7444. Two to three fittings are required and Christmas orders should be made immediately. A custom-made mink, around 60,000 francs; about half that for ready-to-wear Dior boutiques, Europe.

*— Elizabeth Venant*

●*Travel-loving souls will love receiving an in*expensive unlimited-mileage ticket offered by Air Inter, the French domestic air carrier, to citizens of Australia, Canada, Japan, South Africa and the United States. France Pass lets you fly to 30 cities in France and Corsica for seven days ($135) or 14 days ($210). The pass may be purchased from Air Inter offices in France or from travel agencies and Air France offices outside the country. Note: Due to currency fluctuations, it is less expensive to buy the ticket outside France.

●For the trendiest girl in your life, some of Paris' most chic boots can be found at Maud Frizon, 83 rue des Saints Peres, Paris 6, Tel: 222-0693. Their super-boot this season at 2,000 francs is a two-tone extravaganza with the leg in black calf and the shoe in brown snake. But they have tulip-shaped short boots starting at 900 francs and a multi-colored selection of long boots starring fuchsia and violet.

●Home computers, which range in price from $600-$1,600, are now being manufactured by major electronics firms and are the successors to electronic games and toys. They're designed for people with no special knowledge of computers, have typewriter-like keyboards that are easy to operate and work with programs that are simple *to understand.*

Your imagination is the only limitation to their use — play chess against them, balance the household budget, time your investment decisions, bent the horses, help your kids with math or control the heating. The cost is determined by the unit's capability, built-in features and appearance. Some of the best-known manufacturers are Apple Computer, Atari, Compucolor Computer, Mattel Electronics, Texas Instruments and Radio Shack.

In Europe, a company called Computerland has opened offices in a number of cities with a variety of personal computers in stock. For information call: Paris: 575-76-78, Brussels: 511-34-45, Copenhagen: 113151, Stockholm: 215715, Hamburg: 343826.

*— Joel Stratte-McClure*



## Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN — A short ramble down Copenhagen's fabled "Walking Street," Stroget, will quickly fill a stocking without emptying a wallet. The best bets, naturally enough, are Danish handicrafts.

●Hand-carved pipes are favorites of sophisticated smokers, and a wide range of elegant ones is available at W.O. Larsen. Larsen's own line ranges from about $60 to more than $1,500. *Stanwells and others run slightly less. A handful* of other shops up and down the street always carry excellent pipes. Pipe knives, lighters and accessories make welcome gifts at lower cost. For those unaccustomed to pipe shopping, Danish shopkeepers tend to be patient and helpful. And Larsen's has a pipe museum to steep you in the culture. W.O. Larsen, 9, Amagertorv, DK-1160 Copenhagen. Tel: 12-20-50.

●For women, Den Permanente offers dresses, blouses, textiles and pottery from Danish designers. Among the favorite items are cotton prints by Susan Holm. Its two locations are across the Town Hall Square from the end of the Walking Street. Den Permanente, 1 and 8 Vesterbrogade, 1620 Copenhagen. Tel: 12-34-88.

●The Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory shop carries everything in porcelain from tiny trinkets to a 15-inch — and $30,000 — multi-colored representation of the princess of Princess-and-the-Pea fame. Den Kongelige Porcelainsfabrik, 6 Amagertorv, 1005 Copenhagen, Tel: 13-71-81.

*— Sherman Clum*



# Sail the Chartered Boat of Your Dreams

by Justine De Lacy

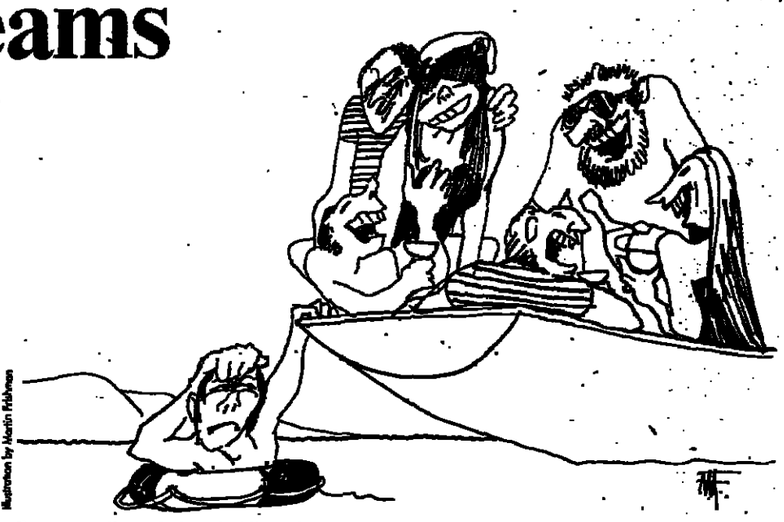


Illustration by Martin Hildman

PARIS — Charter a yacht for your winter vacation? You, Mary, Bowser and the kids? Bowser gets seasick. Yes, I know. Your old yellow slicker is full of holes. You probably couldn't afford it anyway. And what about the cat?

Such reservations are becoming passe as all kinds of people who never really considered themselves yacht-chartering material — for reasons ranging from queasy stomachs to financial handicaps — commonly referred to as lack of cash — take to the seas.

Once the province of cheeky Chichesters out for sport or languid Ligurians whose idea of a large expenditure of energy is popping the cork on the Cordon Rouge, yachting is going democratic. "Now that the price of everything is going up, especially of ski vacations," says a French travel agent, "a week on a yacht does not seem as expensive. In the past five years, there has been an amazing boom."

In Paris, there's even a man who specializes in taking people aboard his yacht who aren't sure they want to go.

At 41, Claude Lepage is a happy man. More than most, he has managed to reconcile his dream with the great, grinding behemoth of the *gardien*. Three years ago, Lepage, an art historian and archaeologist who had spent much of his life "doing research in the musty libraries of the Sorbonne," bought a 60-foot ketch with a friend and began chartering it. Now he has so many customers he has had to turn some away.

An intense man with the sinewy build of a sailor and an ample head of salt and pepper hair, Lepage turned to sailing after taking tour groups on field trips to Ethiopia occasionally to make extra money. "I often took people to countries where I had led archaeological expeditions," he explains. "I enjoyed being with people and I loved sailing, so I thought, 'Why not do the same thing on a boat?' I still like research, but I had grown dissatisfied with the narrow horizon of my life. I had to do something to expand it."

He pauses. "I like to think I'm helping others expand their horizons now." He smiles the tentative smile of a man more accustomed to closed stacks than high seas.

Lepage isn't proposing a mere trip. He has a journey in mind. A voyage. As Baudelaire would agree, it's not the same thing.

Anyone can have an adventure, he is saying. Even you.

Three kinds of cruises are available aboard the Mirage of Moon:

Exploration: This formula is designed for people who are not particularly sporty and who have little or no sailing experience. Extensive field trips on land — in the Greek islands, Sardinia, the Sinai and Turkey — are emphasized, with only a few hours of sailing a day, or none at all in bad weather. Every night is spent in port.

Escapade Curieuse: This combines a relaxing program of *le bronzing*, as the French call sun bathing, with basic sailing instruction for those interested.

Grand Tourisme Hauturier: a long sea trip with most nights spent at sea. Passengers can perfect their sailing techniques.

The three formulas allow Lepage to offer something for everyone, from the phlegmatic to the energetic and the downright rambunctious, the easily bored and the endlessly curious. "The worst thing that can happen on a cruise is the wrong mixture of personalities," adds Lepage, who has sailed with people from 18 to 80. "You can't put people who want to play Tabarly with someone who regards a boat as another place to sunbathe."

To make sure he gets the right blend, Lepage makes "house calls," chatting with prospective clients over dinner before deciding who goes on what cruise with whom. He occasionally refuses to take people whom he considers potentially disruptive. "I ask how people are feeling. If they're exhausted, I tell them to take the Escapade formula to relax. If they're feeling energetic, I recommend something more stimulating and taxing."

An initiation to sailing is not unlike an initiation to lovemaking: it's important to get it right the first time. Sailing without fear is what Lepage is proposing and he seems to have thought of everything to make it as painless as possible. "People are afraid of boats," he explains. "You have to go easy in the beginning. You have to seduce them. On an exploration cruise, for example, I never do more sailing than the passengers want. Malta's ideal for that. It's small so you can vary the amount from day to day. And people can always get off the boat. They can meet us in another port. It's important that they don't feel trapped."

To avoid boredom — "There is no risk of boredom on the boat," boasts one of the brochures — Lepage arranges lectures, slide shows and discussions of the history and culture of the countries where the boat calls, not unlike a *gentil organisateur* in an intellectually-oriented Club Mediterranee. "The purpose is to stimulate the passengers and make the trip more rewarding," he adds, "not to stuff them with facts."

The main factor that determines whether people will sign up for a second cruise, according to Lepage, is how spacious and comfortable the quarters are. "Cabin fever" — the feeling of being trapped in close quarters — is the thing people most dislike about boats. When Lepage bought the Mirage of Moon, he made sure it was big enough for comfort even in rough weather. The air conditioned ketch has four large double cabins, each with private toilet and shower, and separate quarters for its crew of five.

Prices include food and drink, a policy that is virtually unheard of in the chartering business. Usually the cost of food is left up to the discretion of often unscrupulous skippers in the country where the passengers take delivery of the boat, a modus operandi known as *le systeme grec*.

The cruises aren't cheap — 5600 francs a person for seven days for the Exploration formula, 4500 for the Escapade — but once the passengers see what they get for their money, Lepage says, many ask how he does it. "'What? You're giving us champagne?' they say."

Before you board the Mirage of Moon, Lepage has you list your favorite foods and those you like least. "We have 70 kinds of liquor, wine and cognac on board," he adds proudly. "I don't think you'll find another yacht for hire that has that. The cook uses them but they're mainly for the customers. We don't want you stranded in the Red Sea without your favorite brand of Scotch!"

There is at least one professional French cook on board, and often two, in case the first gets sick. They are required to know both traditional cuisine and a lighter version for people who are dieting, and must make several trips before being hired permanently.

"On many yachts, the 'cook' is the skipper's girl friend," says Lepage. "That's if you're lucky. I know people who rented a Swan 65, a boat that must cost $10,000 a week. When they asked for coffee, the skipper said 'There's the stove. Make yourself at home.' At dinner time, he suggested they go ashore to a restaurant, himself included. Of course, it was the people chartering the yacht who paid the bill."

Lepage estimates that such incidents happen about eight times out of 10 on large yachts, the kind you expect to have the best service. He shudders visibly when asked what can happen to unsuspecting passengers at the hands of some skippers. "The skipper often feels he's there to watch over the boat, not to serve you. Some of them are real tyrants. Since you're a long way from home and from the agency where you rented the boat, there's often nothing you can do. You think you're on vacation and someone tells you to set the table! On my boat, passengers are guests, not servants. They're paying for the time, and we want to make sure they enjoy it."

Lepage has strong feelings about yacht-chartering agencies he calls "fake adventure merchants." So strong, in fact, that the Mirage of Moon's brochure stresses "*(Real)* Culture, Relaxation and Adventure." "They take you ashore in a Land Rover to give you a feeling of being adventurous for a while," he explains with palpable disdain. "They could make the same trip in a Mercedes, but it would be too bourgeois. The boats are often in pretty bad shape. You're supposed to pretend you're playing pirate. I guess they think that if a boat's comfortable, it won't seem adventurous!

For me, the spirit of voyage is in the risk. Once you set sail, you're on your own. No one can help you. That's the real adventure. Just because the boat is air-conditioned and you're sipping champagne doesn't mean you're not having an adventure."

P.S. If you're nice to Claude Lepage, you can probably take the cat.

*From December to April, the Mirage of Moon sails in the Red Sea with departures set for Dec. 18, Feb. 3, Feb. 14, March 30 and April 10 in the Exploration formula. There will also be several Escapade cruises with dates of departure and length of the cruise left up to eventual passengers. Contact Aline Boucher at the Agence Voyages de France et d'Outremer, 13 rue Auber, Paris 9, Tel. 742 47 04. Prices do not include air fare to the place of embarkation.* ■

# Modern Dance Invades France

*Continued from page 7W*

excursions, but they were out of context. The Graham vocabulary had never been seen in France, nor had the work of the postwar American painters."

In the early 1960s, Guy became a kind of unofficial agent for the nascent Paris International Dance Festival, whose director, Jean Robin, relied on him to scout contemporary American dance troupes. Over the next decade, this brought Taylor, Cunningham, Nikolais and Ailey to France, and later Don Redlich, Viola Farber and Twyla Tharp. Of the 101 companies that have appeared in the festival from 1963, more than 20 percent have been American — the largest national contingent — almost all of them modern or post-modern.

"It's normal, isn't it?" Robin remarked. "Modern dance is felt more profoundly today, and it's an American creation, just as classical ballet was a French export. Paul Taylor came in 1964, and his company seemed to me the easiest, the one that could make the transition and habituate the public to modern dance. Maybe it would have been too soon for Cunningham. I had some difficulty accepting modern dance myself, but now it interests me more."

Guy, however, finds the Cunningham phenomenon of special interest: "He has been here almost every year since 1970 and he has a public — not as big as for classical ballet or for Maurice Bejart — but one that's multidisciplinary and reflects his association with John Cage, Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg and others." It was Guy and the Festival d'Automne that brought Cunningham and Cage to the Paris Opera in 1974 with "Un Jour ou Deux."

The small French audience that greeted Martha Graham in the early '50s was vindicated in 1976 when her troupe packed the same theater and she was hailed as the high priestess of the now-accepted art form. The audience has continued to develop. Cunningham packed both the Theatre de la Ville and the Forum of the Centre Pompidou this fall, as did the minimalist-repetitive creations of Lucinda Childs (with the musician Philip Glass) at the Champs-Elysees — although Paul Taylor seemed to fare less well at the gate this year.

Visiting American companies during the 1960s established a market for the U.S. export, but a veritable explosion began to take place at the end of the decade.

Jean Mercure, an actor and stage director, was put in charge of the city's Theatre de la Ville and included a spring dance season in his program. Of the 31 troupes that have appeared there in a decade, about a third have been American, and most of the others "have more or less an American character," Mercure said.

"We try to find new talent; I go to New York once a year," Mercure said. He has definite ideas. He found the Harlem Dance Theater "too classical" and Viola Farber "very beautiful, but too austere for a public that comes to the theater straight from work — not enough show."

At the same time, the Cultural Ministry established the Ballet Theatre Contemporain under the direction of Jean-Albert Cartier. Based at first in Amiens, then in Angers, the vocation of the BTC was to build an entirely new and eclectic repertory with guest choreographers and noted artists as designers.

"We were among the first to look to the United States, just as classical companies might look to the Bolshoi," he recalled, "not to transplant whole ballets as you would transplant a tree — this is not horticulture — but to have American choreographers come and work with our dancers." Among them were John Butler, the Canadian Brian Macdonald, Lar Lubovitch, Carolyn Brown, Neumeier, Farber and Louis Falco.

"The best example of what happens is when Falco did 'Cooking French' for us," Cartier said. "He did not do what he would have with his own small company. We gave him 30 dancers, and they were French dancers, so the result was something different."

Now Cartier is installed at Nancy and his company, renamed the Ballet Theatre Francais, has a new and broader mission. But it still includes modern dance; his group is doing the first performances of Farber's "Jeux Choregraphiques" at the Centre Pompidou until Dec. 10.

Another road to indigenous modern-dance has been that of Jacques Garnier, dancer, choreographer and director of the 10-member Theatre du Silence, based in La Rochelle. The company was formed when he and several young dancers quit the Paris Opera to strike out on their own a decade ago. He recalled that when he was at the Opera, optional classes in modern dance were attended only by the same eight or 10 dancers. "The attitude of young dancers has changed a lot since then," he observed.

On his own, Garnier spent summers in the United States at Connecticut College and took classes with Cunningham. Classes with Cunningham and his aides are part of the troupe's routine and — with "Summerspace" and "Changing Steps" — the Theatre du Silence is the only French company with Cunningham in its repertory. (The troupe did "Changing Steps" in the Auber station on Nov. 24 as part of the Paris Metro's "Danse dans le Metro" program.)

"Merce has brought us a certain liberty, rigor, precision, purity," Garnier said, "but there is a certain dialectic, because we want to remain French — ourselves."

On another front, American modern dance is a constant presence through small companies — often mixtures of American, French and other nationalities — that have established a tochy, often tenuous, in the capital's dance life.

Susan Buirge, a former Nikolais and Louis dancer who came here seven years ago, has her own company and school. New York-born Joseph Russillo also teaches and presents his own choreographies. Jane Honce has formed a new six-member company, Red Point, which received two Cultural Ministry subsidies for new choreographies this season.

The Calck Hook Dance Company, founded in New York City in 1976, arrived in Paris this season by way of Oberlin College in Ohio. The seven-member collective performed for a week in a small Paris theater, and hopes to break by teaching and touring. Wendy Shanklin, a director, remarked that they had found Paris audiences quite different than those in New York. "In New York, people come to your performances with a lot more information, and this can be both good and bad." This group, like most of these Paris-based Americans, has workshops and classes at the American Center.

Although modern dance has found its place in France, proliferating French companies have so far produced "nothing important," in Mercure Guy's view. The Nikolais experiment in Angers is still young, and Guy still dreams of persuading Cunningham to spend more time in France, especially as a teacher.

"There has been an evolution of the mentality; there is less sectarianism," Jean-Albert Cartier remarked. "But French choreographers are having trouble finding *their* modern dance."



Agence Bernand

*Merce Cunningham, left, with Jacques Garnier at Theatre du Silence rehears*


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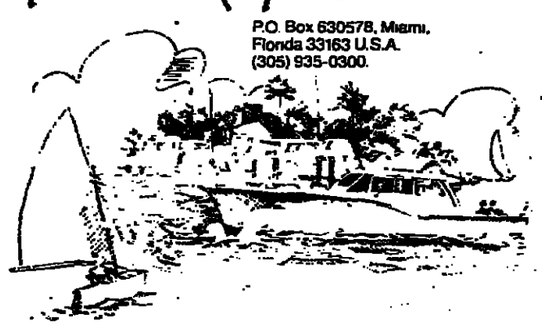
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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 11 Friday, December 7, 1979



# IMF Director Points to Dangers Of Ineffective Energy Policies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, warned last night that the world will have to accept "growing" economic instability unless realistic and effective ways can be found to deal with energy problems.

"No anti-inflation effort, no sustained policy of growth, and no plan to organize the world's monetary system could survive if the present energy situation were to continue," Mr. de Larosiere said in a speech delivered before the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Comerce in New York.

Mr. de Larosiere said that a "realistic pricing policy for energy" is an immediate prerequisite both for conservation and for development of additional sources of supply and that "such a policy would require increases in oil prices to be passed on in full to consumers, despite the reduction in real incomes and living standards this would imply."

With conditions in world oil markets becoming increasingly tight, greater efforts must be made to restrict consumption in industrial nations, he said, adding that "without such efforts, the economic performance of most countries will fail to meet national objectives, and it will prove very difficult to maintain stability in the international monetary system."

**Discusses Inflation**

The head of the 139-nation IMF also discussed worldwide inflation and other global economic issues in his speech, but he stressed that the energy problem is of "critical importance."

Mr. de Larosiere said that he welcomed the determination of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to check the high U.S. inflation rate of about 13 percent a year.

In the U.S. and other major industrial countries, he said there was a "stiffening of attitude" to check inflation rates and that this "now finds expression in the generally tighter stance of monetary policy."

In the industrial countries, Mr. de Larosiere said, the rates of monetary expansion were "too high" during the last few years and should be reduced over the medium term.

"Control of demand through a more decisive use of fiscal and monetary policies," he said, "is of primary importance in the fight against inflation."

Mr. de Larosiere, whose speech text was made public here, also reviewed the efforts of IMF to assist member nations in dealing with their economic adjustments and international-payments problems. He said that he was confident the finance ministers and central bankers who will meet in Hamburg next April will make "substantial progress" on the long-discussed IMF "substitution account."

Generally, this is a plan for the IMF to take in dollars and possibly other currencies held abroad in exchange for a new IMF international asset denominated in terms of an average of selected currencies.

**'Stranglehold' on U.S. Market**

# *TWA Order Major Victory In Boeing Versus Airbus*

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — Boeing has won the major battle over Airbus Industrie for U.S. aircraft orders for the 1980s, analysts said, after the announcement yesterday that Trans World Airlines would buy Boeing's 767.

After one of the most bitter battles for an aircraft order in recent years, TWA said that it had placed orders for 10 of Boeing's 767 jets plus took options for 10 more. Airbus Industrie, the European consortium composed mainly of French, West German and British companies, had offered its A-310 to TWA.

The TWA order was of critical importance in the aerospace industry, not because the initial order was so big, but because it was the climax of a battle for the U.S. market. United Airlines, a unit of UAL Inc., American Airlines, and Delta Air Lines have already chosen Boeing's 767 as their 200-seat medium-range aircraft.

Among the major airlines, only TWA had not picked an aircraft in this category.

Thus, the issue was whether Airbus Industrie would be able to crack the U.S. market with its 200-seat A-310, or whether Boeing would practically monopolize it. Boeing's win, one analyst said, means that the Seattle-based company "will now have a stranglehold on that part of the U.S. market."

Following a board meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., TWA said that its firm order for the 10 Boeing planes will be valued at $500 million. The airline added that it had not yet selected engines for the planes, but that the board would consider the issue at its January meeting.

The contenders are General Electric Co.'s CF6-80 and Pratt & Whitney's JT-9d. Pratt is a unit of United Technologies.

TWA, a subsidiary of Trans World Corp., also announced the order of two more Lockheed L-1011 jets for $100 million and the establishment of firm delivery positions for an additional three. The L-1011s are among a group for which TWA has held options for several years.

The smaller U.S. trunk carriers almost invariably follow the larger airlines in ordering equipment. It is considered extremely unlikely that a smaller U.S. line would risk being the sole purchaser of the European airliner.

The TWA order was also important because it will grow. TWA needs about 45 of this type of plane by 1988. At $30 million each in current dollars, that would be an order worth $1.35 billion.

The battle for TWA's order, which has been going on for months, became especially intense in the last two weeks. Financing the purchase was a key issue, mainly because of TWA's relatively weak financial structure. Airbus officials, it was said, were offering financing at a rate close to 9 percent, with the backing of European banks, and thought that they had the best offer on the table.

**Handshake Agreement**

During the third week in November, C.E. Meyer, president of TWA, flew to London and met with Bernard Lathiere, president of Airbus Industrie. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Lathiere made a handshake agreement, sources said, with the TWA order going to Airbus. "There were a dozen people around the table, and they clapped (in applause) at the end of the meeting," one source said.

After Mr. Meyer's return to TWA's headquarters in New York, however, the agreement seemed to fall apart. Sources said that E.H. "Tex" Boullioun, president of Boeing's commercial airplane unit, met with Mr. Meyer and Edwin Smart, chairman of TWA, and offered to help finance TWA's purchase of planes. That apparently tipped the balance in Boeing's favor.

The exact nature of Boeing's offer couldn't be learned. Mr. Boullioun could not be reached. Airbus Industrie declined comment.

**Decision Made Recently**

In a telephone news conference, Mr. Meyer of TWA declined to give any details about financing the purchase. He added that he had made his decision on what aircraft to recommend "only in recent days — very recently." He said that the competition had lasted "up to the last 24 hours."

He also said that the prices of the 767 and the A-310 were "very close, almost a match."

The fact that United and American have already chosen the 767, and undoubtedly will promote the plane, was "certainly a factor" in TWA's choice, Mr. Meyer said. If TWA had bought the A-310, it might have been at a marketing disadvantage, some analysts believe.

## Economic News Analysis

# *Japan's Move in 'Rate War'*

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — Among major nations Japan is perhaps the best bet to fire the next shot in what some commentators have come to call "the interest rate war."

That's because the country seems likely to run an inflation rate substantially higher than the rate of interest that short-term yen deposits yield to investors — meaning that money market participants who choose to maintain cash balances in yen will probably lose money in real terms.

A similar situation led to Italy's discount rate boost yesterday. Although the 3-percentage point hike by the Bank of Italy to 15 percent appeared to be a mighty salvo in the global "conflict," in fact it was just about the minimum needed to push yields on short-term lire deposits into acceptable territory in inflation-adjusted, or "real" terms.

**Offshore Deposits**

Before yesterday's sharp jump in Eurolire interest rates to levels in excess of 20 percent — a movement attributable to speculators borrowing the Italian currency to sell it short on reports that Saudi Arabia had halted oil shipments to Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), Italy's state-owned oil company, as a result of an alleged payoff scandal — three-month offshore deposits in the Italian currency yielded about 16 percent.

At the 16 percent level, three-month Eurolire deposits seemed likely to yield investors a rather unattractive negative 5 percentage points, assuming that the trend of Italian inflation over the last two months — an annual rate of about 21 percent — was to continue over another three. Such a rate of return would not likely be satisfactory to investors, resulting in a steady shift out of lire.

Following the discount rate boost, money market houses were bidding for Eurolire deposits at 20.63 percent, which gives an investor the chance of at least about breaking even on current inflationary tendencies — which could be a bit exaggerated. Since a sharp positive yield, which would tend to attract foreign money into the lire, is not too likely, however, the Italian rate boost might be considered "defensive" rather than a case of new aggression in the interest rate battle.

That is because its effect is more likely to merely discourage current lire holders from deserting the currency than to draw in new money from abroad.

"Aggressors" in the current war might be identified as those nations that raise domestic interest rates to very attractive real-yield levels, thus drawing in foreign money, causing their currencies to rise. Such tactics are considered attractive by some governments because a rising currency results in lower costs for dollar-priced imported petroleum, other raw materials and manufactured goods.

Belgium, currently offering real yields in the 8-percent range and the Netherlands, with real yields of about 4.5 percent on the basis of the annualized inflation rate of the last two months, might be placed in the aggressor category.

The Belgians and the Dutch are both trying to keep up with their neighbor and partner in the European monetary system, West Germany, despite being weaker competitors in the world market as measured by their respective trade-balance trends. Many economists would argue that both countries should trim interest rates and allow their currencies to depreciate to regain competitiveness.

The opposite point of view is that by keeping import costs low, inflation can better be kept under control. This will result in relatively low wage settlements compared with other nations and thus improved competitiveness. The problem with this approach is that if all major nations try it, interest rates will leapfrog upward into sharp positive territory, reaching punitive levels for borrowers, who also tend to be employers. A severe recession in which all will suffer would be the ultimate outcome as business activity slows to a crawl.

A new discount rate boost by the Japanese, even a very sharp one, would clearly be a "defensive" move in the current "war."

Banks accepting offshore yen deposits (Euroyen) are currently offering investors about 8.9 percent for three-month money. Japanese inflation, however, ran at about a 11.4-percent annual rate over the last six months. If one assumes that that rate is likely to continue for the next three months, a three-month Euroyen deposit would yield a negative 2.5 percent in real terms.

That alone is a significant disincentive for yen holders, but the actual outcome could be much worse. Considering only the latest two months rather than the last six, Japanese inflation was running at a 17.4-percent annual rate, which if continued, would yield a totally unacceptable negative 8.5 percent.

Indeed, in Tokyo, recent comments by the governor of the Bank of Japan have been interpreted by local analysts as preparing the business community for the inevitability of higher borrowing costs soon.

# U.S. Producer Prices Up 1.3% in Month

*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — Propelled by the sharpest advance in food costs since 1974, U.S. wholesale prices jumped 1.3 percent in November, the Labor Department reported today.

Energy prices, a main contributor to the surging U.S. inflation rate this year, tapered off last month by rising 2.5 percent, the slowest rate since February. But food prices, which registered a small decline in October, surged 2.6 percent — the biggest jump since November 1974, the department said.

The seasonally adjusted rise in the wholesale price index matched the second-largest rise this year, trailing September's 1.4-percent increase. It followed a gain of 1 percent in October and brought the index to 225.9 percent of its 1967 base, up 12.8 percent from a year earlier.

The 2.6-percent gain in wholesale prices of consumer foods was an abrupt reversal of the 0.1-percent decline in November.

In the energy category, gasoline prices rose 3.4 percent compared with October's gain of 5.1 percent and home heating oil edged up only 0.1 percent compared with 4.7 percent the previous month.

Producer prices for consumer durable goods were up 0.8 percent compared with a gain of 1.1 percent the previous month. Capital equipment prices rose 0.5 percent against 1.2 percent.

The department said that its index of intermediate goods prices was up 0.9 pepct in November, exactly half of October's 1.8-percent rise. Crude goods prices were up 2 percent compared with a gain of 1.5 percent in October.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said that U.S. businesses plan to spend 5 percent more on new plant and equipment this year than in 1978 after adjustment for inflation.

Based on a survey taken in October and November, the department also said business plans to increase real spending by 1.5 percent in the first half of 1980 from the second half of this year and by about 4 percent above the year-earlier half.

The National Association of Purchasing Managers said its November business survey found that business is good, but there are growing signs that it is beginning to slip.

Respondents said that in the fourth quarter of 1979, new orders fell to the weakest levels since the last recession, and that employment dropped sharply and vendor deliveries continued faster. They noted, however, that the nation's relatively good business life shows "great reluctance to die as production just won't quit."

The survey showed the purchasing agents were more optimistic about the second half of 1980 than about the first while 37 percent believed 1980 would be a better year than 1979 and 35 percent expected it to be worse. It noted that this could not be considered a negative forecast since it is expected 1979 will be a fair year.

# *Dollar Declines; Gold Up $3.75*

LONDON, Dec. (AP-DJ) — The dollar declined today in very quiet European dealings while gold gained $3.75 an ounce to $434.25.

Gold had traded at a record $436 an ounce during the session, but failed to hold the high, dealers said. Trading was active, they said, and there was good commercial buying.

The International Monetary Fund announced yesterday that it sold 444,000 ounces of gold in its latest monthly auction at an average price of $426.37 an ounce with successful bidders paying prices from $425.40 to $429.31 an ounce.

The dollar fell to 1.7437 Deutsche marks from 1.7463 DM yesterday but was up from the 1.7400-DM level where it traded for most of the day. The dollar eased to 1.6050 Swiss francs from 1.6092 and to 4.0950 French francs from 4.1002 while sterling gained to $2.1902 from $2.1780.

The yen was firmer and one dealer said it was thought that Japan was paying for its significant purchases of Iranian oil with its own currency. The dollar fell to 243.40 yen from 245.47 yesterday.

After Italy's 3-point rise in the discount rate yesterday, the dollar firmed to 814.25 lire from 812.00.

One currency dealer said there was suspicion in the market that major central banks might have started an effort to gradually push the dollar up over the next two weeks so that it would look healthy when oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meet in Caracas.

# NYSE Higher; M-1 Down $1.1 Billion

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 — New York Stock Exchange prices today closed higher in active trading, with airlines showing strength on a broker recommendation.

Analysts said the market was aided by investor hopes that another cut in the prime lending rate might take place soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.66 to 835.07 and advances led declines about nine to five as turnover eased to about 38 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's M-1 money supply fell $1.1 billion in the Nov. 28 week and was up 5.1 percent on average over the latest four weeks compared to the 13 previous weeks. M-2 fell $800 million and was up 9.1 percent.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves declined $370 million in the week ended yesterday to $1.5 billion. Member bank borrowings fell $166 million to $1.7 billion.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks rose $767 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised decline of $526 million the previous week and a rise of $392 million a year ago. Excluding bankers' acceptances, these loans rose $544 million compared with a revised decline of $432 million last week.

Analysts said investors, impatient over the lengthy U.S. hostage situation in Iran, are re-entering the market, despite the potential for a market reverse if the simation worsens.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Allegheny Power Systems to 45 cents a share, Canadian Imperial Bank to 45, Metromedia to 80, Midland-Ross to 32½, Peavey Co. to 25, Wolverine World Wide to 11 and Wright (Wm E) to 6½.

The dividend was omitted Blasius Inc. and Wayne-Gossard Corp.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and soybeans closed substantially lower and corn and oats lower.

# Japan in Accord On Development Of China's Oil

PEKING, Dec. 6 (UPI) — China today signed an agreement with Japan for the joint exploration and development of undersea oil and gas reserves in the Bohai Gulf at the mouth of the Yellow River.

Agreements with the United States, Britain and possibly other countries for the drilling of other undersea oil fields could follow, according to diplomatic sources here. The agreement was made between Japan's government-controlled National Oil Corp. and China's Petroleum and Natural Gas Development Corp. It is China's first oil-development pact with a foreign country and was signed after 18 months of negotiations between the two corporations.

Japan will advance $210 million for exploration in two zones having a total area of 10,000 square miles. Each country will put up $500 million to build oil-production facilities.

Japan would receive 42.5 percent of the oil and natural gas produced in the area over a period of 15 years.

Yun Miyazaki, National Oil Corp. executive vice president, said that the 15-year production for each of the two areas was estimated at 600 million barrels of crude oil, or a total of 1.2 billion barrels.

**Japanese Loans**

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ) — Japan will extend the equivalent of $200 million in low-interest, long-term, untied loans to China during Premier Ohira's present trip to Peking, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

Interest on the loans will be 3 percent and repayment will be 30 years with a grace period of 10 years.

# News and Notes

**U.S. Steel Corp.** will turn to a major Japanese steelmaker to help it solve severe production problems at its pipe mill in Baytown, Tex., David Roderick, company chairman, says. In the past, the largest U.S. steelmaker had sought to develop its own new technology, but Mr. Roderick says that from now on U.S. Steel would seek the best technology available. "If somebody has it and it's for sale and we want it," he says, "we will buy it." U.S. Steel says that consultants from Sumitomo Metal Industries, a specialist in pipe, had already visited the Texas plant and would work with the company in an attempt to solve production problems. Mr. Roderick says that the company, which last week announced a major streamlining operation, was now beginning to specialize by dropping products whose market shares were shrinking. "We're not going to try to be all things to all people in all products," he says. Mr. Roderick adds that other technological help had been sought from Nippon Kokan, Japan's largest steel company.

* * *

**Commerzbank will raise** 281.4 million Deutsche marks through a 1-for-8 rights issue at 140 DM per 50-DM share. The West German bank's basic capital will be raised by 100.5 million DM nominal to 843.4 million DM, with a nominal 7.6 million DM offered to holders of the 1972 and 1978 convertible loans at a ratio of 1-for-32. The new shares will be taken over by a banking consortium and will be offered to shareholders in January and will be eligible for the dividend Jan. 1. The move raises the bank's capital resources to 2.48 billion DM, the bank says.

* * *

**The EEC Commission** expects activity in the main steel-consuming industries to slow in the near future and the outlook for 1980 is not hopeful, it says. Forecasting lower steel demand for cars, consumer goods, building and machinery, it says steel consumption by the Common Market in the first quarter of 1980 will fall to 29.5 million metric tons from 30.2 million in the current quarter. Steel production will drop to 34.5 million tons from 35.6 million and exports are expected to fall to 7.5 million tons from 7.9 million.

* * *

**Japan's ship exports** on a yen basis are increasing steadily, reflecting the yen's decline this year, a Japan Ship Exporters' Association official says. Ship export contracts on a yen-denominated, deferred-payment basis rose sharply to 28.17 billion yen (about $115 million) in October from 14.13 billion yen in September and 4.99 billion yen in August. October's yen-based orders accounted for 21.3 percent of overall orders received by Japanese shipbuilders in the month of 132.4 billion yen for 29 ships. Besides a cheaper currency, he cites easier credit for ship buyers as another major factor to the increase in export contracts. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has relaxed the regulations on extending loans for ship buyers, effective Dec. 1. Under the new regulations, ship-loan borrowers can repay 80 percent of the total credit on a deferred-payment basis, compared with a 70 percent limit previously. The repayment term was extended to 8½ years from 7.

* * *

**Preussag's** profits in the first nine months of this year make it almost certain the company will pay a dividend on 1979 results, the metal-refining and coal company says without giving details. It gives no profit figures either but says total sales in the nine months were 2.57 billion DM against 2.05 billion DM a year earlier. Preussag's last paid dividend was 7 DM in 1977 on 1976 profits. The company adds that profits continued to develop favorably in the third quarter owing largely to the continuing stable development of business in the energy sector.

* * *

**U.S. car sales** by leading importers rose nearly 21 percent in November from the previous year to about 167,500 units to account for 22 percent of the market during the month. Meanwhile, all U.S. auto sales fell 15 percent in November from a year earlier. Japanese automakers strengthened their grip on the import market and Nissan outsold its archrival Toyota in November for the first time in years.

* * *

**Pechiney Group's** chemicals unit, Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann will dismiss 600 persons over the next two years in its three dyeing factories. The move is part of a plan to restructure the dyeing activities by closing down small unprofitable workshops.

* * *

**Rolls-Royce** and three Japanese companies agreed to participate in a 140 billion yen (about $560 million) project to jointly develop a jet engine for a medium-range jetliner, Japanese officials at the Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry say. The three Japanese companies in the joint project are Ishakawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Heavy Industries. The officials said the pact is due to take effect Jan. 31 and is to last 30 years. The Japanese government earlier said it provided support for the project with the amount of funding to be decided after the companies had reached final agreement (IHT, Aug. 16).

* * *

**Chrysler opposes** a bill approved by the Senate Banking Committee that would provide Chrysler with $1.25 billion in federal loan guarantees but would require a wage freeze for the company's employees. Chrysler says the proposal "would be unworkable because it would impair worker productivity and would cause a serious loss of highly skilled design, engineering and technical workers so essential to the company's future success."

# Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

**Britain**

**General Electric**

| 1st Half | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,313. | 1,180. |
| Profits | 76.3 | 79.4 |
| Pre-tax Shr | 0.2726 | 0.2901 |

**United States**

**Deere**

| 4th Quar | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,260. | 1,120. |
| Profits | 39.64 | 44.87 |
| Per share | 0.65 | 0.74 |
| Year | 1979 | 1978 |
| Revenue | 4,930. | 4,150. |
| Profits | 310.64 | 264.81 |
| Per share | 5.12 | 4.38 |



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants – but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A-A-A —
39¾ 29⅝ ACF 2.24 6.4 6 30 34⅝ 34½ 34⅝— ⅛
18¾ 14½ AMF 1.24 8.3 6 494 15 14¾ 15 + ⅜
25 12½ AM Intl .28 2.0 233 262 14 13¾ 14 + ¼
12¼ 9½ APL 1 9.5 48 26 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
42 32½ ARA 1.82 5.1 7 357 35⅞ 35¼ 35¾+ ½
33½ 21⅞ ASA 2.40e 7.6 568 32½ 31½ 31⅝— ¾
12¾ 8¼ ATO .56 5.4 4 132 10⅜ 10 10⅜+ ½
25⅝ 17 AVX s .25 1.0 14 201 25½ 25 25¼+ ¼
42⅝ 29½ AbbtLb 1 2.4 15 793 41⅜ 41 41⅝+ ⅜
24⅞ 17 AcmeC 1.20 5.4 5 172 22½ 22¼ 22⅜+ ⅛
4⅞ 3¼ AdmDg .04 1.1 5 14 3½ 3½ 3½
13½ 10¾ AdaEx 1.32e 11. 51 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
6½ 4¼ AdmMl .20e 4.6 44 7 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
38⅜ 30⅜ AMD n 13 177 35⅜ 35 35⅜+ ¼
36¼ 28⅜ AetnLf s1.80 5.2 5 577 34⅝ 34½ 34⅝+ ⅛
28¼ 17⅞ Ahmans 1.20 4.9 5 16 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼+ ¼
3¼ 2 Aileen 78 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
35⅜ 23⅛ AirPrd .80 2.5 9 1529 32⅜ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ½
25⅝ 16⅞ AirbFrt 1.20 4.8 10 63 25⅜ 24¼ 24⅜— ⅜
17⅛ 11¼ Akzona .80 6.3 6 173 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾+ ⅜
8⅝ 6⅛ AlaP dpf.87 12. 87 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
87½ 70 AlaP pf 9 13. z1100 71 70⅛ 70⅛— ⅜
105 86½ AlaP pf 11 12. z20 89 89 89 +1
81 64½ AlaP pf 8.28 12. z150 66½ 65 66½
15⅞ 13⅛ Alagsco 1.48 10. 8 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
39⅞ 14¼ Alaskin .80 1.9 30 415 u42¼ 38½ 42¼+3¾
36 27⅜ Albany s 1 3.4 8 6 29⅜ 29 29 — ¼
8⅝ 6½ Alberto .36 4.4 9 13 8¼ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
45 34¼ Albrtsn 1.20 3.3 7 65 36⅜ 36 36 — ⅜
42 33⅞ AlconA 2.40 5.8 5 149 41⅜ 40½ 41⅛+ ⅜
37⅛ 22⅛ AlcoStd 1.40a 4.3 6 16 32⅜ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅜
9⅝ 5⅜ Alexdr .40 6.3 6 102 6½ 6¼ 6⅜
34⅞ 19⅞ AlisCp 1.08a 3.8 7 43 28⅝ 28 28⅝+ ¼
28⅞ 22 AlgCp pf2.86 12. 8 23⅜ 23¼ 23⅜+ ⅛
26⅝ 14¼ AlgLud 1.40 5.3 4 47 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅜
42½ 30 AlgLd pt 3 7.1 3 42⅝ 42⅛ 42⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 19 AlgLd pf2.19 11. 13 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
18 14⅝ AllgPw 1.76 11. 7 262 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅞
17¼ 13⅛ AllenGp s 1 6.6 6 31 15⅛ 14⅜ 15⅛+ ⅛
42⅝ 24 Allergan .60 1.5 15 566 41½ 40 41⅛+1½
48½ 27⅝ AlldCh 2 4.3 411 46⅜ 46⅛ 46⅛+ ¼
13½ 10⅜ AlldMnt .86 6.8 6 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
22¼ 10⅜ AlldPd .60 3.0 10 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
27½ 20⅞ AlldStr 1.60 6.5 6 38 24⅝ 24 24½+ ⅛
38⅝ 26⅝ AllisCh 1.80 5.0 6 29 35⅝ 35⅜ 35⅝— ¼
18⅝ 11½ AllrAu .64b 4.2 8 5 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ¼
21¾ 14¾ AlphPr .72a 4.9 6 5 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
60½ 45½ Alcoa 2.80 5.3 4 418 53⅜ 52½ 52⅞+ ⅜
27⅝ 13⅛ AmlSup 1 3.8 9 20 26⅝ 26 26¼+ ⅛
45¾ 35½ Amax s 1.80 4.3 7 212 41½ 41 41½+ ½
60 44½ Amax pf 3 5.6 1 53¼ 53¼ 53¼— ½
32¼ 17 Amrce 1.32 4.8 6 40 27⅜ 27¼ 27½+ ½
52 31¼ Amrc pf2.60 5.9 4 44 44 44 + ½
48⅝ 25⅝ AHess 1.40b 3.3 5 475 43⅝ 42⅛ 42⅞+ ⅜
14⅜ 9¼ AmAir .40 3.7 3 986 11⅛ 10½ 10⅞+ ⅜
6¼ 3⅛ AmAir wt 444 4½ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
20⅞ 16½ AAir pf 2.18 12. 5 18⅛ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
18⅝ 12 ABakr 1.20 6.7 8 102 18⅛ 17⅝ 18
67⅛ 47⅛ ABrnds 5 7.7 6 76 65⅝ 65 65⅝+ ⅛
33½ 28¼ ABrd pf2.75 9.3 115 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝+ ⅛
35⅛ 28⅝ ABrd pf2.67 8.0 225 33⅜ 33¼ 33½+ ⅜
47⅛ 32⅝ ABdcst 1.60 4.2 7 689 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅝+ ⅜
16 13 ABldM .70 5.0 6 16 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅛
41½ 33⅜ AmCan 2.80 8.1 5 78 34⅝ 34¼ 34½
22¼ 18 ACan pf1.75 9.8 5 18 d17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
7¼ 2⅜ ACentry 28 18 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 24⅝ ACyan 1.60 5.4 8 1081 29½ 29 29⅝+ ⅛
18½ 8⅝ AmDistl 67 53 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ¼
27 17¼ ADT 1.16 6.1 7 78 19⅛ 18⅞ 19 + ½
23½ 17½ AElPw 2.22 12. 8 479 19 18⅞ 18⅞+ ⅛
36⅜ 27⅜ AmExp 1.80 5.6 7 311 32⅜ 31⅞ 32¼+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅝ AFamil .60b 6.0 4 77 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
22½ 18 AGIBd 2e 10. 41 19⅝ 19¼ 19½+ ⅜
21¾ 15½ AGnCv 1.44 7.1 51 20⅞ 20 20¼+ ¼
38⅜ 24⅞ AGnIns 1 2.7 6 75 37⅜ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ⅛
16½ 9⅝ AHeritLf .48 3.5 8 17 13⅜ 13½ 13⅜+ ⅜
24½ 14¼ AmHoist 1.12 4.9 7 338 23 22½ 22⅞+ ⅜
29½ 24⅝ AHome 1.60 5.7 11 1478 27⅞ 27½ 27⅞+ ¼
35⅝ 23⅜ AmHosp .80 2.4 12 812 33¼ 32⅜ 33¼
11½ 8 AmInvt .40 4.6 6 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼
33½ 24½ AMI s .80 2.5 12 136 31¾ 30⅞ 31¾+ ⅜
9¼ 4⅝ AmMotrs .07e 1.0 3 1149 7 6⅞ 6⅞
47⅛ 36 ANatR 3.20 7.3 10 95 44⅛ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅜
31½ 19½ ASLFl n.80b 2.9 4 41 28½ 27⅝ 28 + ¼
19⅛ 10⅝ AShip .80a 5.3 30 57 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
58⅛ 39½ AStand 3.60 6.5 6 126 55⅛ 55 55⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 6 ASteril .32 4.1 8 151 8 7⅞ 7⅞
34½ 23½ AmStr .80 3.0 4 25 27 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅛
59⅝ 48½ AmStr pf 109 50½ 50¼ 50⅜+ ⅛
64⅝ 51⅛ ATT 5 9.3 7 2007 53⅝ 53⅜ 53⅝— ⅛
67⅝ 54⅛ ATT pf 4 7.8 58 58⅜ 57 57
47⅛ 38⅞ ATT pf 3.64 8.9 64 41⅜ 41 41⅛+ ⅛
49⅛ 40 ATT pf 3.74 8.9 48 42⅜ 42¼ 42¼+ ⅛
14⅝ 10⅜ AWatWk .92 7.2 4 4 12¾ 12¾ 12¾— ¼
19 14⅛ AWat pf1.43 8.9 z190 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
21 15½ Ameron 1.20 6.7 5 12 18 17¾ 18 + ⅛
14⅜ 11¼ AmesD .40b 2.9 5 1 14 14 14
46⅜ 29⅝ Ametek 2 4.4 11 29 45⅜ 45⅛ 45¼— ½
25¼ 16 Amfac 1.20 5.3 5 111 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
40½ 29½ AMPInc .76 1.9 12 2696 u40⅜ 39⅜ 40⅛
19⅝ 14 Ampex .05e .2 11 892 u20⅛ 20 20¼+ ⅜
7⅛ 3 AmrepCp 8 92 6⅞ 6½ 6½— ⅛
24⅜ 14½ Amstar 1.35 6.6 8 78 20⅞ 20½ 20½+ ⅛
7⅜ 6½ Amst pf .68 10. 3 6⅞ 6½ 6½— ⅛
43 32¼ Amsted 2.20 5.7 7 33 38⅝ 37⅞ 38⅛+ ⅛
24¾ 14⅞ Analog s 19 86 24⅝ 23½ 24⅛+1⅛
18⅝ 14¼ Anchor s1.20 7.5 5 179 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
25 18½ AnClay 1.12 4.8 7 16 23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ½
7⅛ 5½ Angelica .34 5.3 6 24 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
21⅛ 8⅛ Anixter .40 1.8 7 247 u22 21 22 + ⅜
39⅝ 18⅜ Apache s.40 1.1 15 206 36⅜ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅛
81¼ 66⅜ ApPw pf8.12 12. z100 68 68 68 —1⅛
74 58 ApPw pf7.40 12. z10 62½ 62½ 62½— ⅜
12½ 6¼ ApldDig 9 153 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
28¼ 16 ApldDig pf1 4.6 1 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
12 6½ ApplMg 10 223 u12½ 11¾ 12¼+ ⅜
27⅜ 18½ Arcata 1.28 5.1 6 92 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅞+ ⅛
35 28⅜ Arcat pf 2 6.3 5 31½ 31⅞ 31½+ ⅛
31¼ 24½ Arcat pf2.16 7.9 12 27½ 27⅜ 27½+1
30⅛ 12⅜ ArchrD .20b .7 14 476 29⅝ 28⅞ 29 + ¼
11⅞ 5 ArctEn .10e 1.7 13 27 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞+ ⅛
21⅞ 16⅞ ArizPS 2 11. 7 602 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
109 96½ AriPof 10.70 11. z240 101¼ 101½ 101½
12¼ 8 ArkBst .60b 7.0 66 24 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
53 30⅜ ArkLGs 2.48 4.9 10 272 51⅞ 50⅜ 51⅛— ⅜
26⅝ 25½ ArkLGs wl 4 26½ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
3⅞ 1⅞ ArlenRty 604 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
10⅜ 5¼ Armada 6 26 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
27⅛ 18 Armco 1.50 5.9 5 295 25⅜ 23½ 25¼+1⅜
35 26 Arm pf 2.10 6.7 21 31½ 29⅜ 31⅛+2
54 42⅝ Armr pf4.75 11. z20 44 44 44
19 14⅛ ArmCk 1.10 6.7 6 127 16½ 16⅛ 16½+ ⅛
25½ 17½ ArmRu 1.20 6.6 4 18 18½ 18⅛ 18¼+ ⅛
22⅝ 17⅜ AroCorp 1b 5.3 5 3 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
30⅛ 9½ ArrowE .20r .7 6 47 28 27½ 28 — ⅛
16½ 11 Arvin 1.12 9.4 4 30 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
26⅛ 20 Arvin pf 2 9.6 5 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞
31½ 13⅞ Asarco 1a 3.5 4 438 29½ 28⅝ 28⅞— ⅜
45½ 31 AshlOil s 2.20 5.3 8 223 41⅞ 41⅜ 41⅜—1
21½ 15⅝ AsdDG 1.50 7.7 6 58 19⅝ 19⅛ 19½+ ¼
22⅝ 17⅛ Athlone 1.20 6.2 5 36 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅜
21⅛ 16⅜ AtCyEl 1.84 9.5 8 39 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅜
82½ 52¼ AtlRich 2.80 3.5 10 837 81⅞ 80⅝ 81 + ⅜
46½ 37⅛ AtlRc pf3.75 9.9 z110 37⅞ 37⅝ 37⅞+ ¼
98¼ 62½ AtlRc pf2.80 2.9 7 97 96¼ 97 + ½
20½ 9⅝ AtlasCp 9 15 15 15
41 28½ AutoDta .64 1.7 16 339 36⅞ 36⅜ 36⅝+ ⅜
28½ 18⅛ AvcoCp 1.20 4.5 3 588 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅞+ ⅜
57 39½ Avco pf 3.20 6.8 1 53⅜ 53⅜ 53⅜
71 49½ Avco pf 4.20 6.4 1 65½ 65½ 65½— ½
21½ 13⅞ Avery .60 3.1 8 39 19⅛ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ¼
26⅝ 14⅛ Avnet .80 3.2 6 102 25 24½ 24⅞+ ⅛
56 37¼ Avon 2.80 7.2 9 1175 39½ 38½ 39⅜+ ½
21⅝ 10 Aydin 14 466 21⅜ 19⅝ 21⅜+ ⅜

— B-B-B —
63⅛ 10⅞ BAV Liq 52c 5 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅜
2⅞ 1⅛ BT Mtg 4 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜
12⅝ 6⅞ Bache .50a 5.2 7 374 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅜
56 29⅞ BakrInt .60 1.1 17 188 55⅝ 55⅛ 55⅝— ⅝
40½ 19 BaldwU 1.20 4.0 6 102 30⅜ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
60 29 BldU pf 2.06 4.6 1 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛+1½
28⅞ 20⅝ BallCp 1.40 5.7 5 25 24⅝ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
48⅝ 23⅛ BallyMf s.10 .3 22 2280 34⅜ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅜
26⅝ 21⅝ BallGE 2.44 11. 7 126 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 — ⅛
24⅞ 18⅛ BanCal .92 3.9 5 32 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
19½ 11⅝ Bandag .60 3.7 9 26 16⅜ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
29⅛ 19⅛ BangPnt .80 3.0 4 54 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ¼
40¼ 27⅜ BanP pf 2 5.6 1 36 36 36
43¼ 30⅜ BkNY 2.72 7.4 5 53 37 36½ 36⅝— ½
16 12⅝ BkofVa 1.16 8.4 4 27 14 13⅞ 13⅞
30⅞ 24 BnkAm 1.32 4.8 7 458 27⅝ 26⅞ 27⅛+ ½
48⅛ 32⅞ BankTr 3.30 7.7 5 120 43⅝ 42⅝ 43 — ¼
28 22⅜ BkTr pf2.50 9.9 30 25¼ 25⅛ 25¼
14 7⅛ Banner .14 1.6 8 78 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 — ¼
58⅝ 24¼ Barber 1.60 3.6 10 221 45⅜ 43⅞ 44⅛+1
15⅝ 10⅜ BardCR .36 2.6 10 245 13⅞ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ¼
21⅜ 15⅛ BarnGp s.80 4.3 5 13 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
23½ 14⅜ BarryW s.52 2.5 11 9 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
36⅛ 23½ Bausch s 1 2.9 11 481 35⅛ 34⅝ 35 — ⅛
49½ 35⅝ BaxtTrv .50 1.0 15 745 49½ 48⅝ 49¼+ ⅝
10⅜ 3⅝ BayColP 1055 6⅝ 6¼ 6½
27⅛ 18⅝ BayStG 2 9.1 6 19 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
13 9⅛ BoykCla .48 3.8 7 10 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
38 26 Bearing .92 3.0 9 17 31 31 31 — ¼
24¼ 19⅝ BeatFd 1.20 5.6 8 683 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ¼
51½ 41 Beat pf 3.38 7.7 212 43⅝ 43½ 43½+ ⅝
32½ 20 Beckm .32 1.0 18 123 31⅜ 31 31⅜+ ¼
36½ 27⅜ BectnD .92 2.8 11 41 32½ 32⅛ 32⅛
48¼ 21⅜ Beech 1 2.1 14 174 47⅝ 46⅝ 46⅞— ¼
13½ 2⅜ Beker 8 355 u14 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅜
47⅜ 24⅝ BelcoP s 1 2.3 7 117 43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅞— ⅛
30⅝ 17⅝ Belden 1.60 5.7 5 22 28 27⅝ 28
9 6¼ BeldnH .36b 5.5 6 11 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
22½ 14⅜ BellHow .96 4.6 13 76 21 20½ 21 + ¼
13⅜ 5½ BellInd .20a 1.6 7 212 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅝
19⅞ 15⅝ BelCd g s1.64 19 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
30½ 19⅝ Bemis 1.40 5.1 4 10 27½ 27¼ 27½
45 35⅜ Bendix 2.84 7.2 6 570 39⅜ 39 39⅛— ¼
32½ 22½ BenfCp 2 7.2 6 198 27⅝ 27¼ 27⅝+ ⅜
140¼ 100 Benef pf5.50 4.5 z200 123 123 123 +4
26½ 21 Benef pf2.50 11. z500 22½ 22 22 — ½
4⅝ 2⅜ BengtB 12 277 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
7¼ 3 BerkeyP 9 110 3½ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
29⅝ 22 BestPd .24 1.0 8 61 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅛+ ⅜
25⅝ 19¼ BethStl 1.60 8.0 3 1458 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
44½ 29⅝ BigThr .88 2.3 13 98 39¼ 38⅝ 39 + ⅜
33⅝ 14½ Binney .92 4.0 11 66 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
25⅞ 16⅝ BisFSL s 7 78 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
25¼ 16¼ BlackDr .68 3.0 10 x462 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅜
24½ 18⅞ BlairJn s 1 5.0 6 68 20¼ 19⅝ 20
25½ 13⅛ BlissL 1.10 5.1 6 54 21⅞ 21 21⅜+ ⅜
27¼ 20⅞ BlckHR 1.60 6.3 9 189 25⅝ 25⅜ 25½+ ⅛
29½ 19⅝ BlueB 1.60 5.3 6 378 u31 28⅝ 30 +2
14½ 7⅝ Bluebrd .28 1.9 7 10 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜
6¼ 3⅝ BobbieBr 4 270 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
51¼ 37¼ Boeing s1.40a 2.9 7 4159 48⅝ 47⅝ 48¼
40⅝ 25⅝ BoiseC 1.50 4.6 5 322 32⅝ 32¼ 32⅝+ ¼
27⅝ 24⅝ Borden 1.82 7.2 6 402 25⅜ 25¼ 25⅜— ⅛
37⅛ 26⅜ BorgW 2.30 6.6 5 120 35 33⅞ 35 +1⅜
8½ 4⅛ Bormns .20 4.7 7 11 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
24¾ 19⅞ BosEd 2.44 12. 6 47 21 20⅝ 21
86¼ 70⅜ BosE pf8.88 13. z710 71½ 70⅛ 71 —1
11⅛ 9 BosE pr1.17 12. 13 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ⅛
14⅝ 11¼ BosE pr1.46 13. 28 11⅞ 11½ 11½— ¼
14½ 6⅛ Braniff .20 2.2 10 2274 9 7⅞ 9 +1⅛
56⅞ 23⅝ BrownC .80 1.5 17 61 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝
29⅝ 24½ BrigSt 1.20a 4.5 8 164 26½ 26 26⅝+ ⅜
38¼ 31 BristM 1.44 3.8 11 1256 37⅝ 36½ 37⅜+1¼
44 35½ BristM pt 2 4.9 4 41 41 41 +1
35¼ 17½ BritPet 1.02e 3.1 7 25 33 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅜
19½ 12½ BrkwGl 1.08 8.2 11 8 13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛— ¼
25 18⅝ BkyUG 2.02 9.4 6 34 21½ 21¼ 21½+ ¼
26½ 23⅜ BkUG pf2.47 10. 6 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ¼
24 16 BwnSh 1 4.4 5 7 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅝+ ⅜
19½ 8⅝ Brown .30 1.6 6 10 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛
28⅜ 22½ BwnGp 2 7.8 5 50 26¼ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 11 BwnFer .70 5.1 9 146 13⅝ 13½ 13¾+ ¼
15⅝ 10⅝ Brnswk .80a 6.7 5 1838 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅜
30¼ 24⅜ Brnsk pf2.40 9.6 23 25 25 25
24¼ 17½ BrushW s 1 5.4 6 47 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
25 15⅝ BucyEr .88 4.2 7 219 21¼ 21 21
6⅛ 5⅛ BudgC pf.60 12. 8 5⅛ d 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
37⅜ 23 BufFo 1.80 5.5 7 31 32⅝ 32⅛ 32½—1
16⅝ 9¼ Bundy 1 9.8 6 47 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
19⅝ 16 BunkrH 1.92 11. 29 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅛— ¼
29⅝ 18⅜ BunkR .84 3.2 7 47 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅜
31 18⅝ BnkR pf1.50 5.7 11 26⅜ 26¼ 26¼
18½ 15 Burlind 1.40 8.6 6 514 16¼ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅜
65 35⅜ BurlNo 2.10 3.6 9 140 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅝
7½ 5⅝ BrlNo pf .55 9.2 15 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
58⅛ 36 BrlNo pf2.85 5.4 6 53 52⅝ 52⅝+ ¼
33⅜ 18 Burndy 1 3.1 10 6 32⅜ 32⅜ 32⅜
7⅛ 2⅜ BrnsRL 18 336 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅝
81⅞ 64⅝ Burrgh 2.20 2.7 12 1823 u83 80⅝ 83 +2¼
25¼ 14 Butlrin s.80 3.4 7 14 23⅝ 23¼ 23½+ ¼
15 6⅞ Buttes 70 215 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛

— C-C-C —
37 27 CBI Ind s1o 2.8 13 150 36⅛ 35½ 36 + ⅜
56¼ 44⅛ CBS 2.80 5.6 7 472 49⅞ 48⅝ 49⅝+1⅛
10¼ 5⅝ CCI 5 121 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛
60½ 29½ CIT 2.60 4.8 8 24 54⅝ 54¼ 54½— ⅛
54⅝ 51⅛ CIT wd 114 54⅝ 54¼ 54½— ⅛
12⅝ 7½ CLC .24 3.0 29 59 8⅛ 8 8⅛
16 9⅛ CNA Fn 3 105 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
11⅝ 9⅛ CNA I 1.08a 11. 12 10 10 10
62½ 48⅛ CPC 3 5.0 8 47 60⅝ 60¼ 60⅝— ⅜
17 14⅛ CP Nat 1.86 11. 10 20 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
28½ 14⅜ CTS .80 4.1 8 40 20⅛ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
50 29¼ CabotC 1.60 3.7 6 134 43⅝ 43⅛ 43⅝— ½
21⅝ 8⅛ Cadence 7 67 20⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝—1½
36½ 13⅛ Caesars s 25 1191 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅜
25¼ 13⅛ Calfhn .50a 2.1 10 148 24⅜ 24⅛ 24¼— ¼
7¼ 2⅝ CamerB 7 22 4⅛ 4 4
27 17 CmRL g s.60a 2.5 89 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼
35¾ 27⅜ CamSp 1.90 6.5 7 225 29⅝ 29⅛ 29¼
25½ 19⅝ CampT 1.06 4.7 8 116 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅜
34½ 19⅝ CdPac g1.40e 545 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅜+ ½
16½ 9⅝ CanalR .64 4.0 19 6 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝
27⅞ 18⅛ CanMil n1.16a 4.3 7 125 u29⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞—1⅛
49⅞ 36⅜ CapCits .20 .4 11 11 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝— ⅛
24⅞ 18⅛ CapHold .92 4.7 7 158 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅛ Caring g .10 8 5 5 5
29⅞ 18⅛ Carlisle s.90 3.8 6 53 24⅜ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ CaroFrg .40 5.5 5 31 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼+ ¼
22⅞ 17⅞ CarPw 2.08 11. 6 133 19⅜ 19⅛ 19¼+ ¼
28½ 22⅜ CarP pf2.67 11. 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
35⅝ 24⅝ CarTec 1.90 6.1 6 58 31 30⅝ 31 + ⅜
13 10⅜ CarrGn 1.11e 9.3 52 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+ ⅛
21⅝ 16⅜ CarsPlr 1.10 5.9 6 12 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅜
20¼ 13⅝ CartHw 1.10 6.2 7 30 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
8⅝ 6½ CartWal .40 5.7 8 28 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
13⅛ 8⅛ CascNG .90a 7.4 6 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
19½ 13 CastlCk .80b 5.8 8 66 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
62⅞ 49⅛ CatrpT 2.10 3.9 7 713 53⅞ 53 53⅛+ ⅜
17⅜ 11⅛ CecoCp .75 6.0 4 27 12½ 12½ 12½
48⅜ 39⅝ Celanse 3.20 7.2 4 144 44⅝ 44⅜ 44⅝+ ½
48⅜ 39 Celan pf4.50 11. 2 40 40 40 — ⅜
8¼ 3⅛ Cenco 11 192 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
31⅜ 16½ Centex .25 .8 12 112 31⅜ 30½ 31½+ ⅞
16½ 12⅛ CenSoW 1.42 9.9 6 1176 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
20⅜ 18 CenHud 2.08 11. 6 7 19 19 19 + ⅛
17½ 14⅛ CenIlLt 1.70 12. 6 53 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅛— ⅛
28⅝ 24 CnlLt pf2.87 12. z100 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
14⅛ 11½ CenIlPS 1.36 11. 6 170 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
42⅝ 19 CenLaE 1.48 3.8 9 42 u43⅝ 42⅜ 44 +1¼
16 12⅜ CeMPw 1.64 12. 7 69 14⅛ 13⅝ 13¼— ¼
14⅛ 11 CenSoya .84 6.3 6 91 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼— ½
28⅞ 23⅝ CenTel 1.84 7.1 8 38 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅜
54⅝ 21⅛ CentrDat 1b 2.0 16 199 51 49⅝ 50 —1
8⅞ 6⅛ CntryTel .62 8.1 5 115 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
19⅛ 14 Crt-teed .90 6.4 10 39 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½— ¼
23⅛ 15¼ CessAir .80b 3.5 9 418 22⅞ 22½ 22⅝
28½ 19⅝ Chmpin 1.40 5.8 5 230 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ¼
28¼ 19⅝ Chmt pf1.20 5.1 10 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ¼
13⅜ 9 ChamSp .80 7.7 7 163 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜— ⅛
50 4⅝ ChartCo .60a 1.7 4 456 37⅛ 36 36 — ⅜
45⅛ 1⅛ ChartCo wt 335 30⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅞
25½ 17⅛ ChartCo pf 135 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
11 7⅜ ChasFd .96e 9.5 14 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
43⅞ 28⅝ ChasM 2.40 6.3 5 810 38⅝ 37⅞ 38¼+ ½
14½ 8⅛ Chelsea .60b 6.0 3 35 10 10 10
44⅝ 34 ChmNY 3.16 8.9 4 177 35⅝ 35⅜ 35½— ¼
22⅝ 17½ ChNY pf1.87 10. 44 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
24⅛ 18½ ChesVa s.84 3.7 9 15 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
25⅜ 20½ ChesPn 1.08 4.8 9 147 22½ 22¼ 22½+ ¼
34½ 24⅜ Chessie 2.32 8.4 5 73 27⅝ 27½ 27⅝
19⅝ 5⅜ ChiMlw 10 45 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅜— ¼
52½ 22 ChiMlw pf 18 26 25½ 26 + ½
29⅝ 22½ ChiPneT 2 8.8 5 22 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ½
6⅝ 3⅝ ChkFull 6 52 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ¼
21⅛ 9⅛ ChrisCft .52t 3.0 8 25 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼— ⅜
9⅝ 5⅝ Chrism .40e 4.4 6 43 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
24⅜ 15⅝ Chroma 1.10 5.0 5 65 22⅜ 22 22⅛— ½
11⅝ 5½ Chrysler .20t 964 6⅛ 5⅞ 6
4½ 2 Chrys wt 68 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
22⅝ 8⅛ Chrys pf2.06t 148 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 — ¼
28⅝ 20⅞ ChurCh .60 2.6 9 49 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½
30¼ 27½ CinBell 2.52 9.0 5 11 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅞
21⅝ 16½ CinGE 1.96 11. 7 117 17⅜ 17½ 17⅝
43 34¼ CinG pf 4 11. z200 35¼ 35¼ 35¼+ ½
103¼ 81 CinG pf 9.30 11. z20 86 86 86 +1½
102½ 79 CinG pf 9.28 11. z300 83 83 83 —3½
105 81⅝ CinG pf 9.52 11. z30 87¼ 87¼ 87¼
25½ 18 CinMil s .80 3.2 7 111 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
26⅝ 20⅛ Citicrp 1.30 5.8 6 2696 22½ 21⅞ 22½+ ½
88¼ 51 CitiesSv 3.60 4.3 11 194 84 82⅝ 84 +1⅛
2½ 1 CitzSoRt 1 164 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
22 13⅛ CityInv 1.20 6.3 4 663 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅜
2⅝ 1 CityInv wt 73 2 2 2
34 22¼ CityIn pf 2 6.8 129 29⅝ 28 29⅝+1⅝
45 31⅛ ClarkE 2.20 5.9 5 35 38 37½ 37½— ½
32⅜ 14½ ClarkOil .80 2.9 5 192 28 27½ 27⅝+ ½
37¼ 25⅝ ClvClf 1.40a 4.4 8 20 31⅜ 31½ 31⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 15½ ClevEl 1.92 11. 7 145 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
81 60 ClvEl pf7.40 12. z100 64 64 64 + ½
11⅝ 6⅝ Clevepk .60 8.4 15 76 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
13⅜ 9⅝ Clorox .76 7.1 6 535 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
12½ 8½ CluettPe .68 6.9 6 73 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+ ¼
11⅝ 9 CluettP pf 1 10. 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
10 4⅝ Coachm .30t 122 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
34½ 15⅝ CstStGs .40 1.2 7 333 34⅝ 33⅜ 34¼+ ½
24⅝ 23¼ CstStGs wl 432 23⅞ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
33 17⅝ CstSG pf1.83 6.3 2 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 5½ CocoBH .44 7.5 8 120 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
46⅝ 31½ CocaCl 1.96 5.8 10 1149 34½ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅜
23 13⅛ CldwBk s.88 4.9 6 13 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 10½ ColeNt .72 4.8 7 26 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅝
5½ 2⅝ Coleco 59 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19⅝ 13⅜ ColgPal 1.08 7.2 7 1102 15 14⅝ 15 + ¼
45 36 ColgP pf3.50 9.5 z40 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝— ⅜
10⅝ 7½ CollAik .72 9.3 4 311 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
18⅝ 10½ CollinF .32 2.0 7 222 16 15 16 +1¼
27¼ 18½ ColPen 1.40 7.0 4 195 20¼ 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
51½ 34 ColtInd 2.50 5.1 6 35 48⅝ 48¼ 48⅝+ ⅜
40 26⅝ Colt pf 1.60 4.2 1 37⅝ 37⅝ 37⅝+1⅜
110¼ 73⅝ Colt pf 4.25 4.1 1 103¼ 103¼ 103¼+1½
40 25⅝ ColGas 2.44 6.5 9 362 38 36⅝ 37⅝+1⅛
57⅝ 51⅞ ColGs pf5.48 10. 2 52½ 52½ 52½— ¼
32½ 18⅝ ColuPct .42e 1.3 8 97 31⅝ 31 31¼— ¼
26⅛ 20⅝ ColSOh 2.32 10. 9 40 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ¼
27 21¼ CSO pf 2.42 9.4 2 25⅞ 25¾ 25⅞+ ⅛
58⅝ 31⅝ CmbEn 2.40 4.1 10 189 58⅝ 58 58⅝
15⅝ 8½ CmbEq .07t 273 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
27⅝ 19⅞ CmwE 2.60 12. 7 403 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅜
21⅛ 15 CwE pf 1.90 11. 43 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
22 15⅝ CwE pf 2 11. 5 18 17½ 17½— ¼
92⅝ 69 CwE pf 8.38 12. 10 71 71 71 +2
27⅛ 19⅞ CwE pf 2.37 10. 48 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ½
29⅝ 23 CwE pf 2.87 11. 16 26⅛ 26 26 — ¼
92½ 70 CwE pf 8.40 12. 1 72 72 72
47½ 35½ Comsat 2.30 6.0 7 314 38⅝ 37⅞ 38⅛+ ⅜
30 13⅝ CoPsyc .60 2.0 15 66 30 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅜
22⅝ 16 ComPS 1.88 11. 6 16 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
48⅝ 32⅝ Compgr .28 .8 10 76 35½ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
18⅞ 9⅝ CompSci 15 960 u19½ 18½ 19¼+ ⅞
49⅝ 23½ Cptvsn s 25 186 46⅝ 45⅜ 46 — ⅜
19½ 15½ ConAg s 1.16 6.5 5 17 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
33½ 22¼ ConeMl 1.80 5.2 5 82 u34⅜ 32⅝ 34⅝+2⅛
35⅝ 17⅝ Congolm 1 2.8 8 518 35⅝ 35½ 35⅝— ⅛
39½ 31⅜ ConnGn n1.32 3.8 6 1082 34⅜ 34¼ 34⅜
27⅝ 17 ConnM 2 8.5 18 64 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
18 15¼ CnnNG 1.60 10. 9 2 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ¼
48⅝ 26⅝ Conoco 1.90 4.1 6 801 46⅜ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ½
18½ 12½ Conrac .80 5.0 14 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
25 21 ConEd 2.44 10. 6 238 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅜
48½ 35 ConE pf4.65 11. z200 41 40 41 +2
50 40⅛ ConE pf 5 12. 5 41⅝ 41 41½— ⅝
26⅝ 21⅛ ConFds 1.76 6.9 7 307 26⅛ 25½ 25⅝— ⅜
64 54 ConF pf4.50 7.3 87 61½ 61 61½+ ½
28⅝ 19⅛ CnsFrt 1.30 5.4 5 438 24 23⅜ 24
45 36 CnsNG 3 7.4 7 85 40⅝ 40⅜ 40⅜+ ⅝
112 99 CnG pf10.96 10. 175 106½ 106½ 106½— ⅜
23⅛ 18⅝ ConsPw 2.36 12. 6 845 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
45 35⅝ CnPw pf4.50 12. z450 37½ 36½ 37½+1
80⅝ 61 CnPw pf7.68 12. z500 64½ 64 64½+2½
24⅝ 19⅝ CnPw pr2.50 13. 5 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ½
22¼ 17⅝ CnPw pr2.23 13. 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
24¼ 18⅝ CnPw pf2.43 13. 8 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
17½ 7⅛ ContAir .40 3.5 10 1965 11½ 10⅛ 11⅛+1
8½ 3⅝ ContCop 4 16 6⅛ 6 6 — ¼
28⅝ 23¼ CntlCorp 2 7.2 5 344 27⅝ 27 27⅝
31⅝ 25⅝ CntlGrp 2.40 8.5 6 1396 28⅝ 28 28⅛— ⅜
24½ 19 CntGp pf 2 11. 17 19¼ 19 19 — ¼
49 39⅞ CntGp pf4.50 11. 195 41⅞ 41½ 41⅝+ ⅜
30⅝ 24 ContIll 1.60 6.0 6 126 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝+ ½
17⅝ 13⅛ ContTel 1.36 8.9 7 343 15⅜ 15⅛ 15¼
55¼ 28⅝ CtlData .40 .7 8 1220 u56⅝ 54¼ 56¼+1⅝
48½ 39 CnDt pf 4.50 11. z80 40 40 40 —1
30½ 26 Conwd 1.70 6.0 7 3 28⅛ 28 28⅛
10⅛ 3½ CookUn .15e 2.1 12 349 7 6⅜ 7
66¼ 46⅛ Coopin 1.84 2.9 9 123 64 63⅝ 64 + ½
39½ 31⅜ Coopl pf2.90 7.7 81 37⅝ 37½ 37½— ¼
26¼ 17⅜ CoopLab .60 3.0 9 118 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
17 10⅛ CoopTR .80 7.0 4 22 11⅝ 11 11⅝+ ⅜
17 13⅛ CopT pf1.25 9.3 1 13½ 13½ 13½
23½ 17⅝ Copeind .92 4.7 14 39 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ¼
21 15⅝ Coppwd 1.36 7.0 5 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
6 4⅝ Cordura .44 8.0 10 316 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ¼
18 12⅞ Coreln s .58 3.2 7 28 u18½ 18¼ 18¼+ ¼
65 52¼ CornG 2.12 3.7 8 326 57⅜ 57 57¼
30⅝ 20⅝ CorrBlk 1.56 5.7 10 19 27⅝ 27⅝ 27½
26 17½ Cowles 1 4.3 19 17 23½ 23¼ 23¼— ¼
64⅝ 53¼ CoxBdct .75 1.2 11 3 63 62⅝ 62⅝— ½
13½ 7¼ Craig .25 3.0 29 24 8⅛ 8¼ 8¼— ¼
36⅝ 23 Crane 1.60 4.9 6 73 33⅝ 32½ 32½— ¾
12 7 CredtF .44 5.4 5 x110 8⅛ 8 8⅛
35⅝ 24¼ CrockN 2 6.9 3 253 29⅝ 28⅝ 29 — ⅛
53 37 CrckN pf 3 6.9 169 43⅝ 43⅝ 43½— ⅛
27¼ 22½ CrckN pf2.18 8.8 13 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅜
18¼ 12⅝ CrmpK 1.04 6.1 6 124 17 16½ 17 + ⅜
20⅝ 19¼ CrouHi s.92 4.6 10 35 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 27⅜ CrwnCk 6 660 28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅝
43⅛ 29⅝ CrwZel 2.10 5.3 7 331 39⅝ 39½ 39⅝
60⅝ 32 CrumF 2.52 4.6 5 365 56⅝ 53⅛ 54⅝+1⅛
14½ 6⅝ Culbro .65e 8.8 74 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
39¼ 27⅝ CumEn 1.80 5.8 4 95 31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ½
13 8⅝ CunnDrg .48 4.0 7 2 10 10 10
11⅝ 8⅝ CurrInc 1.10 12. 4 48 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ¼
20⅝ 12⅝ CurtW .80 4.5 8 75 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
27½ 21⅝ CurtW A 2 8.0 2 25 25 25 + ½
29⅝ 17½ Cyclops .88 3.9 3 57 23 22½ 22⅝+ ¼

— D-D-D —
12⅛ 7⅝ DPF 4 549 9 8½ 8⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ Damon .20 3.6 70 93 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
20 11⅜ DanRiv 1.12 6.3 5 225 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 25½ DanaCp 1.52 6.0 5 263 26 d25⅝ 25⅝— ½
23⅝ 15⅝ Daniel .26b 1.1 11 131 u24⅝ 23 24⅛+ ⅝
49⅝ 37¼ Dartlnd 1.80 4.5 6 278 40⅜ 40⅛ 40⅛
74½ 46 DataGen 12 714 57½ 57 57⅝+ ⅛
48⅛ 33 DataTer .30 .8 13 532 40½ 39⅝ 40 —1
105⅝ 63 Datapnt 16 199 103 102¼ 102⅝—1⅜
18½ 13½ Dayco .56b 3.7 3 57 15 14⅝ 15 + ¼
45 33⅝ DaytHd 1.80 3.9 7 85 u45⅝ 44½ 45⅛+1⅜
17⅛ 13⅝ DaytPL 1.74 12. 7 143 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅛
78⅛ 64 DPL pf 7.70 11. z200 67½ 67½ 67½+3½
115 99 DPL pf12.50 12. z10 101 101 101
41½ 31⅝ Deere 1.80 5.2 7 1265 37⅛ 36⅝ 37 + ⅜
14½ 11⅝ DelmP 1.38 10. 7 84 13⅝ 13⅛ 13¼+ ⅛
47⅝ 36 DeltaA 1.20 2.9 7 1308 41⅝ 39⅝ 41⅛+1⅜
8¼ 5⅝ Deltec 2.50c 3 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
14⅝ 8⅝ Deltona 3 161 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅝+ ½
21⅞ 16½ DenMfs 1 5.5 7 13 18½ 18 18⅛— ⅝
26⅝ 14½ Dennys .88 5.9 6 x616 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
20 14½ Dentsply .88 4.7 11 113 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅝+1⅛
13 10 DeSoto 1 9.0 8 15 11⅛ 11 11⅛
15⅝ 12⅝ DetEd 1.60 12. 7 413 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝
90 73 DetE pf9.32 12. z100 79 79 79 —1
76⅝ 59 DetE pf7.68 12. z150 64 63 63 + ½
75 56½ DetE pf7.36 12. z40 60⅛ 60⅛ 60⅛+ ¼
27 21 DE pfF 2.75 12. 5 23½ 23½ 23½+ ⅛
27 21 DE pfB 2.75 12. 5 23½ 23¼ 23½
22⅝ 17 DetE pr2.28 12. 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 19¼ Dexter 1 4.7 8 60 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ DiGior .56 5.0 6 122 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛
24 20⅝ DiGior pf2.25 9.9 2 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ¼
26½ 16½ DialCp 1.20 6.7 6 12 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
43¼ 31½ DialInt 2.20b 5.6 8 59 39 38⅝ 39 + ⅜
19½ 14½ DialInt pf1.20 6.7 1 18 18 18
27⅜ 19 DiamS 1.60 5.4 9 4511 u29⅝ 27⅝ 29⅝+2
31⅝ 18 Diebold .70 2.4 11 50 30 29⅝ 29½— ⅜
69½ 47⅛ DigitalEq 16 336 68⅝ 67½ 68 + ⅝
14⅝ 7½ Dillingm .60 5.2 4 99 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
23¼ 16⅝ Dillon s 1.08 6.4 9 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
44½ 33 Disney .72 1.8 12 459 41⅛ 40½ 40⅝— ⅛
6¼ 2¼ Divrsfdln 10 262 6½ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
6⅞ 3⅛ DivrsMts 41 5 4⅝ 5
19¼ 10 DrPepper .68 5.1 12 639 13⅝ 12⅞ 13¼+ ⅛
27 15⅝ Documat 10 31 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
47⅝ 34⅝ DmeM g s.50 1.1 115 45 44⅝ 44⅜— ⅜
20¼ 19½ Donald n.60 3.1 7 41 19⅝ 19½ 19½— ⅛
5⅛ 3¼ DonLJ .14 3.7 11 35 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 25½ Donnly 1 3.6 8 244 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
20 11 Dorsey .75 5.4 4 22 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
32⅝ 27¼ Dover s .86 2.8 10 347 31¼ 30½ 31¼— ⅛
34⅞ 24⅝ DowCh 1.60 5.0 8 1160 32¼ 31⅝ 32¼
40 31¼ DowJn 1.44 3.7 12 18 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅜
35⅛ 23⅝ Dravo 1.28 4.2 8 51 30½ 30⅛ 30¼— ⅛
57½ 35 Dresser 1.10 2.1 9 791 52⅝ 51⅝ 52⅛— ⅝
17¼ 14¼ DrexB 1.72 11. 5 15½ 15½ 15½
20⅝ 10⅝ Dreyfs 1.02e 5.1 7 72 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
45⅝ 37 duPont s 2a 4.9 6 1310 40⅝ 40 40⅛+ ⅛
46 37 duPnt pf3.50 9.4 5 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛— ⅛
57½ 45 duPnt pf4.50 9.5 4 47⅝ 47⅛ 47⅛
20⅝ 16¼ DukeP 1.92 11. 6 633 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
82 66 Duke pf6.75 9.7 7 70 69⅝ 69⅝+ ¼
96 73 Duke pf8.70 11. z100 80¼ 80¼ 80¼+1⅜
87 64½ Duke pf7.80 11. z360 69 69 69
28⅝ 24¼ Duke pf2.69 10. 2 26 26 26
42½ 30⅝ DunBr 1.76 4.2 14 1217 42⅝ 42 42⅝+ ⅛
16⅞ 13⅝ DuqLt 1.80 13. 8 198 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝— ⅛
25 18 Duq pfA2.10 12. z100 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅜
21½ 15½ Duq pf 2 12. z100 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
23⅜ 18 Duq pr 2.31 12. z80 19 19 19
27½ 23 Duq pr 2.75 12. z10 23½ 23½ 23½+ ¼
80 60½ Duq pf 7.20 12. z50 61 61 61
11⅝ 6 DutchB .18 1.7 19 39 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝ DynAm .10a 1.7 9 36 6⅛ 5⅞ 6

— E-E-E —
45⅝ 25½ EGG .80 1.7 15 135 u46½ 45½ 46⅛+1⅜
3⅛ 1⅝ EMI .19t 69 67 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜
33⅛ 22⅝ E Sys s 1 3.1 13 197 33 31½ 32⅝+1⅛
25⅝ 19¼ EagleP .88 4.4 7 129 20¼ 19⅝ 20 + ¼
21⅝ 15 Easco 1.20 7.2 6 13 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+ ⅛
11 5⅝ EastAir 5 5344 8⅝ 8 8⅝+1
24⅝ 19½ EsAir pf2.69 13. 28 20½ 20 20⅛+ ¼
24 13⅛ EastGF .92 4.7 9 282 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
15½ 12⅛ EastUtl 1.60 13. 7 48 12½ 12¼ 12¼
66⅝ 47 EsKod 2.40a 4.9 8 1278 48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 23⅝ Eaton s 1.72 6.3 5 67 27⅝ 27¼ 27¼+ ⅛
21½ 14⅝ Echlin .44 2.9 10 247 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
30⅛ 23½ EckrdJk 1 3.6 11 825 28 27⅝ 27⅝+ ½
35 23½ EdisBr 1.32 5.2 6 27 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
19⅝ 13½ Edwrd .60a 3.8 4 8 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
22¼ 14⅝ ElPaso 1.48 7.3 6 309 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ 19½ EPG dpf2.35 12. 44 20⅛ 19⅝ 20
12⅝ 8⅛ ElcorCp .24 2.2 8 15 11⅛ 11 11
8⅝ 5½ ElecAssc 12 152 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
28 17⅜ EDS 1 3.9 14 8 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ ElMeMg 28 70 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
9½ 7 EMM pf 1k 5 7⅛ 7 7⅛
26⅛ 17½ Elgin 1.60 7.4 7 11 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅜
7⅝ 3½ Elixir 15 183 5⅝ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅜
39 32⅝ EmrsEl 1.60 4.8 10 891 33⅝ 32½ 33¼+ ⅝
23⅝ 16⅝ EmryA 1 5.6 10 327 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ¼
41⅜ 29⅝ Emhart 2.40 8.1 5 156 30⅛ 29⅝ 29⅝
14½ 11⅝ EmpDs 1.44 12. 7 13 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
5⅛ 4½ EmpD pf.50 11. z370 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
29⅝ 13½ EngGas 1.20 5.0 7 17 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ¼
53⅝ 27⅝ EngMCl 1.98 3.7 7 779 u54½ 53¼ 54 + ⅜
21 13⅛ EnnisB s.56 3.4 7 27 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
28¼ 17 Ensrch 1.56 5.7 11 444 27⅝ 27½ 27½
107 100⅛ Ens pf 10.32 10. z50 102 102 102 + ⅛
18⅝ 12⅝ Entex s .80 5.1 8 95 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 12½ Envirtec 1 7.2 11 58 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
24½ 19⅝ Equifx 2.20 11. 6 13 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
11½ 9 Equimk .96 10. 5 18 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½— ⅛
23⅝ 17⅜ EquitG s1.64 6.8 6 52 u24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
20⅝ 14 EqtLf 2 13. 8 27 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
32 23⅝ Esmrk 1.84 6.8 6 112 27⅝ 26⅝ 27 — ⅛
23⅝ 9½ Esquire .70 4.3 5 35 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅛+ ⅛
14½ 10⅝ EssexCh .70 6.4 5 29 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
30½ 11⅝ Estrlin .80 3.0 8 59 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝
30 20⅝ Ethyl 1.50 6.1 5 195 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ½
24⅝ 17¼ EvanP 1.60a 6.9 5 25 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
14 11⅝ Evan pf1.40 12. 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 16⅝ Evan pf2.10 12. 20 17 17 17 + ⅛
38 25⅛ ExCelO 1.90 5.1 7 388 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 15 Exclsr 1.77e 11. 9 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
61⅝ 48½ Exxon 4.40 7.6 7 1586 57⅝ 57¼ 57⅝+ ⅛

— F-F-F —
29½ 22⅝ FMC 1.40 5.6 6 212 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅞
39 31½ FMC pf 2.25 6.9 5 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅝— ½
12⅝ 7⅝ Fabrge .40 3.6 10 131 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
8 4½ FabriCtr .28 5.9 4 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅝ FacetEnt 86 23 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
39⅝ 25 Fairchd s1.20 3.0 6 327 u40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ⅝
13⅝ 8⅝ FairmtF .76 6.5 11 8 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
11 8⅝ Fairmt pf 1 11. z250 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
15⅝ 9⅝ FamDir .40 3.1 7 142 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
16 11⅝ FrWstFn 4 19 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
4½ 3⅛ FarahMf 47 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
6⅝ 3 Fedders 101 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
46¼ 35⅝ FedCo 2.40 6.3 5 38 37⅝ 37⅛ 38 + ⅝
44½ 21 FedExpr 15 148 43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅜
20¼ 14¼ FdMog s1.08 7.4 4 67 14⅝ 14⅝ 14½
19⅛ 15⅝ FedNM 1.28 7.6 5 837 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
31 20⅝ FedPB .90 3.1 28 51 29⅝ 29½ 29½
17⅝ 12⅝ FdSignl s.80 4.7 7 38 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
33⅝ 25⅝ FedDSt 1.70 6.5 6 645 26⅝ 25⅝ 26
29⅝ 19 Ferro 1.20 5.7 5 108 22 21⅝ 21½— ½
13½ 7⅛ FidFin .40 5.9 4 x17 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
34½ 29⅝ FidUnl 2.80 9.3 5 2 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
37⅝ 24⅝ Fidcst 1.40a 5.3 4 109 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅛
18½ 10 Filmwy .20b 1.7 8 144 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝
11 6⅝ Filmwy pf 4 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
19 10 FinCpA .50 3.1 6 29 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 + ⅜
19½ 12½ FinSBar 1 6.3 5 10 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
45½ 23 FinlFed 1.40 4.4 6 3 32 31⅝ 32 + ⅜
13⅝ 8 Firestn .40 7.0 621 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
21⅜ 14 FtChrt .80 4.4 6 73 18 17⅝ 18 + ¼
19⅝ 14⅝ FstChic 1.20 7.8 5 276 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
40⅝ 31½ FtBnTx 1.56 4.0 7 59 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝+ ¼
42¼ 31¼ FtInBn 1.50 4.1 8 134 36⅝ 36¼ 36½
27¼ 9⅝ FstMiss .40 1.4 27 197 u28¼ 26⅝ 27⅝+1⅜
33½ 25½ FstNBo 2.20 7.7 4 123 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 20⅝ FNStBn 2.20 10. 5 4 22 21⅝ 22 + ⅛
15 8½ FstPa .44 5.0 6 608 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
3 1⅝ FstPa wt 32 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
2⅝ 1½ FtPaMtg 29 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
19½ 10½ FtUnRt 1.28 8.2 16 26 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ½
8⅛ 6⅛ FtVaBk .52 7.6 5 18 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
28 22½ FWisc 1.88 7.4 5 5 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
27½ 19⅝ FischM 1.50 6.4 6 149 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
15½ 7⅝ FishFds .40 4.7 285 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
23 13⅛ FishrSci .52 2.5 7 36 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ¼
12⅝ 7 FleetEnt .52 5.8 10 750 9⅛ 8½ 9 + ½
18⅝ 15½ Fleming 1 5.8 7 52 17½ 17⅛ 17⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 12½ FlexiV .80 5.0 4 121 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
15 11⅝ Flexi pf1.61 13. 108 12½ 12⅜ 12½+ ½
55⅝ 26⅝ Flintkt 1.40b 2.6 7 181 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝+ ⅛
63 39 FlaECst 4 6 48 47⅝ 47⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 24⅝ FlaPL 2.40 9.5 6 506 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
32⅝ 26⅛ FlaPow 3 10. 8 59 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅝— ¼
40¼ 21⅝ FlaStl 1.80 5.6 3 5 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
55 34½ Fluor s 1 1.9 14 398 53½ 52¼ 53½+ ⅜
23 16⅝ FooteC 1.70 7.8 7 63 22 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
45⅝ 29⅝ FordM 4 13. 3 1589 32 31⅝ 31⅝+ ½
30⅝ 17⅝ ForMK 1.56 5.9 5 77 26⅝ 26⅛ 26½— ⅛
13½ 10⅛ FtDear 1.24 11. 53 11⅝ 11 11 — ⅛
47¼ 37½ FrtHow 1.32 3.1 10 11 43¼ 43⅛ 43⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 18⅝ FosWh s.64a 2.5 9 314 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ Fotomat .25t 221 7⅝ 7 7½+ ⅛
47⅝ 26¼ FourPhs 15 135 46⅝ 45⅝ 46⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅛ FoxStaP .68 7.6 6 12 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
44⅝ 25⅝ Foxboro 1.38 3.3 9 5 39⅝ 39¼ 39⅝+ ⅜
10⅝ 5⅝ FrankM .40 4.6 5 226 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
50⅝ 30 FrptMn s1.20 2.4 12 334 49⅝ 49⅛ 49⅝+ ½
18½ 9⅝ Frigtrn .30 3.0 9 60 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
40 25⅝ Fruehf 2.40 9.0 4 108 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 8⅝ Fuqua .50 2.7 4 1346 u18⅝ 17 18⅝+1½
16½ 12⅝ Fuqa pf1.25 7.8 35 16 15⅝ 16 + ¼

— G-G-G —
13¼ 9¼ GAF .68 5.8 6 429 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅝+ ⅜
17⅝ 13⅛ GAF pf 1.20 7.9 89 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
46 23⅝ GATX 2 5.3 7 305 38 37⅝ 37⅝+ ⅝
54½ 12⅝ GCA .20 .4 26 199 u54⅝ 51⅝ 53⅝+ ⅞
14⅝ 6½ GDV 4 936 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ GF Eqp 24 24 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
24⅝ 13⅝ GK Tec 1.30 5.4 6 375 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
29⅝ 20 GK pf 1.94 6.7 116 29 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ GMR Pr 28 2⅝ 2¼ 2¼
35⅝ 30⅝ GalvHou .40 1.2 16 9 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
33⅛ 22¼ GamSk 1.58 5.7 5 14 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ¼
49⅝ 39½ Gannett 2 4.3 13 141 46⅝ 46 46⅝
13½ 6⅝ GapStr .38 4.8 5 91 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
26½ 14½ Garflnk 1.24 7.8 5 37 16½ 16 16
16¼ 12⅝ GasSvc 1.28 8.5 6 20 15⅛ 15 15 + ⅛
9⅝ 6 Gatewy .60 6.2 5 11 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
52 30⅝ GearhtO .36 .7 25 68 u52⅝ 51 52⅛+1
37⅝ 23⅝ Geico 1 3.0 10 15 33⅝ 33 33 + ¼
30 20⅝ GemCa 6 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
14⅛ 9⅝ GAInv 1.72e 8.7 21 14⅛ 14 14 — ¼
64⅝ 37 GnAmO .60b 1.0 24 x121 60⅝ 59⅝ 60½+1
17⅝ 13⅝ GnBcsh .80 5.7 4 9 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17½ 6⅛ GnCare s 18 102 16½ 16 16½+ ⅛
25⅝ 17⅝ GCinm s.68 3.2 9 55 21½ 21¼ 21¼
58⅝ 22⅝ GDyn s 1.20 2.1 9 578 57⅝ 57 57⅝— ⅜
68 50 GDyn pf4.25 6.3 7 68 67½ 67⅝— ⅛
55⅝ 45 GenEl 2.80 6.0 8 1037 46⅝ 46¼ 46½+ ⅛
37 28⅝ GnFds 2 5.5 7 1136 36⅛ 36 36⅛+ ⅛
47 26⅝ GnGth 1.56a 4.0 27 123 39⅝ 38 39⅝+1½
23¼ 9½ GnHost .70 3.8 6 27 18⅝ 18 18¼— ⅜
47½ 26⅝ GnInst .80 1.8 9 208 46⅛ 45½ 45⅝— ¼
46 32 GnInstr pf 3 7.1 3 42 42 42
14⅝ 10¼ GenMed .44 3.7 9 10 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
30⅝ 23½ GnMills 1.32 5.1 9 521 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
65⅝ 49⅝ GMot 5.30e 10. 4 3008 52⅝ 51⅝ 51½+ ⅜
47⅝ 37⅝ GMot pf3.75 9.6 13 39 39 39 + ½
63⅝ 49 GMot pf 5 9.6 1 51⅝ 51⅝ 51⅝+ ⅛
18¼ 18⅛ GnPort .80 5.6 4 107 14½ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 7 GPU 1.20e 15. 4 847 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
14 5⅛ GnRefr 7 60 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 24⅝ GnSignl 1.28 3.4 11 304 38⅛ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
11 6⅝ GnSteel .40b 4.6 7 33 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 26⅛ GTE 2.72 9.6 7 979 28⅝ 28 28⅝+ ¼
31½ 25½ GTE pf 2.50 9.6 1 26 26 26 — ⅜
26⅝ 20½ GTE pf 2.48 11. 16 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
14½ 11⅝ GTFl pf1.30 10. z120 12½ 12 12½+ ⅜
91⅝ 70 GTFl pf8.16 11. z1010 77 74 77 +5
27 19 GTire 1.50 7.1 5 361 21½ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅜
5⅝ 3⅝ Genesco 94 65 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
24 17¼ Genst g s1.20 12 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 21 GenuPt s.88 3.6 11 27 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝
30⅝ 23½ GaPac 1.20 4.8 8 900 25⅝ 24⅞ 25
36¼ 30 GaPac pf2.24 6.9 1 32½ 32½ 32½— ⅛
24⅝ 20⅛ GaPw pf2.56 12. 22 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
25⅛ 19⅝ GaPw pf2.52 12. 8 21½ 21 21½+ ⅛
27¼ 22 GaPw pf2.75 11. 2 24 24 24 — ⅛
80 60¼ GaPw pf7.80 12. z160 64½ 63½ 63½+ ½
77¼ 59⅝ GaPw pf7.72 12. z380 63 62 63
47⅝ 25⅝ Geosrc .80 1.7 13 33 47⅝ 46¼ 46⅝+ ⅛
31¼ 23 GerbPd 1.62 6.6 7 48 24½ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅛
74½ 33 Getty 1.60 2.1 12 613 u76⅛ 73⅝ 76 +2⅜
18½ 14⅝ Getty pf1.20 7.8 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 6¼ GiantPC .60t 9 108 6½ 6¼ 6½+ ⅛
16⅝ 10 GibrFn .60 4.7 6 58 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
24½ 12⅝ GldLew 1 4.3 5 63 23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+1
17¼ 12 GiffHill s.92 5.6 5 83 16⅝ 16 16⅝+ ½
28 23⅝ Gillette 1.72 6.7 7 251 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ⅛
11½ 6⅛ GinosInc .40 4.1 6 x93 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ¼
25⅝ 14⅝ GleasW .80 4.0 5 19 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 12⅝ GlobMar .20 .6 12 1076 u31½ 29½ 31½+3⅛
17 10½ GldWFn .54 3.4 5 70 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
24 16⅝ Gdrich 1.44 7.5 4 96 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 11⅝ Goodyr 1.30 10. 6 1338 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
28 16⅝ GordJw .72 2.9 5 17 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
30 22 Gould 1.72 6.9 8 160 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
28⅝ 22 Gould pf1.35 5.4 2 25 25 25 + ½
41¼ 25⅝ Grace 2.05 5.5 8 147 37⅝ 36⅝ 37½
39 31⅝ Grainger .92 2.5 11 48 36½ 36⅛ 36⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 10⅛ Granitvl 1 8.8 9 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝
16¼ 9⅝ GrayDr .80 7.9 4 33 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
10⅝ 5⅛ GtAtPc 176 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
32¼ 20½ GtLkInt .68a 3.1 4 32 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
30 21⅝ GNIrn 3.75e 15. 9 2 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ¼
40⅝ 29½ GtNoNk 1.60 4.9 6 91 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 16¼ GtWFin s.84 3.4 6 1509 25⅛ 24⅝ 25 — ¼
16⅝ 11 Greyh 1.04 7.0 6 427 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 5-16 Greyhnd wt 206 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
10½ 8⅛ GrowG .44b 5.2 5 49 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ¼
6⅝ 3½ GthRty 34 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
21⅛ 14⅛ Grumm 1.20 5.9 11 321 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
22 20 Grum pf2.80 13. 19 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
12⅝ 10 Guardin s.32 2.8 6 5 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝— ½
19⅝ 13¼ GlfWstn .75 3.9 4 x6031 19⅛ 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
72½ 64½ GlfW pf 5.75 8.6 x3 66½ 66½ 66½—1
93 65 GlfW pf 3.87 4.3 x14 90⅝ 90 90½+ ½
40 30⅝ GlfW pf 2.50 6.4 x163 39 38⅝ 39 + ⅜
36⅝ 23 GulfOil 2.25 6.3 6 1367 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 8½ GulfRes .32 1.7 11 225 19¼ 18½ 19 + ⅛
29 14½ GulfR pf1.30 5.5 6 23½ 23½ 23½— ½
27 15⅝ GulfR pf1.60 6.9 1 23¼ 23¼ 23¼
13⅝ 10⅝ GlfStUt 1.36 12. 7 831 11⅛ 11 11⅛
27¼ 12⅝ GulfUtd 1 4.5 10 435 22¼ 21⅝ 22⅛— ⅛
54½ 39¼ GlfU pf 3.78 8.0 2 47 47 47 —1
14⅝ 8¼ Gulton .50 4.0 7 31 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛

— H-H-H —
6¼ 2⅝ HMW 4 62 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
25½ 21½ HackW s 2 8.4 7 7 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
8⅝ 4⅝ Haloca 4 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ¼
29⅝ 23⅝ HallFB 1.34 5.0 9 86 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
84⅝ 59⅝ Hallibt 2 2.5 13 386 81⅞ 79⅝ 81⅝+1⅜
24⅝ 18 HamrP 1.50 7.4 5 290 20⅝ 19⅝ 20¼+ ⅝
16 12⅝ HanJS 1.51e 11. 62 13½ 13 13¼+ ¼
19⅝ 15¼ HanJI 1.84a 11. 64 17 16⅝ 16⅝
18 10½ Hndlmn 1 8.2 6 147 12⅝ 11⅝ 12¼+ ⅜
31¼ 14⅝ HandyH .70 2.6 13 7 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
41¼ 28⅝ Hanna 2 5.6 6 128 36⅛ 35½ 35½+ ¼
41¼ 28⅝ HarBrJ 1.44 4.5 6 24 32⅝ 31⅝ 32¼+ ⅛
15⅝ 11 Hardees .24 1.9 5 36 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
26 11⅝ Harnishf .40 3.1 230 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
33½ 16⅝ Harrah .50 1.5 15 213 33⅝ 33 33 — ½
34⅝ 23⅛ HarrBk 2 7.5 6 9 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝— ⅛
33½ 25⅝ Harris .72 2.3 13 466 31⅝ 31¼ 31½
33⅝ 28 Harsco 2 6.5 6 16 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
15⅝ 10 HartSM .88 7.5 5 24 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
25 18⅝ HarteHk .56 2.3 12 255 24 23⅝ 23⅝
13 7⅝ HartfZd .40b 5.2 4 88 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 13⅝ HattSe 1.50a 10. 10 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅜
27½ 23½ HwllEl 2.44 9.8 7 16 25 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 8⅝ HayesA .48 4.6 99 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
21 11⅝ Hazeltn .60 2.9 9 36 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 16¼ HeathTec s 5 75 u24⅝ 23 23⅝+ ⅜
19 9⅝ Hecks .30 1.9 7 144 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
24½ 4⅝ HeclaM 9 442 23½ 22¼ 23½+1
28 21⅝ HeilmB s1a 4.0 9 44 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝— ¼
42⅝ 34½ HeinzH 2.20 5.8 6 67 38⅝ 38 38 — ⅛
32 26¼ Heinz pf1.70 6.1 20 28 28 28 — ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ HeleneC 14 6 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
34 14 Hellrint 1.20 5.7 6 x193 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅜
47 32⅝ HelmrP s.36 .8 18 54 46⅝ 46 46⅝+ ½
3½ 1⅝ HemCap 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
22⅝ 15 Hercuis 1.10 5.4 5 979 20⅝ 19⅝ 20½+ ⅜
25⅝ 17⅝ Hershy 1.40 5.7 6 13 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 7 Hesston 9 45 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
31⅝ 25⅝ Heublin 1.66 5.4 9 520 30⅝ 29⅝ 30½+ ⅜
42⅝ 46⅝ HewlPk s.40 .7 17 1630 58⅝ 57 58 + ⅝
11⅝ 5⅝ HiVolt .12 1.2 11 42 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
38⅝ 29 Hillenbd 1.08 3.1 7 5 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝
35⅝ 22 Hilton 1.36 4.3 9 371 32⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
25 15⅝ Hobart 1.20 6.9 7 76 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 15¼ Holiday .66 3.9 10 655 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅜
53⅝ 15⅝ HollyS 131 50 48⅝ 49⅝—1⅝
10⅝ 8½ HmeG pf1.10 12. 28 9½ 9⅝ 9½
43½ 29 Homst 1.40 3.6 9 292 39⅝ 38⅝ 39 — ½
28½ 22 Honda .33e 1.2 19 19 27⅝ 27 27½— ⅜
82⅝ 63¼ Honwll 2.60 3.1 8 1822 u83⅝ 80⅝ 83¼+2⅝
23½ 16⅝ HoovU 1.24 7.0 6 26 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝
11½ 2⅝ Horizon 18 66 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
42½ 26 HospCp .50 1.2 14 1709 41 40½ 40⅝+ ¼
19⅝ 12½ HostIntl .60 4.0 5 34 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
36½ 26½ HougM 1.60 5.5 6 4 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ HousFb .20 3.9 13 179 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
22 16⅝ HoushF 1.55 8.1 5 116 19⅝ 19 19½
33½ 27 HouF pf2.50 8.8 8 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ¼
31⅝ 26¼ HousIn 2.36 7.8 6 404 30⅝ 30⅛ 30¼+ ⅛
38⅝ 20⅝ HousNG 1.10 2.9 11 214 37⅝ 37½ 37½
23⅝ 9⅝ HowdJn .44 2.2 13 3007 21 18⅝ 19⅝—1
19⅝ 15⅝ Hubbrd 1.76 10. 8 40 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅝
24½ 16½ HudMn g.80e 1 20 20 20 + ¼
21⅝ 10⅝ Huffy .75 3.4 7 394 u22 20⅝ 21⅝+1⅜
17¼ 16⅝ Huffy wl 1 17 17 17
53⅝ 39½ HughsTl s.84 1.6 14 218 51⅝ 51½ 51⅝+ ⅜
41⅝ 21⅝ Human .75 1.9 15 279 40⅝ 39⅝ 40¼+ ⅜
23⅝ 20⅝ Huma pf2.50 12. 20 21⅝ 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
17⅝ 11 HuntCh .40 3.6 8 193 11⅝ 11 11 — ⅛
21⅝ 14⅝ HuttEF .88 4.8 4 135 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
15½ 10 Huyck .72 5.2 9 16 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛

— I-I-I —
30⅝ 22½ IC Ind 1.84 7.3 5 286 25⅝ 25 25¼+ ¼
47 37¼ IC In pf 3.50 9.0 21 39⅝ 39 39 — ⅛
8 3⅝ ICN 157 4 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
49⅝ 37½ INACp 3 6.2 5 178 48⅝ 47⅝ 48⅛+ ⅛
26¼ 23 INA pf 1.90 7.7 10 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
17½ 14⅝ INAIn 1.68 11. 115 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 9⅝ IU Int .95b 8.3 52 1082 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
45 28⅝ IUInt A 1 38⅝ 38½ 38½+1
23 13⅝ IUInt pf1.25 6.4 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19½— ⅜
18⅝ 13⅝ IUInt pf1.36 7.9 22 17⅛ 16⅝ 17¼+ ⅛
26⅝ 20¼ IdahoP 2.40 10. 10 62 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
27½ 19⅝ IdealB 1.60 7.5 5 121 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
7 4 IdealT .24t 4.0 58 6 5⅝ 6
23⅝ 17½ IllPowr 2.28 12. 7 443 19⅝ 18⅝ 19¼+ ⅛
22⅝ 16½ IlPow pf2.04 11. z2060 19 17½ 19 + ⅛
24 18½ IlPow pf2.21 11. z1000 20 19½ 20 +1¼
25½ 20 IlPow pf2.35 11. z50 20½ 20½ 20½— ⅜
43½ 32½ IlPow pf3.78 10. 125 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝
51½ 38 IlPow pf4.47 11. z50 41½ 41½ 41½—1
29½ 22¼ ITW 1 3.9 7 35 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
29⅝ 15⅝ ImpICp 1.20 4.5 5 335 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
24 14⅝ INCO .40a 1.9 24 568 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ½
8½ 5½ IncCap 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ½
86⅝ 67½ IndIM pf8.68 13. z200 67⅝ d67⅝ 67⅝—2⅝
109½ 98⅝ IndIM pf 12 12. z140 100½ 100½ 100½
22½ 17 IndIM pf2.15 12. 61 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 25¼ IndlGas 2.60 9.4 5 18 28 27½ 27⅝— ⅜
24 20⅝ IndlPL 2.12 9.6 6 32 22½ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
21⅝ 15⅝ IndlNat 1.60 8.5 5 6 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 14⅝ Inexco .14 .4 26 1145 u31⅝ 29 31⅝+2⅝
59⅝ 44⅝ IngerR 3.16 6.3 7 53 50⅝ 50⅛ 50⅝+ ⅜
37½ 29⅝ IngR pf 2.35 7.4 12 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅜
16⅝ 12⅝ InsrTec .54 3.8 11 11 14⅝ 14 14⅛+ ⅜
40⅝ 29⅝ InldStl 2.80a 9.0 4 676 31⅝ 30⅝ 31
14⅝ 11⅝ Insilco .94b 7.7 5 96 12⅝ 12⅛ 12¼— ⅜
17½ 13⅝ Insilc pf1.25 8.1 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1 InstInvTr 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
32⅝ 13⅝ Intrgon .48 1.8 11 53 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝— ¼
21⅝ 16⅝ IlcpSe 1.92a 10. 71 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
42⅝ 34 Interco 2.48 6.2 6 257 38⅝ 38⅝ 38½
32¼ 25½ IntDiv 8.11e 5 13 31⅝ 31½ 31⅝+ ¼
29½ 21⅝ Intrik 2.20 8.9 4 29 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 10¼ IntAlum .60 4.6 6 117 13⅝ 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
80 61⅝ IBM s 3.44 5.2 13 2807 67 65⅝ 66¼+1
25⅝ 18⅝ IntFlav .80 4.0 12 206 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
45½ 32 IntHarv 2.50 6.7 4 202 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅝+ ⅛
61½ 35⅝ IntMin 3 5.1 8 208 59⅝ 58⅝ 59¼+ ⅜
23⅝ 17 IntMult 1.20 6.6 6 10 18⅝ 17⅝ 18½+ ⅛
47⅝ 35⅝ IntPapr 2.20 5.8 5 522 38 37⅝ 38 + ⅛
28⅝ 8⅝ IntRectf .32 1.3 9 81 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
30⅝ 24¼ IntTT 2.40 9.1 9 1112 26⅝ 26 26¼+ ⅛
51 40½ IntTT pfJ 4 9.3 602 43 43 43
50 39½ IntTT pfK 4 9.6 580 41⅝ 41⅝ 41½
56½ 45⅝ IntTT pfO 5 10. 8 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝+ ⅜
38⅝ 30⅝ IntTT pf2.25 6.9 2 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ⅜
53⅝ 43 IntTT pf4.50 9.9 15 45½ 45 45½+ ½
21⅝ 15 Intrpce 1.40 7.6 4 4 18½ 18⅝ 18½— ⅛
84½ 68⅝ Intrpce pf 5 6.9 1 72⅝ 72⅝ 72⅝
40 27⅝ IntpGp 1.60b 4.8 7 30 33 32⅝ 33 + ⅜
15⅝ 13⅝ IntstPw 1.50 11. 7 33 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ¼
22⅝ 18⅝ InPw pf2.28 12. z200 19 19 19 — ½
26⅝ 17⅝ IowaBf s.52 2.2 7 181 24½ 24 24½
15⅝ 12⅝ IowaEl 1.60 11. 7 108 14½ 14⅝ 14½
21⅝ 17⅝ IowlIG 2 11. 6 32 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
25½ 19 IowlIl pf2.31 11. z100 20½ 20½ 20½
23⅝ 18⅝ IowaPS 2.04 10. 6 37 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
26 21⅝ IowaRs 2.52 11. 7 14 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
6⅝ 4⅝ IpcoCp .12 2.2 17 46 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
38½ 28½ IrvgBk 2.44 6.9 5 72 35⅝ 34½ 35⅛+ ⅜
34 16½ ItekCp 15 177 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅝+ ⅜
28⅝ 3⅛ ItelCp .36t 738 5⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 4 Itel pf .72k 74 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛

— J-J-J —
27½ 19½ JamesF 1.40 5.7 10 1214 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ Jamew .08b .9 4 31 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
29⅝ 14¼ Jantzen 1 3.5 12 230 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ¼
13⅝ 8½ JapnF 1.53e 18. 51 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
38 29⅝ JeffPilt 1.20 4.0 7 66 30⅝ 30 30⅝+ ⅛
40½ 29 JerCP pf 4 13. z50 30 29½ 30 + ½
94 66⅝ JerCP pf 9.36 13. z220 70½ 70 70 + ⅝
84⅝ 57⅝ JerCP pf 8.12 14. z10 60 60 60 —1½
116 95⅝ JerCP pf13.50 14. z160 100 100 100 + ⅝
106 81½ JerCP pf 11 13. z20 84 84 84 +1
22½ 15⅝ JerCP pf 2.18 13. 13 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
27 19⅝ JewelC 1.68 6.6 7 141 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ Jewelcor 12 43 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
27⅝ 21⅝ JhnMan 1.92 8.0 5 534 24 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
64⅝ 54½ JnMn pf5.40 9.2 2 58½ 58½ 58½+ ⅛
78⅝ 64⅝ JohnJn 2 2.6 14 934 77⅝ 76⅝ 77⅝+ ½
9½ 6 JohnEF 19 56 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
31⅝ 22½ JohnCn 1.10 4.0 8 29 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅜
39⅝ 30 JohnC pf 2 5.8 1 34½ 34½ 34½+1
16⅝ 9 JonLgn .60 6.3 9 100 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
34⅝ 28⅝ Jorgen 1.58 5.6 5 23 28⅝ d28 28 — ¼
21½ 16⅝ Jostens 1 5.0 8 82 20⅛ 19⅝ 20
36 26⅝ JoyMfg 1.72 5.3 8 77 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛

— K-K-K —
63 36⅝ KLM 3.49e 8.5 10 41 40½ 41 — ¼
28⅝ 22¼ K mart .84 3.5 8 3262 24¼ 23⅝ 24 — ⅛
22⅝ 16⅝ KaisrAl 1.20 6.3 4 184 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ¼
47⅝ 45⅝ KaiAl pf2.37 5.2 z30 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
29⅝ 19⅝ KaisCe 1.40 6.4 4 822 22 21⅝ 21⅝+ ½
23⅝ 16⅝ KaiC pf 1.37 7.6 5 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
46 18 KaisrSt 1.12t 114 30 29⅝ 29½— ⅜
9⅝ 6½ KaneMil .28 3.8 3 58 9⅝
22 12½ Kaneb .80 3.7 11 411 21⅝
27⅝ 22½ KCtyPL 2.66 12. 7 77 22⅝
48 35⅝ KCPL pf4.35 11. z50 39½
23½ 18 KCPL pf2.20 11. 1 19⅝
33⅝ 19⅝ KCSoln 1.10 4.0 5 21 27⅝
19⅝ 15 KanGE 1.94 12. 10 43 16⅝
23⅝ 17⅝ KanNb 1.48 7.6 8 106 19⅝
20⅝ 15⅝ KanPLt 1.96 11. 6 52 18⅝
25½ 19½ KaPL pf2.32 11. 2 20⅝
24⅝ 18⅝ KaPL pf2.23 12. 7 19⅝
11⅝ 5⅝ KatyInd 4 181 9⅝
28⅝ 16⅝ Katy pf 1.46 6.1 56 24⅝
13⅝ 6¼ KaufBr .24 2.7 7 373 9
17 13 Kauf pf 1.50 11. 14 13⅝
20⅝ 12⅝ Keene .40 3.2 6 49 18⅝
16⅝ 6¼ Keller .30 3.1 7 20 10
21⅝ 17 Kellogg 1.32 6.8 9 225 19⅝
14⅝ 8¼ Kellwd .80 9.4 31 8½
31⅝ 11 KenilRty .20e .7 274 39 27⅝
47⅝ 32 Kennmt 1.32 3.0 7 20 44⅝
30⅝ 19 Kennct 1.40 5.3 10 478 26⅝
21⅝ 17⅝ KyUtil 2.04 11. 7 65 18⅝
14⅝ 8⅝ KerrGls .44 4.8 5 112 9½
19½ 15½ KerrG pf1.70 9.6 5 17⅝
66½ 44⅝ KerrM 1.55 2.5 10 781 63½
17¼ 9 KeysCon 7 9⅝
26¼ 17 Keyslnt s.48 1.9 14 123 25⅝
39⅝ 27⅝ KiddeW 1.80 4.8 5 27 37⅝
51½ 41½ Kidde prB 4 9.0 2 44½
51¼ 42⅝ Kidde pfC 4 8.8 1 45⅝
48⅝ 39⅝ KimbCl 2.88 7.1 6 149 40⅝
16¼ 11⅝ KingDSt .90 7.2 6 228 13⅝
24 15⅝ Kirsch 1.32 8.1 5 23 16⅝
26½ 20⅝ KnightRd .70 2.7 9 62 25½
27⅝ 14½ Koehrin 1.70 5.4 5 47 28⅝
35⅝ 22⅝ Kollmr .64 1.8 10 16 u36
27⅝ 17⅝ Koppers 1.40 5.5 7 74 25⅝
50⅝ 43 Kraft 3.20 6.7 7 268 48
13½ 7½ Kroehlr 10 7⅝
27 17⅝ Kroger s1.36 7.7 5 685 18
30 24½ Kubota .58e 2.8 20 10 28½
16⅝ 9½ Kuhlm .80a 8.2 5 37 10
15 9 Kysor .88 6.8 4 92 13⅝

— L-L-L —
11⅝ 5⅝ LFE .12r 1.6 11 301 u12
7½ 5½ LFE pf .50 7.1 1 7
18⅝ 14½ LITCO 1 5.8 8 2 17⅝
7⅝ 6½ LTV 2 275 7⅝
16 9⅝ LTVA .32t 2.6 6 12⅝
10⅝ 6½ LTV pf i 1 7⅝
30⅝ 21⅝ LTV pf 2.60 11. 19 24⅝
12⅝ 8¼ LQuint 1.08t 11. 12 36 9⅝
23⅝ 18 LacGas 1.86 9.1 5 13 20⅝
19½ 14⅝ LamsSe s.80 4.7 5 73 17⅝
22½ 11⅝ LoneBry 1 6.2 8 1472 16⅝
31⅝ 28⅝ Lanier s 17 90 31½
15 9⅝ LawtCh .60 5.6 11 63 10⅝
23⅝ 15¼ LearSg 1.04 4.9 5 190 21⅝
57⅝ 39 LearS pf2.25 4.4 6 51⅝
24¼ 18⅝ LswTr s1.30 6.1 6 63 21⅝
25 19⅝ LeeEnt .72 3.0 11 12 24
31¼ 19½ Leesona 1.16 4.5 6 6 26⅝
15⅝ 10 LegPlat n.48 4.3 5 3 11⅝
2⅝ 1⅝ LehValInd 10 52 1⅝
13 9¼ Lehmn 1.33e 11. 35 12⅝
23⅝ 13 Lennar s.16t .9 5 161 17½
30 23⅝ Lenox 1.30 5.4 7 99 24¼
9 6⅝ LesFay .48 7.4 4 32 6½
21¼ 15 LevFdC 102 19⅝
73⅝ 34 LeviStr 2.20 3.0 9 319 72⅝
28½ 17⅝ LevitzF 1 3.5 6 438 u28⅝
28⅝ 23⅝ LOF 2.20a 9.2 4 73 24⅝
57⅝ 47⅝ LOF pf 4.75 9.7 2 48⅝
21½ 14 LibtyCp s.60 3.4 7 25 17⅝
3⅝ 2 LibrtyLn 144 22 2⅝
22⅝ 13⅝ Lifemk s.48 2.2 11 x194 22⅝
42 29⅝ Ligget 2.50 6.3 6 257 40½
81 71 Liggt pf 7 9.9 z30 71
63¼ 43⅝ LillyEli 2.10 3.3 14 433 u63½
48 35⅝ LincNt 2.80 6.3 7 284 44⅝
18¼ 14½ LincPl 1.80 12. 17 15⅝
8⅝ 4½ Lionel .16 2.3 9 17 7
40½ 17⅝ Litton 1b 2.5 7 698 40½
60½ 26½ Litt plc pf 2 u61
79 44 Litton pf 3 3.8 1 78
20½ 17⅝ Litton pf 2 10. 4 19⅝
31⅝ 18⅝ Lockhd 14 504 30⅝
45 21 Loctite .52 1.5 14 271 36⅝
69⅝ 39⅝ Loews 1.20 1.9 4 64 62⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ LomFn 1 6.2 8 16 16½
21 14½ LomMt 2.20e 12. 9 49 19
26⅝ 19⅝ LnStar 1.40 5.6 4 153 24⅝
18¼ 13⅝ LILCo 1.78 12. 6 544 15
44⅝ 39 LIL pfE4.35 11. z1300 37⅝
82⅝ 65 LIL pfJ 8.12 12. z10 66½
96⅝ 89 LIL pfS 9.80 10. 27 93½
25⅝ 19 LIL pfP2.43 12. 1 21
26½ 20⅝ LIL pfO2.47 11. 9 23½
33 25⅝ LongDr .76 2.9 11 27 26⅝
47⅝ 26⅝ LoralCp 1 2.1 14 240 47
55⅝ 20 LaLand 1.48 3.8 12 1266 49⅝
26⅝ 18½ LaPac .60b 2.9 5 242 21
22⅝ 17⅝ LouvGs 2.06 10. 9 615 19⅝
17¼ 8⅝ Lowenst .37t 4.1 19 45 9
56⅝ 41 Lubrzl 1.60 2.9 13 125 56
17⅝ 13⅝ LuckyS 1 6.2 6 427 16⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ Ludlow .70 5.6 10 64 12⅝
16⅝ 12 Lukens .96 7.8 8 21 12⅝
22⅝ 13½ LynCSys .40 2.0 14 51 20½

— M-M-M —
31 19⅝ MACOM s.24 .7 22 381 u33
55½ 37⅝ MCA 1.50 2.8 10 393 54⅝
15⅝ 10⅝ MEI .40 3.2 7 31 12⅝
38⅝ 18 MGIC 1 3.3 9 401 30⅝
19⅝ 14⅝ MacAF 1 5.3 7 7 19⅝
11⅝ 7⅝ MacDn .40 4.6 6 1769 8⅝
13⅝ 7½ Macke .52 6.0 5 88 8⅝
27⅝ 9½ MacmHl .82 5.9 8 808 14⅝
50⅝ 32 Macy 1.85 3.7 6 x184 50⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ MdsFd 1.25e 7.3 172 17⅝
11⅝ 6⅝ MagicCf .60 7.2 4 133 8½
32 26⅝ MaiogH 1.12 3.8 10 20 29⅝
19⅝ 17½ MatAst n 8 223 18½
11½ 5⅝ Manhin .30b 5.0 3 14 6
10⅝ 5⅝ ManhLf .30 4.1 18 4 7⅝
37⅝ 29⅝ MfrHan 2.28 7.3 5 224 31⅝
37⅝ 26½ MAPCO 1.40 3.9 10 684 36¼
47⅝ 24⅝ MarMl s .80 1.7 10 1262 u48
52⅝ 34⅝ MarOil s1.60 3.2 8 656 49⅝
20⅝ 13½ MarMld .80 4.3 6 132 18⅝
15⅝ 11⅝ MarionL .64 5.0 17 396 12⅝
14⅝ 9⅝ MarkCtl .36 2.7 10 38 13½
16⅝ 12½ Mark pf1.20 8.1 70 14⅝
30⅝ 19 Marley 1 4.2 7 53 24
18⅝ 11⅝ Marriot .20 1.3 10 322 16¼
72⅝ 57 MrshM 3.60 5.2 12 123 69⅝
25⅝ 15½ MrshF 1.24 6.6 9 250 19½
42½ 28⅝ MartM 2.12 5.0 6 327 42
26⅝ 9 MaryK .60 2.2 12 100 u28⅝
31⅝ 17⅝ Md Cup .56 2.3 7 85 24⅝
27¼ 19⅝ Masco .60 2.4 9 70 25⅝
30⅝ 18 Masonit 1.20 4.8 7 200 25⅝
14¼ 10⅝ MasM 1.40e 11. 9 x50 13
13⅝ 8 MasyF g 204 10⅝
17⅝ 13⅝ MasCp 1.72 11. 35 15⅝
11⅝ 9 MasInc 1.12 11. 44 9⅝
37⅝ 27⅝ MatsuE .68r 2.4 8 1 28½
10⅝ 6⅝ Mattel .30 3.6 7 460 8⅝
7⅝ 3½ Mattel wt 310 5⅝
28⅝ 21½ Mattl pf2.50 11. 9 23⅝
27⅝ 21⅝ MayDS 1.40 6.0 5 203 23½
25¼ 18½ MayerO 1 4.8 7 71 20⅝
5 3⅝ MaysJW 4 20 3⅝

(Continued on Page 13)


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## Flash... Paris Bourse

DEC. 6, 1979 (In French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1979 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE Dec. 6 | HIGH-LOW MON.-WED. | P/E | % YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANQUE ROTHSCHILD | Bank | (*)31.40 - 25 | 153 | 153 - 151.10 | 31 | 6.9 | 33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88 | 13,284 | Results of bank and most of its subsidiaries will show progress for full year '79. |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 985 - 412 | 571 | 579 - 566 | 4 | 7.4 | 30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c | 600 | First semester 1979 net profit = 41.08 MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978. |
| BSN GERVAIS DANONE | Glass food | 1000 - 451.50 | 889 | 881 - 851 | 45 | 3.4 | 20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c | 2,332 | 1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%). |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping Air transp. | 266 - 185 | 206 | 208.50 - 206 | 9 | 6.1 | 13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c | 1,866 | Subsidiary UTA 9 months '79 sales: 2,259 MF (+8.2% vs. 9 months '78). |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 168.80 - 122 | 141.50 | 141 - 138 | 8 | 6.0 | 24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c | 1,672 | 1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+6.7%). |
| CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE | Bank | 171 - 125.80 | 164.50 | 162.50 - 160.40 | 9 | 5.2 | 14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c | 5,768 | 1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+55%). |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind | 87.50 - 52 | 60.20 | 61.30 - 58 | — | — | —5.56c - — - — | 3,684 | Parent company turnover for first 9 months '79 = 4,434 MF (+3.5%). |
| ELF-AQUITAINE | Petrol | 1385 - 445 | 1285 | 1299 - 1286 | 16 | 1.4 | 55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c | 17,729 | Sogerap dividend of F. 8.30 to be proposed to December general meeting. |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 387 - 303 | 330 | 328 - 325 | 4 | 3.9 | 54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c | 2,193 | Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF. |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Equip. Autom. | 465.10 - 310 | 325.20 | 320 - 320 | 4 | 6.4 | 73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c | 2,204 | 1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 82.50 - 52 | 58.50 | 60.30 - 59.90 | 13 | 6.5 | 5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55 | 7,944 | Copperweld (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = $255.5 Mil. vs. $212.8 Mil. (+20%). |
| MATRA | Electronic | 9000 - 4899 | 7350 | 7310 - 7170 | 13 | 1.2 | 99.79 - 337.70 - 580 | 259 | Matra issues non convertible loan of 200 MF. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 600 - 432.50 | 516 | 516 - 509 | 16 | 2.0 | 12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06 | 3,158 | Consolidated turnover for first 9 months '79 = 1,576 MF (+22%). |
| PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN | Chem.min | 114.90 - 69 | 104.50 | 100 - 94.90 | 10 | 4.8 | 6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c | 25,491 | 1st. 9 months '79 consol. turnover up 20.3% at 24,294 MF (53% from abroad). |
| PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN | Holding | 481 - 251.20 | 273 | 281 - 252 | 2 | 4.9 | 132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c | 12,312 | 1st semes. '79 net profit: Peugeot cars = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF. |
| RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) | Petrol. | 229 - 70.20 | 192.50 | 190 - 186 | — | 3.6 | — - — - — | 5,450 | 1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%). |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 567 - 414 | 434 | 435 - 426 | 10 | 4.6 | 47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c | 926 | Six months (March 1-Aug. 31) consol. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%). |
| RHONE-POULENC | Chemicals | 153.40 - 98 | 135.90 | 136 - 135.20 | 11 | 5.2 | 6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c | 18,941 | 1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 15,294 MF (+16.2%). |
| ROBECO | Invest. Comp. | 370 - 289.70 | 341.10 | 340 - 336.50 | — | — | (not relevant) | 25,300 | Rolinco - Free issue of one share per 20 existing, from Dec. 10, '79 to June 30, '80. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1960 - 1125 | 1130 | 1158 - 1135 | — | — | 87.48 - 70.00c - — | 310 | Consolidated turnover for 1st half of business year '79-80 = 433.75 MF (+19.2%). |
| THOMSON-BRANDT | Electrical Electronic | 273 - 185.20 | 209 | 207.50 - 201.20 | 10 | 5.2 | 28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c | 6,082 | Consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) as of Sept. 30, '79 = 19,564 MF (+29.1%). |

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22½ | | Mavis 1.80a | 6.9 | 8 | 46 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 15¾ | | McDrm 1.20 | 4.9 | 173 | 1180 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 27½ | | McDr pf2.20 | 8.0 | | 390 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | | McDr pf2.60 | 10. | | 24 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | |
| 39¾ | | McDnld .56 | 1.3 | 10 | 711 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¾ | + ½ |
| 20 | | McDonD .75 | 2.3 | 7 | 842 | 33⅜ | 32⅞ | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 24 | | McDonh 1.32 | 5.1 | 5 | 26 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25¾ | + ¼ |
| 27½ | | McGEd 1.80 | 7.0 | 6 | 11 | 26 | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| 22½ | | McGrH 1.28 | 4.6 | 9 | 217 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 19⅞ | | McIntyr g | | | z6640 | 54½ | 48¾ | 54 | +5¼ |
| 12 | | McLean .64 | 5.1 | 13 | 20 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | |
| 7⅝ | | McLouf | | 3 | 20 | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | | McMorO.10 | .2 | 231 | 279 | 48½ | 45 | 48½ | +2⅝ |
| 10 | | McNeil .80 | 5.1 | 8 | 4 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | | Mead 1.80 | 7.1 | 5 | 70 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | | Measrx .50 | 1.4 | 13 | 81 | 36¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ½ |
| 20½ | | Medtrn .60 | 1.0 | 15 | 46 | 61 | 60⅝ | 61 | + ⅜ |
| 25⅛ | | Melville 1.40 | 5.1 | 7 | 37 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27½ | |
| 17⅞ | | Memorex | | 3 | 148 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ¼ |
| 33⅝ | | MercSt 1a | 2.6 | 6 | 4 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38½ | — ½ |
| 22½ | | MerTx s1.20 | 4.9 | 6 | 55 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 61⅞ | | Merck 2.30 | 3.1 | 15 | 597 | 73⅝ | 72⅝ | 73½ | +1⅛ |
| 26⅝ | | Merdith 1.20 | 3.4 | 6 | 5 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ¼ |
| 35¼ | | MerrLy .96 | 4.8 | 7 | 775 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | + ¼ |
| 34⅝ | | MesaPet n | | | 1218 | 51⅝ | 50⅝ | 51⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 27¼ | | MesaRoy n | | | 1206 | 34¼ | 33 | 34¼ | + ⅞ |
| 1½ | | Mesab 1.49e | 9.1 | 11 | 45 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | | Mesta .451 | | | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | | MGM s .60b | 3.2 | 9 | 705 | 19⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49½ | | Metrm 2.80 | 4.0 | 9 | 16 | 69⅝ | 69⅜ | 69⅝ | + ½ |
| 26 | | MtE pfC3.90 | 14. | | z150 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ½ |
| 50 | | MtE pfG7.68 | 14. | | z10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | + ¼ |
| 53¼ | | MtE pf8.12 | 14. | | z90 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 55 | | MtE pf 8.32 | 14. | | z50 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 19¼ | | MhCn pf2.05 | 10. | | 4 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | +1¼ |
| 12½ | | MchGs 1.30b | 9.2 | 11 | 15 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 24½ | | MhWl pf2.67 | 10. | | 3 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | | MhWl pf2.12 | 9.2 | | 2 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | | MdCTel 1.68 | 8.9 | 6 | 63 | 19 | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 21⅜ | | MdCT pf2.06 | 8.7 | | 5 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ½ |
| 12 | | MidSUt 1.58 | 12. | 5 | 2482 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | | MidIndM | | 5 | 12 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | | MidRos 1.20 | 4.6 | 8 | 135 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | | MillerW 1.20 | 5.6 | 8 | 38 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | |
| 9¾ | | MiltBrd 1 | 3.8 | 7 | 84 | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | + ¼ |
| 3½ | | MilRoy .40 | 2.1 | 13 | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 9 | | MinnGs 1.94 | 9.2 | 5 | 40 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | | MMM 2.40 | 4.8 | 9 | 798 | 50⅝ | 49⅝ | 50⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | | MinPL 1.94 | 10. | 5 | 44 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | | MirroCp .96 | 6.6 | 9 | 66 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 6 | | Misnins s.68 | 2.1 | 8 | 25 | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5½ | | MPocC 3 | 5.9 | 5 | 128 | 50⅝ | 49½ | 50⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 9⅝ | | MoPSv 1b | 9.0 | 6 | 7 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | | MoPS pf2.44 | 13. | | 2 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 7⅛ | | MoPS pr2.61 | 12. | | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | | Mobil s 3 | 5.7 | 6 | 1805 | 52⅞ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | | MobileH | | 10 | 29 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 7⅝ | | MdMer .20 | 1.4 | 6 | 362 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | | Mobasco.90 | 9.6 | 9 | 74 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 7¼ | | MohkDta | | 12 | 720 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅞ | + ¼ |
| | | MohkR 1.20 | 11. | | 74 | 11¼ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | Monrh s1.20a | 5.7 | 5 | 26 | u21⅛ | 20⅝ | 21 | + ⅜ |
| 1⅝ | | Monogr .65a | 1.6 | 6 | 22 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39½ | + ½ |
| 5 | | Monsan 3.40 | 5.8 | 6 | 213 | 58½ | 58 | 58⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 5 | | MntDU 1.80 | 9.8 | 7 | 93 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅛ | | MonPw 2.04 | 9.8 | 8 | 107 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20¾ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | | MonSt 1.80a | 11. | | 42 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | | MONY .92e | 12. | 9 | 23 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | | MoorM 1.12 | 2.9 | 5 | 50 | 38½ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 7⅞ | | Morgan 2.50 | 5.5 | 6 | 241 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45¼ | — ⅜ |
| 3⅝ | | MorKn 1.50 | 4.7 | 6 | 1394 | 32½ | 30⅝ | 32¼ | + ⅞ |
| 2⅝ | | MorseSh .72 | 5.2 | 5 | 19 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | | MtgTrAm | | 6 | 35 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 8⅝ | | MorNor 1.40 | 4.2 | 9 | 61 | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 33¼ | +1⅛ |
| 1 | | Motrola 1.40 | 2.7 | 11 | 703 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅝ | — ¼ |
| 7⅝ | | MtFuel 2.20 | 7.3 | 11 | 298 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | | MtStTel 2.32 | 9.4 | 7 | 29 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 1⅝ | | Munford | 1.4 | 26 | 61 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| 1⅝ | | Munfd pf.40 | 8.4 | | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 3⅝ | | Munsng 1.20 | 9.0 | 15 | 17 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | | MurphC 1.28 | 9.0 | 11 | 19 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90½ | 40 | MurpOil 1 | 1.2 | 12 | 65 | 83¾ | 83 | 83 | — ½ |
| 23¾ | 14 | MurryO 1.20 | 5.4 | 7 | 47 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22¼ | —1⅛ |
| 14¼ | 11⅛ | MutOm 1.32 | 11. | | 46 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9½ | MyersL .50 | 4.6 | 7 | 48 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| | | — N—N—N — | | | | | | | |
| 22½ | 12⅜ | NCH .44 | 3.2 | 9 | 203 | 20¼ | 19¼ | 20¼ | +1 |
| 16⅝ | 11⅞ | NCNB n .64 | 4.5 | 6 | 235 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 81½ | 56⅝ | NCR 1.60 | 2.4 | 8 | 815 | 67¾ | 65½ | 67½ | +1⅞ |
| 35½ | 19¼ | NLInd 1.20 | 3.5 | 11 | 629 | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 34¼ | |
| 37 | 19 | NLT 1.12 | 4.7 | 7 | 336 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 11½ | 8⅛ | NVF s | | 5 | 144 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 20⅝ | Nabisco 1.62 | 7.4 | 7 | 196 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22 | + ¼ |
| 35⅝ | 25½ | Nalco 1.36 | 4.3 | 10 | 217 | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | +1 |
| 33¼ | 10⅝ | Narco .68 | 4.2 | 23 | 133 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅝ | 26⅝ | Nashua 1.50 | 4.9 | 5 | 66 | 31 | 30¼ | 30⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 50 | 30⅝ | NatAirl .50 | 1.0 | | 918 | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49 | + ½ |
| 25⅝ | 16½ | NatCan .72 | 3.0 | 5 | 152 | 23⅝ | 22 | 23⅝ | +2⅛ |
| 45⅛ | 30 | NCan pf1.50 | 3.6 | | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | +5⅞ |
| 15¼ | 9 | NtCtyL .60 | 4.2 | 9 | 173 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 27½ | NtDetr 2 | 6.8 | 5 | 19 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 18¼ | NatDist 1.80 | 6.1 | 7 | 718 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29½ | — ¼ |
| 21⅝ | 16 | NDist pr1.85 | 10. | | 20 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ½ |
| 31 | 25⅛ | NatFG 2.54 | 8.8 | 6 | 11 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 15½ | NatGyp 1.48 | 7.3 | 4 | 380 | 20⅝ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | + ¾ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | NatHom | | 18 | 92 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 19¾ | 7⅝ | NtLibl n .28 | 1.5 | 12 | 233 | 19½ | 18½ | 19⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 25¼ | 16¼ | NMdCr s.60 | 2.4 | 11 | 526 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ½ |
| 25⅝ | 12½ | NMedE s.60 | 2.4 | 13 | 219 | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11 | NMineSv .56 | 4.2 | 23 | 200 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | NtPrest 1.50 | 7.9 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 18½ | NtSemic | | 11 | 658 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 31½ | + ½ |
| 21¼ | 14¼ | NtSvIn 1.08 | 5.5 | 6 | 38 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 17⅝ | 13¼ | NStand 1.24 | 8.6 | 5 | 7 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ¼ |
| 35½ | 25⅝ | NatlStl 2.60 | 9.6 | 4 | 878 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | NatTea | | | 6 | 15 | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 33⅝ | 26⅝ | Natom s1.10 | 3.7 | 6 | 1075 | 30 | 29½ | 29⅝ | — ¼ |
| 23¾ | 19⅝ | NevPw s2.12 | 9.2 | 7 | 52 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 16½ | 12½ | NevP pf1.60 | 11. | | z400 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| 22⅝ | 18½ | NevP pf2.30 | 12. | | z300 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | NevP pf1.95 | 12. | | 6 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 19⅝ | NEngEl 2.36 | 11. | 6 | 119 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | —1 |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | NEnGE 1.60 | 11. | 5 | 41 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ¼ |
| 34 | 17½ | NENucl s.26 | 1.1 | 19 | 149 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 36¼ | 31 | NEngT 3.40 | 10. | 7 | 21 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | |
| 18½ | 15 | NYSEG 1.76 | 11. | 6 | 128 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 89¼ | 73½ | NYS pf 8.80 | 12. | | z40 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 23½ | 17⅝ | NYS pf 2.12 | 12. | | 5 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | Newcrp | | | 45 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7½ | Newell n .70 | 8.6 | 4 | 51 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ¼ |
| 46⅝ | 23⅝ | Newhall .80 | 2.0 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 33½ | 21¼ | Newmt 1.30a | 4.0 | 6 | 231 | 33¼ | 32⅛ | 32¼ | — ⅜ |
| 104½ | 70 | Newt pf4.50 | 4.5 | | 3 | 103½ | 101 | 101 | —3½ |
| 18½ | 8 | Newprk .20 | 1.2 | 13 | 108 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 12 | NiaMP 1.44 | 11. | 6 | 114 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | |
| 36 | 27⅝ | NiaMpf 3.40 | 12. | | z20 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 36⅝ | 29¼ | NiaMpf 3.60 | 12. | | z50 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | |
| 49⅝ | 39⅝ | NiaMpf 4.85 | 11. | | z410 | 43 | 43 | 43 | +2 |
| 14¼ | 9⅝ | NiagSh 1.21e | 8.7 | | 12 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 26⅝ | NICOR 2.52 | 7.6 | 7 | 326 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅜ | + ½ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅝ | NorfWn 1.92 | 7.6 | 4 | 477 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅛ | |
| 25⅝ | 17⅝ | Norlin 1.60 | 8.2 | 4 | 170 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ | |
| 28⅝ | 18⅝ | Norris 1.40 | 5.8 | 6 | 95 | 24 | 22⅝ | 24 | +1½ |
| 39⅝ | 16½ | NACoal .64 | 1.6 | 10 | 68 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | NoAMtg | | | 19 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 24⅝ | NoAPhl 1.70 | 6.2 | 4 | 7 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ½ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | NoestUt 1.10 | 12. | 7 | 289 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 11½ | NCatSL .70 | 4.3 | 4 | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 13 | NIndPS 1.50 | 11. | 8 | 143 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | |
| 53 | 32¼ | NorNGs 3 | 5.9 | 7 | 544 | 51⅝ | 50⅝ | 51⅛ | + ½ |
| 25⅝ | 21⅝ | NoStPw 2.28 | 9.8 | 7 | 59 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 32 | NSPw pf3.60 | 11. | | z40 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —2½ |
| 46⅝ | 29⅝ | NorTel g 1 | | | 245 | u46½ | 46 | 46⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Ntheate g | | | 39 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 45 | 27⅝ | Nortrp 1.80 | 4.3 | 6 | 337 | 41⅝ | 41⅛ | 41½ | — ¼ |
| 36¼ | 24½ | NwstAirl .80 | 2.7 | 8 | 474 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | +1½ |
| 29¼ | 23 | NwtBcp 1.32 | 5.2 | 6 | 374 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 17 | NwtEnr s1.30 | 4.2 | 7 | 785 | u31¼ | 29⅝ | 31 | +1½ |
| 37⅝ | 25⅛ | NwtInd 2.05 | 5.5 | 7 | 114 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37 | + ⅜ |
| 26⅝ | 21⅛ | NwtP pf2.50 | 11. | | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ¼ |
| 26½ | 20⅝ | NwtP pf2.36 | 11. | | 3 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 11⅞ | 8⅝ | NwMLf 1e | 10. | 10 | 19 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 24¼ | NwStW 1.80 | 7.3 | 5 | 24 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 22 | Norton 1.60 | 5.0 | 7 | 96 | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 32¼ | + ½ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅛ | 14¼ | NorSim 1.84b | 6.7 | 7 | 958 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 35⅝ | 25½ | Nucor s .36 | 1.0 | 6 | 99 | u36⅛ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| | | — O—O—O — | | | | | | | |
| 62 | 17⅝ | OKC 1.20 | 2.4 | 8 | 133 | 52¼ | 50⅝ | 51 | — ½ |
| 36½ | 14⅝ | OakInd .40 | 1.1 | 15 | 331 | u37¼ | 35⅛ | 37¼ | +2 |
| 111 | 61 | Oak pf 1.75 | 1.5 | | 1 | u116 | 116 | 116 | +5 |
| 20 | 15¼ | OakiteP 1.28 | 7.8 | 7 | 6 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 14⅛ | OccPet 1.50 | 5.5 | 5 | 1649 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 4⅝ | OccPet wt | | | 220 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 47⅛ | 26⅝ | OccP pf2.16 | 5.0 | | 3 | 43⅝ | 43 | 43 | —1 |
| 93 | 48¾ | OccP pf 4 | 4.7 | | 2 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | — ¼ |
| 24½ | 20⅛ | OccP pf2.50 | 12. | | 9 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 17 | OccP pf2.12 | 12. | | 45 | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18⅝ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 18¼ | OccP pf2.30 | 12. | | 134 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | + ¾ |
| 40 | 27¼ | Ogden 2 | 5.8 | 5 | 30 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 60 | 43 | Ogdn pf1.87 | 3.6 | | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| 16⅝ | 14 | OhioEd 1.76 | 12. | 9 | 361 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | |
| 75⅝ | 55⅝ | OhEd pf7.36 | 12. | | z30 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | +1½ |
| 16 | 15¼ | OhEd pf1.80 | 11. | | 6 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 62⅝ | OhP pf 8.04 | 12. | | z20 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | +1 |
| 76 | 62 | OhP pfB7.60 | 12. | | z3410 | 66 | 62 | 66 | +4 |
| 78 | 60⅝ | OhP pfC7.60 | 12. | | 202 | 67⅛ | 63½ | 63½ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 17⅝ | OhP pfG2.27 | 12. | | 12 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 120 | 103 | OhP pfA 14 | 13. | | z20 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | + ½ |
| 119½ | 103½ | OhP pfF 14 | 13. | | z120 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | — ½ |
| 86¾ | 71½ | OhP pfE8.48 | 12. | | z90 | 71 | d71 | 71 | — ½ |
| 17⅝ | 13¼ | OklaGE 1.60 | 11. | 12 | 327 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | OklGE pf.80 | 10. | | z1090 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ¼ |
| 26⅝ | 18 | OklaNG 1.80 | 7.2 | 8 | 111 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25 | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Olin | 5.9 | 6 | 154 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| 35⅝ | 27⅝ | Omark 1.44 | 4.1 | 5 | 38 | 35½ | 35 | 35⅛ | |
| 26¼ | 17⅝ | Oneida 1 | 4.1 | 5 | 169 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24½ | |
| 13¼ | 9⅝ | Opelika .84 | 8.2 | 4 | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 12⅝ | OranRk 1.56 | 12. | 6 | 42 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| 9 | 5½ | Orange .20I | | 5 | 44 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | OrionC .40 | 4.0 | 6 | 82 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | OutMar 1.22e | 11. | 6 | 147 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 25½ | 17⅝ | OutletCo 1 | 5.2 | 9 | 21 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | OvernbDr .84 | 5.3 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 25½ | 16⅛ | OvrnTr 1.24 | 5.3 | 4 | 14 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 35 | 20¼ | OverSh .50b | 1.4 | 7 | 58 | u36 | 35 | 36 | +1¼ |
| 31 | 24⅝ | OwenC 1.20 | 4.6 | 7 | 83 | 26¼ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | |
| 22⅝ | 17⅝ | OwenIll 1.26 | 6.3 | 5 | 462 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | |
| 68½ | 55 | Owal pf4.75 | 7.9 | | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | —1 |
| | | — P—Q — | | | | | | | |
| 23½ | 15⅛ | PHH Gp .80 | 3.6 | 9 | 237 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | PNBMt 1.08e | 12. | | 70 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 23⅛ | PPG 2 | 6.7 | 6 | 68 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 26½ | 12⅜ | PSA | | 4 | 199 | 22⅝ | 20⅝ | 22⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 10⅝ | PacAS 1.28 | 11. | | 31 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 25½ | 21⅝ | PacGE 2.44 | 10. | 6 | 862 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| 23⅝ | 19⅝ | PacLtg 2.24 | 9.8 | 6 | 74 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 53⅝ | 40⅝ | PacLm 2.40 | 4.9 | 13 | 15 | 49¼ | 48⅝ | 49 | + ¼ |
| 20 | 16½ | PNwTel 1.64 | 9.2 | 6 | 12 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 17 | PacPw 1.92 | 9.6 | 8 | 107 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9¼ | PacScie .40 | 2.6 | 8 | 93 | o15⅝ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| 15⅝ | 12 | PacTT 1.40 | 11. | 7 | 167 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 66⅞ | 55 | PacTT pf 6 | 11. | | z200 | 56 | 55 | 56 | +1 |
| 22¼ | 10 | PacTin 1 | 5.6 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| 11¼ | 7½ | PaineW .44 | 5.0 | 4 | 126 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 12¼ | PaiW pf1.30 | 9.8 | | 25 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | PalmBc 1.20 | 7.0 | 4 | 72 | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | Pamida .06I | | | 133 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 8 | 5½ | PanAm | | | 5 | 3234 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ + ⅜ |
| 60½ | 37¼ | PanEP 3.10 | 5.2 | 7 | 224 | 59⅝ | 58¼ | 59½ | +1 |
| 24⅝ | 17 | Papcft 1.25 | 6.5 | 6 | 25 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ¼ |
| 22½ | 10⅛ | Pargas 1.08 | 5.7 | 7 | 58 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| 38¼ | 18⅝ | ParkDr s .24 | .6 | 14 | 334 | 38⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | + ¼ |
| 32⅝ | 23 | ParHan 1.20 | 4.5 | 7 | 63 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 14⅛ | ParkPn s.36 | 2.3 | 8 | 50 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅝ | PatPtl | | | 271 | 768 | u19 | 17⅝ | 19 +1⅜ |
| 26 | 16½ | Paylsnw .60 | 3.0 | 8 | 147 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20 | + ¼ |
| 25½ | 18⅝ | Peabdy .32 | 1.5 | 8 | 215 | 22⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | — ½ |
| 16⅛ | 6⅛ | Penso | | 40 | 70 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 13⅝ | PenCen | | 10 | 2820 | u26 | 23½ | 26 | +2⅝ |
| 12 | 9⅝ | PenCn prA | | | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | PenCn prB | | | 909 | u 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | PenDix | | 40 | 99 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 11½ | 7⅛ | PennCp n.16 | 1.9 | 5 | x259 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | + ½ |
| 33⅝ | 24⅝ | Penney 1.76 | 6.9 | 7 | 747 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 17⅝ | PaPL 2.04 | 11. | 5 | 176 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18 | |
| 46⅝ | 37 | PaPL pf4.40 | 12. | | z220 | 39 | 38 | 38 | —1¼ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47½ | 37 | PaPL pf4.50 | 12. | | z140 | 40 | 39 | 39 | |
| 92 | 72⅝ | PaPL pf8.60 | 11. | | z2340 | 77¼ | d72¾ | 77¼ | +3½ |
| 84½ | 69 | PaPL pf8.40 | 12. | | z170 | 70⅝ | 70 | 70 | |
| 105 | 85⅝ | PaPL pf9.24 | 9.7 | | z850 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +2 |
| 109 | 94 | PaPL pf 11 | 12. | | z20 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | —1 |
| 117 | 102 | PaPL pf 13 | 13. | | z60 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 86½ | 70⅝ | PaPL pf8.70 | 12. | | z120 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | |
| 35⅝ | 30½ | Penwlt 2.20 | 7.0 | 6 | 36 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | + ¼ |
| 22¼ | 19¼ | Penw pf1.60 | 8.1 | | 23 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 55⅝ | 28½ | Pennzol 2.58 | 4.7 | 9 | 883 | 55 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 34¼ | Pennzol wi | | | 65 | u38¼ | 37 | 37⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 16 | 9⅝ | PeopDr .24 | 1.9 | 7 | 11 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| 41⅞ | 31⅝ | PeopGs 3 | 7.1 | 8 | 765 | u42⅝ | 41 | 42⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 28½ | 21⅝ | PepsiCo 1.14 | 4.5 | 9 | 1131 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 25½ | PerkinE .72 | 1.8 | 15 | 870 | u40½ | 39½ | 40½ | +1⅛ |
| 16½ | 7⅝ | Perfec | | 14 | 88 | u16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 28 | Petrie 1.40 | 4.6 | 9 | 71 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 38 | 22⅝ | Petroln s.64 | 2.1 | 13 | 79 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | |
| 29⅝ | 20⅝ | PetRs 2.51e | 8.5 | | 33 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| 27¾ | 19¼ | PetRs pf1.75 | 6.5 | | 30 | 27¼ | 27 | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 29 | Pfizer 1.32 | 3.3 | 12 | 1469 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 20⅝ | PhelpD 1.20a | 4.4 | 7 | 258 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27 | — ½ |
| 17⅝ | 13⅝ | PhilaEl 1.80 | 13. | 7 | 212 | 14¼ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| 39⅞ | 38 | PhilE pf3.80 | 11. | | z380 | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 33⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 44½ | 32½ | PhilE pf4.30 | 12. | | z40 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 47¼ | 36 | PhilE pf4.68 | 12. | | z190 | 39⅝ | 38¼ | 39¼ | +1 |
| 91 | 67⅝ | PhilE pf8.75 | 12. | | z420 | 72 | 71 | 71⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 82 | 63 | PhilE pf7.85 | 11. | | z1110 | 68½ | 65 | 68½ | +3 |
| 101¾ | 83 | PhilE pf9.52 | 11. | | z30 | 90 | 87½ | 90 | +3½ |
| 99 | 77½ | PhilE pf9.50 | 12. | | z200 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ | —1¼ |
| 81⅝ | 61¼ | PhilE pf7.80 | 12. | | z1260 | 68 | 66 | 67 | +1 |
| 76 | 59½ | PhilE pf7.75 | 12. | | z50 | 62⅝ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 30½ | 21¼ | PhilSub 1.10 | 3.6 | 10 | 504 | u30⅝ | 30 | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 31⅝ | PhilMr s1.25 | 3.5 | 9 | 1313 | 35½ | 34⅝ | 35¼ | + ½ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | PhilInd .32 | 6.0 | 5 | 52 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | PhilInd pf 1 | 10. | | x5 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 50 | 29½ | PhilPet 1.40 | 2.9 | 9 | 1542 | 49⅝ | 47⅝ | 49 | +1⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 10 | PhilVH .60 | 4.6 | 5 | 53 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ¼ |
| 20 | 8⅝ | PiedAvt .24 | 1.6 | 4 | 264 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 | + ⅜ |
| 22 | 15⅝ | PieNG 1.56a | 8.2 | 8 | 3 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 37¼ | 32 | Pilsbry 1.72 | 4.6 | 8 | 440 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37¼ | |
| 34¼ | 23⅝ | Pioner s1.16 | 3.8 | 11 | 721 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ½ |
| 38½ | 22⅝ | PitnyB 1.40 | 4.4 | 8 | 1809 | u31⅞ | 29⅝ | 31⅝ | +2¼ |
| 33¼ | 24⅝ | PitnB pf2.12 | 6.5 | | 42 | 32⅝ | 30⅝ | 32⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 17 | Pittstn 1.20 | 5.1 | 12 | 554 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | + ½ |
| 7⅝ | 5 | PlanRsc | | 8 | 239 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 16½ | Plantrn .16 | .8 | 15 | 25 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 25¼ | 12 | Playboy .12 | .8 | 15 | 35 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19½ | Plessey 1.32e | 5.9 | 8 | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¼ |
| 34¼ | 17 | Pneumo 1 | 3.2 | 11 | 33 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | |
| 27⅛ | 11¼ | PogoPd .20b | .9 | 14 | 2222 | u22⅛ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 56 | 22⅝ | Polaroid 1 | 3.6 | 18 | 624 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27½ | + ⅜ |
| 22 | 11⅝ | Pndrosa .40 | 3.1 | 4 | 986 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12¾ | |
| 38 | 24¼ | PopTal 1.16 | 3.7 | 4 | 20 | 31¼ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | — ¼ |
| 21½ | 13½ | Portec .80b | 4.9 | 7 | 36 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13 | PortGE 1.70 | 12. | 10 | 253 | 14¼ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 106⅝ | 91 | PoG pf11.50 | 12. | | z30 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 20¼ | PorG pf2.60 | 12. | | 7 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 39 | 28⅝ | Potlch 1.32 | 4.2 | 6 | 80 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | + ½ |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | PotmEl 1.40 | 11. | 8 | 130 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 49 | 38 | PotEl pf4.50 | 12. | | z20 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 45½ | 32 | PotEl pf4.04 | 12. | | z40 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 22⅝ | Premier s.54 | 2.1 | 10 | 8 | u25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | |
| 16 | 6⅝ | Presley s.36I | 3.9 | 3 | 35 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅝ | PrimeC s | | 19 | 736 | u23⅝ | 22½ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | PrimMt s | | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 89¾ | 70¼ | ProctG 3.40 | 4.6 | 10 | 348 | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 74¼ | +1¼ |
| 12 | 10⅝ | PrdRsh s | | 9 | 104 | 12 | 11½ | 11⅞ | + ½ |
| 28 | 18⅝ | Proler .75e | 2.8 | 4 | 40 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26½ | +1 |
| 17⅝ | 12⅝ | PSvCol 1.60 | 11. | 10 | 153 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | + ¼ |
| 79½ | 66 | PSCol pf7.15 | 11. | | z100 | 65⅝ | d65 | 65⅝ | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 18 | PSCol pf2.10 | 11. | | 17 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 22 | PSInd 2.32 | 9.7 | 6 | 222 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24 | |
| 98½ | 75¾ | PSIn pf 8.52 | 10. | | z100 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | |
| 21⅛ | 15 | PSvNH 2.12 | 13. | 6 | 127 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 27¼ | 20 | PSNH pf2.75 | 13. | | z400 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 27¼ | 28⅝ | PSNH pf2.81 | 13. | | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 17⅝ | PSvNM 1.92 | 10. | 8 | 86 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | PSvEG 2.20 | 11. | 6 | 220 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 12⅝ | PSEG pf1.40 | 11. | | 9 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 35 | PSEG pf4.30 | 11. | | z140 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | +1⅜ |
| 59½ | 41½ | PSEG pf5.05 | 11. | | z100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 24 | 18⅝ | PSEG pf2.17 | 11. | | 127 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 74 | 59½ | PSEG pf6.80 | 12. | | z80 | 59 | d59 | 59 | — ½ |
| 26½ | 20⅝ | PSEG pf2.43 | 11. | | 4 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 115 | 101½ | PSE pf12.25 | 12. | | z3410 | 105¼ | 104 | 105 | |
| 86 | 68 | PSEG pf7.70 | 11. | | z3600 | 71⅝ | 71⅛ | 71¼ | + ⅜ |
| 86 | 65½ | PSEG pf7.80 | 11. | | z3010 | 72¼ | 71½ | 72¼ | +1⅜ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | 68 | PSEG pf8.08 | 12. | | z100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| 83¾ | 64 | PSEG pf7.52 | 11. | | z6310 | 70⅝ | 69⅝ | 70⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 81½ | 63 | PSEG pf7.40 | 11. | | z120 | 65½ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 11¾ | 5½ | Publick | | 9 | 94 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Pueblo | | 4 | 15 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | PR Cem | | 4 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 13⅝ | PaSPL 1.64 | 11. | 8 | 144 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 42⅝ | 29¼ | Pullmn 1.80 | 4.2 | 8 | 157 | u43½ | 42¾ | 42¾ | |
| 18½ | 14⅝ | Purex 1.28 | 8.0 | 7 | 68 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | |
| 9¾ | 3⅛ | PuritnFa | | | 95 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 23½ | Puroltr 1.36 | 5.2 | 7 | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | |
| 28⅝ | 22 | QuakO 1.40 | 4.7 | 7 | 139 | u29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | +1 |
| 109½ | 100 | QuaO pf9.56 | 9.4 | | z2030 | 102½ | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ¾ |
| 18 | 13½ | QuakSO s.80 | 5.2 | 10 | 350 | 15⅝ | 14¾ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 18⅝ | Quanex s 1 | 4.6 | 8 | 24 | 22⅝ | 21¾ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 10¼ | 6⅛ | Questor .20 | 2.9 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| | | — R—R—R — | | | | | | | |
| 14⅝ | 9 | RBInd .28 | 2.7 | 7 | 18 | 10¼ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 28¼ | 21⅛ | RCA 1.60 | 7.0 | 6 | 2175 | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 23 | + ¼ |
| 62¾ | 48¼ | RCA pf 4 | 7.9 | | 11 | 51¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — ⅜ |
| 12½ | 8½ | RLC s .48 | 4.3 | 5 | 62 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 13 | 7⅝ | RTE .65 | 8.1 | 5 | 108 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ¼ |
| 12¾ | 10 | RalsPur .58 | 5.3 | 9 | 671 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 7 | Ramad .12e | 1.4 | 17 | 513 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 23 | 12⅜ | Ranco .84 | 5.8 | 6 | 144 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 19½ | 13¾ | RapAm .60e | 3.0 | 5 | 66 | u19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | +1 |
| 19⅝ | 18 | RapA pfC 3 | 15. | | 132 | u20 | 19⅝ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 37 | 20⅝ | Raybt 1.60b | 6.7 | 5 | 13 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 21⅜ | 12⅝ | Raymdlnt 1 | 6.7 | 4 | 37 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ½ |
| 64⅝ | 42½ | Raytn 1.60 | 2.5 | 11 | 500 | 64¼ | 63½ | 64 | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 18⅝ | ReadBat 1 | 2.7 | 13 | 92 | 37½ | 36⅝ | 37 | — ½ |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | RltRef 1.57e | 14. | 7 | 5 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ½ |
| 8½ | 3⅝ | Redmn .14e | 1.6 | 7 | 855 | u 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ½ |
| 10¼ | 7⅛ | ReeceCp .60 | 7.6 | 5 | 26 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 24⅝ | ReevsB 2 | 7.2 | 4 | 18 | 27¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | ReichCh .74 | 6.2 | 12 | 19 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 71¼ | 29¾ | ReinEl 1.60 | 2.2 | 15 | 2 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | |
| 55¾ | 32⅝ | ReiGp 2 | 3.6 | 5 | 214 | u56 | 53¾ | 56 | +2 |
| 83¼ | 49¾ | RelG pf 2.20 | 2.7 | | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 26 | 21 | RelG pf 2.60 | 12. | | 3 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| 27½ | 22½ | Relin pf2.68 | 11. | | 12 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | RepAir .20 | 3.0 | 6 | 855 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 15¼ | RepCp .60b | 2.5 | 4 | 115 | 24 | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 13⅝ | RepFn s 1 | 5.1 | 4 | 50 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | RepMtg | | | 77 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 22⅝ | RepStl 2a | 8.2 | 3 | 68 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 20⅝ | RepTex 1 | 3.8 | 7 | 252 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 10 | ResvOil .30 | .9 | 15 | 364 | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 19¼ | RsOil pf1.75 | 3.6 | | 13 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 20⅝ | RevcoD .80 | 2.8 | 11 | 153 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | + ¾ |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Revere | | 3 | 39 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | — ¼ |
| 55⅝ | 44⅝ | Revlon 1.56 | 3.3 | 11 | 4134 | 48⅝ | 46½ | 46⅞ | —1¼ |
| 22½ | 12½ | Rexhom .60 | 4.5 | 6 | 58 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | Rexnrd .96 | 5.4 | 6 | 70 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 67⅝ | 54½ | Reynln 4.20 | 6.2 | 6 | 545 | u68 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | + ½ |
| 34¼ | 33¼ | Reynln wi | | | 35 | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| 79 | 60 | Reyln pf2.25 | 2.8 | | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| 50⅝ | 46 | Reyln pf4.10 | 8.7 | | 50 | 46⅝ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | |
| 39⅝ | 28¼ | ReyMtl 2.20 | 7.4 | 3 | 252 | 30 | 29¼ | 29⅝ | |
| 80½ | 59 | ReyM pf4.50 | 7.3 | | 22 | 62 | 61¼ | 62 | +1½ |
| 44 | 41⅝ | ReyM pf2.37 | 5.7 | | 2 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 35 | 17½ | RichCo 1.30 | 5.3 | 6 | 33 | 25 | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 19⅝ | RchMer 1.20 | 4.5 | 8 | 556 | u26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ¾ |
| 18⅝ | 15¼ | RiegelT 1.60 | 9.3 | 5 | 15 | 17⅝ | 16⅜ | 17⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 38⅝ | 25⅝ | RioGran 1 | 3.1 | 5 | 22 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | + ¼ |
| 20 | 13⅝ | RioGr pf.80 | 5.0 | | 27 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26½ | 18⅝ | RiteAid .65 | 2.5 | 10 | 253 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | + ¾ |
| 22¼ | 16½ | Robshw 1.30 | 7.6 | 6 | 147 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 33⅝ | 25⅝ | Robtsn 1.90 | 6.8 | 5 | 6 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | |
| 12 | 8¼ | Robins .40 | 4.4 | 8 | 171 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 18¾ | 14½ | RochG 1.48 | 9.8 | 7 | 47 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 20⅝ | 16 | RochTl 1.56 | 8.8 | 7 | 32 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ½ |
| 19½ | 10⅛ | Rockowr 1I | | 6 | 98 | 17 | 16⅜ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 46⅛ | 34 | Rockwl 2.60 | 6.0 | 6 | 101 | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | — ⅜ |
| 114½ | 83½ | RkInt pf4.75 | 4.5 | | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | + ¾ |
| 48¼ | 30½ | RohmH 2 | 4.2 | 7 | 30 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 11¼ | Rohrind | | 4 | 485 | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 16¼ | Rollins .72 | 2.5 | 13 | 205 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | — ¼ |
| 42⅝ | 28⅝ | Rolm s | | 25 | 318 | u43¼ | 41 | 43¼ | +1 |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Ronson | | | 24 | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 9⅝ | Ropers .90 | 8.7 | 5 | 43 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 13⅝ | Rorer .84 | 5.3 | 9 | 382 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| 50⅝ | 15 | Rosario .80a | 1.6 | 16 | 386 | 50 | 49⅝ | 50 | + ½ |
| 39 | 18 | Rowan .10 | .3 | 16 | 21 | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 38⅝ | +1 |
| 18¼ | 11⅝ | RC Cos 1.04 | 8.2 | 16 | 82 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 80⅛ | 58 | RoylD 5.53e | 7.1 | 3 | 202 | 78⅝ | 78⅛ | 78¼ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 21⅜ | Rubbrm .92 | 3.1 | 10 | 8 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅛ | 8⅝ | RussTog .88 | 8.7 | 5 | 96 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | + ¼ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25⅝ | 15¼ | RyanH 1.20 | 5.8 | 7 | 221 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 19½ | RyderS 1b | 4.0 | 7 | 50 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| | | — S—S—S — | | | | | | | |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | SCA .35I | 4.4 | 9 | 138 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 16⅝ | SCM 1.30 | 5.3 | 5 | 238 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 26⅝ | 15⅝ | SPSTec .64 | 2.4 | 7 | 173 | u27 | 26 | 27 | +1⅛ |
| 58½ | 28⅝ | Sabine .56 | 1.0 | 35 | 220 | 57⅝ | 55⅝ | 57⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 23⅝ | 8¼ | Safedin .32 | 1.4 | 17 | 116 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 33⅝ | Safewy 2.60 | 7.6 | 6 | 174 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7½ | SagaCp .44 | 5.5 | 26 | 59 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ¼ |
| 34⅝ | 22 | SJoMn 1.40 | 4.2 | 9 | 116 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33¼ | |
| 13¼ | 10⅝ | StJoLP 1.26 | 12. | 8 | 7 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 60⅞ | 34⅝ | StLSaF 2.50 | 4.6 | 8 | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | — ½ |
| 11¼ | 8⅝ | SPaul 1.03e | 11. | | 66 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 34⅝ | 27 | StRegP 2 | 7.1 | 6 | 91 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 5¼ | Salant .40 | 7.1 | 7 | 19 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5 | Sambos | | | 410 | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 13½ | SDieGs 1.52 | 11. | 9 | 92 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | + ¼ |
| 18¾ | 11¼ | SJuanR 1.45t | 10. | 12 | 50 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 34⅝ | 15½ | Sanders .50 | 1.5 | 14 | 1841 | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34 | |
| 55½ | 29⅝ | SFeInd 2.60 | 4.7 | 8 | 327 | 54⅝ | 53½ | 54⅝ | +1¼ |
| 15¼ | 8 | SFeIn pf .50 | 3.4 | | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ¼ |
| 35⅝ | 18¼ | SFeInt .72 | 2.1 | 58 | 395 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 13 | SafWel .88 | 6.0 | 7 | 11 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5⅝ | SaulRE | | | 24 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 5⅝ | SavASip | | 12 | 226 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 13⅝ | 8¼ | SavOnD .40 | 3.8 | 7 | 118 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 11⅞ | 9⅝ | SavElP 1.20 | 11. | 7 | 24 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12 | Savin .70 | 5.0 | 3 | 183 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ½ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | Saxon | | 10 | 386 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Schaefer | | | 34 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 27½ | SchrPlo 1.44 | 4.5 | 8 | 534 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32 | + ¼ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Schlitz .30I | | | 748 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 100⅝ | 66⅝ | Schlmb s1.10 | 1.1 | 20 | 944 | 96½ | 94⅝ | 95⅝ | |
| 40½ | 25⅝ | SciAtlo s.18 | .5 | 20 | 253 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27¼ | 18 | SCOA s 1.08 | 4.6 | 6 | 28 | 24⅛ | 23½ | 23½ | — ½ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | ScotLad .05e | 1.0 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 22 | ScotFet 1.80 | 8.0 | 5 | 12 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | 16⅝ | ScottF .80 | 3.2 | 8 | 52 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13½ | ScottP .92 | 5.0 | 5 | 539 | 18½ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 10 | Scottys .40 | 2.1 | 11 | 126 | u19¼ | 18⅝ | 19¼ | +1 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Scovill 1.52 | 7.6 | 6 | 71 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅛ | Scudder | | 19 | 7 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | SeaCA pf1.46 | 14. | | 17 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 14⅝ | SeaCont .42 | 2.3 | 6 | 101 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | |
| 32⅝ | 24½ | SeabCL 2.20 | 8.0 | 3 | 97 | 27½ | 27 | 27⅝ | + ¼ |
| 18¼ | 10 | SeaWA .30I | | 8 | 134 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 24 | Sealst 1.12 | 4.1 | 6 | 19 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | |
| 42¼ | 25½ | Seagrm 1.10 | 2.7 | 13 | 101 | 41 | 40¼ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 12⅝ | Seagrv .27e | 1.5 | 6 | 3 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 19¼ | 14 | SealAir n.44 | 2.9 | 8 | 46 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 32⅝ | 19¼ | SealPw 1.30 | 4.6 | 6 | 93 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | + ¼ |
| 18¾ | 11¼ | SearleG .52 | 2.7 | 12 | 1251 | u19⅛ | 18½ | 19⅛ | + ½ |
| 22 | 17⅝ | Sears 1.28 | 7.1 | 7 | 1660 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | Seatrain | | | 88 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 25¼ | SecPac n1.80 | 6.0 | 5 | 711 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| 50 | 24½ | Sedco .72 | 1.5 | 84 | 15 | 49⅝ | 48¾ | 48¾ | |
| 14 | 8 | SeigLt 1.20 | 13. | 6 | 30 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 7⅛ | SvCplnt .34 | 3.7 | 5 | 18 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| 14½ | 7⅝ | Shakspr .52 | 4.2 | 8 | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 18¼ | 11¾ | Shaklee .74 | 5.1 | 4 | 350 | 14½ | 14 | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 22¼ | Shapell .15 | .4 | 4 | 32 | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38¾ | + ⅜ |
| 18½ | 8⅝ | ShearH .48b | 2.7 | 4 | 204 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 55⅝ | 30¼ | ShellOil 2.40 | 4.2 | 9 | 595 | u57 | 55⅝ | 56¾ | +1 |
| 33¾ | 27 | ShellT s3.27I | 11. | 4 | 7 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | — ¼ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | ShelGlo .70 | 8.8 | 4 | 112 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | |
| 17⅝ | 13 | ShelG pf1.35 | 9.9 | | 9 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | |
| 28½ | 19⅝ | Shrwin .15e | .5 | 16 | 332 | u28⅝ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 12 | SierPac 1.34 | 10. | 7 | 40 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 19⅛ | Signal 1 | 2.6 | 7 | 297 | 38⅛ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | |
| 38½ | 28⅝ | Signode 1.72 | 5.0 | 6 | 103 | 34½ | 33⅝ | 34½ | +1 |
| 20⅜ | 11 | SimPrec .28 | 2.0 | 11 | 169 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | SimpPat .56 | 6.0 | 11 | 291 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅛ | Singer .50I | | | 307 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 24⅝ | Singr pf3.50 | 14. | | 14 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ¼ |
| 12¾ | 9¼ | Skyline .48 | 4.0 | 12 | 181 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 22¼ | 16¼ | SmithA 1.40 | 8.5 | 3 | 18 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 73¾ | 42¾ | SmithIn 1.12 | 1.5 | 14 | 386 | 72¾ | 72 | 72 | — ⅛ |
| 63 | 38⅝ | Smklin s1.44 | 2.4 | 17 | 464 | 61½ | 60⅝ | 61 | — ¼ |
| 30¼ | 14½ | SmithTr 1 | 3.5 | 9 | 16 | 28½ | 28 | 28⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 22¼ | 17⅝ | Smucker 1.10 | 5.4 | 6 | 2 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ¼ |
| 29 | 20⅛ | SnapOn s.80 | 2.9 | 13 | 116 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 6⅝ | SonyCp .10e | 1.4 | 18 | 193 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 16½ | SooLin s.76I | 4.1 | 7 | 13 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | SoAtlFn | | | 6 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |

(Continued on Page 14)

Figures in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...il Prce | $18½ | 17⅝ | 18 | |
| ...klands | $16 | 16 | 16 | |
| ...nico E | $8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ½ |
| ...a Gas A | $26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| ...o Nat | $69 | 69 | 69 | — 1 |
| ...s Bonza | $36 | 34 | 34½ | — 1 |
| ...dres W A | $11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| ...gas C pr | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| ...bestos | $36⅝ | 36 | 36 | — ⅜ |
| ...or A | $17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| ...Can | $39½ | 38½ | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ...nk N S | $24½ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| ...h Cop | $18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅜ |
| ...lar Res | $18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ½ |
| ...amalea | $19½ | 19⅛ | 19½ | — ¼ |
| ...nda M | $26¼ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅜ |
| ...FP | $22 | 22 | 22 | |
| ...Phone | $16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ...nswk | $9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ...d Can | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| ...E | $14¼ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | + ⅜ |
| ...Frv | $18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| ...Pow A | $45⅝ | 44½ | 44⅝ | — ½ |
| ...nflo | $15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | |
| ...Nor West | $16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅜ |
| ...Packrs | $32 | 31 | 32 | +1¼ |
| ...Perm | $19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | + ¼ |
| ...Trust | $22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| ...fung | $21 | 21 | 21 | |
| ...blesy A | $13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| ...Cel | $8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| ...E | $30 | 30 | 30 | + 1 |
| ...Bk Com | $25¼ | 24½ | 25⅛ | + ⅜ |
| ...Inve | $36 | 35 | 35½ | + ½ |
| ...Tire A | $25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | |
| ...tilities | $18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| ...del Oil | $52¾ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | + ⅜ |
| ...a | $14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | |
| ...slar | $12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | |
| ...anese | $5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ...rakee | $11½ | 11 | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| ...Distrb | $10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ...s Gas | $25½ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ...Fardy | 325 | 320 | 325 | +10 |
| ...mest | $6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ...ska R | $11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| ...lgmt | $7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| ...sh Intl | $11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| ...irus | $14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ | + ¼ |
| ...r Res | $15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| ...n Dev | $13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| ...n A | $6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| ...ilson | $38½ | 36⅛ | 38 | +1⅝ |
| ...knsn | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ...Bridge | $34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | — ¼ |
| ...asco A | $33⅝ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| ...n Store | $19⅝ | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| ...Pont A | $23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | + ¼ |
| ...ex L A | $10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| ...cthom A | 450 | 425 | 450 | +30 |
| ...co | $10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| ...con C | $8¾ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| ...Nik A | $78¼ | 75½ | 77¾ | +2¾ |
| ...Ind A | $6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| ...ncano | $13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ...ser | $14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| ...ehouf | $10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| ...M Res | $5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| ...Distrb w | 180 | 180 | 180 | —15 |
| ...rollor | $9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| ...dyear | $19 | 19 | 19 | + ½ |
| ...nduc | 234 | 220 | 233 | + 8 |
| ...Forest | $43¾ | 43 | 43¾ | + ⅜ |
| ...vhnd | $24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ½ |
| ...r Trst | $8 | 8 | 8 | |
| ...roup A | 475 | 450 | 475 | +15 |
| ...d Crp A | 245 | 240 | 240 | + 5 |
| ...lequin | $20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| ...vker | $16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, December 5, 1979

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1534 | Hayes D | $9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 6919 | H Bay Co | $24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 23345 | IAC | $11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| 800 | Indal | $12½ | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 300 | Indusmin | $16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 1811 | Inland Gas | $13¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 529 | Int Mogul | $6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5205 | Inter Pipe | $18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1100 | Ivaco | $16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 975 | Jannock | $11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 26410 | Kaiser Re | $31⅝ | 29¾ | 29¾ | —1¼ |
| 7500 | Kam Kotia | 485 | 485 | 490 | —47 |
| 300 | Kelsey H | $22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 44872 | Kerr Add | $13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 9725 | Labatt A | $22¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 80 | Lab Min | $44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19510 | Lacana | $7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1600 | LOnt Cem | $5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| 3882 | LL Lac | $5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| 458 | Lob Co A | 380 | 380 | 380 | |
| 107 | MICC | $11½ | 11½ | 11½ | + ½ |
| 1480 | Mclan H A | $21 | 21 | 21 | + ¼ |
| 21300 | MB Ltd | $23¼ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | + ⅜ |
| 50481 | Mitel Corp | $17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 3675 | Molson A | $23⅝ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | Molson B | $22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅜ |
| 11765 | Moore | $35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| 8925 | Murphy | $30 | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 194603 | Noranda | $22 | 21¼ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 108859 | Norcen | $30½ | 29⅝ | 30½ | + ⅜ |
| 375 | Nowsco W | $43 | 43 | 43 | + 1 |
| 31460 | Oakwood P | $16¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24665 | Ocelot B | $30⅝ | 30 | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7565 | Oshawa A | $8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4225 | Pamour A | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1265 | PanCan P | $66 | 65 | 65 | — 1 |
| 15845 | Pembina | $10⅝ | 10 | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 1035 | Petrofina | $46 | 46 | 46 | — 1 |
| 2900 | Peyto Oils | $17¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | —1¼ |
| 2300 | Pine Point | $32¼ | 32 | 32 | |
| 15150 | Place G | 320 | 310 | 320 | + 5 |
| 7845 | Placer | $38 | 37⅝ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 2704 | Ram | $10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 9100 | Redpath | $12½ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 8014 | Rd Stenhs A | $8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6150 | Reichhold | $12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅜ |
| 2900 | Revnu Prp | 139 | 135 | 139 | + 2 |
| 3340 | Roman | $49½ | 48 | 49½ | +2½ |
| 2600 | Rothman | $19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | |
| 22836 | Sceptre | $9½ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | |
| 1140 | Scotts A | $13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | |
| 42130 | Shell Can | $36½ | 35⅝ | 36 | + ½ |
| 49541 | Sherritt | $13⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 400 | Sigma | $35 | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 260 | S Sears A | $7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 1880 | Slater Stl | $15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1130 | Southm | $28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅜ |
| 6900 | St Brodcst | $11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25335 | Stelco A | $25¼ | 24⅝ | 25 | |
| 4322 | Steep R | 425 | 415 | 415 | —10 |
| 14060 | Sulpetro B | $18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Suncor pr | $28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ¼ |
| 800 | Talcorp A | $11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| 8427 | Teck Cor A | $22½ | 21½ | 22⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 19764 | Teck Cor B | $22¼ | 21 | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| 750 | Teledyne | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| 4539 | Tex Can | $86¼ | 86 | 86 | + 1 |
| 100 | Thom N A | $14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 24125 | Tor Dm Bk | $25½ | 24⅝ | 25½ | + 1 |
| 5609 | Torstar B | $21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| 3350 | Traders A | $15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ⅜ |
| 24180 | Trns Mt | $12 | 11¼ | 11⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 19201 | TrCan PL | $25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 4552 | Turbo Cl B | $17 | 16½ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 16247 | UGas A | $11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| 650 | Union Oil | $37 | 37 | 37 | —1¼ |
| 6300 | Un Asbstos | $5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 1300 | U Keno | $23 | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 1600 | U Siscoe | $11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 255 | Un Carbid | $25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 8350 | Verstl Cor | $20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ½ |
| 600 | Weldwod | $20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 19640 | West Mine | $9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 500 | Weston | $23 | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 1450 | Woodwd A | $22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 3600 | Yk Bear | $10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |

Total sales 5,613,552 shares

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, December 5, 1979

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17267 | Bnk Mont | $24¼ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| 1268 | Con Cmf | $11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2350 | Canron | $12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 7850 | Con Bath | $13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1400 | Dom TxtA | $13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9600 | FCA Intl | 295 | 280 | 295 | +20 |
| 375 | Mat Trst | $18 | 18 | 18 | +1⅛ |
| 2400 | Power Cp | $15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 100 | Roll and A | $ 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 606 | Royal Bk | $41⅝ | 40⅝ | 41 | +1 |
| 15998 | Roy Trst Co | $14⅛ | 14 | 14 | |

Total Sales 931,765 shares.

## Canadian Indexes

December 6, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 318.69 | 315.97 |
| Toronto | 1,746.60 | 1,728.70 |

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

## European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 24.80 |
| Albert Heiln | 76.50 |
| Algembank | 314.50 |
| Amrobank | 65.80 |
| A'Dam Rub | 43.00 |
| Fokker | 22.40 |
| Heineken | 71.50 |
| H.V.A. | 46.00 |
| Hoogovens | 21.90 |
| K.L.M. | 77.90 |
| Nat. Nedder | 114.90 |
| Pakhoed | 48.00 |
| Philips | 21.10 |
| Robeco | 163.00 |
| Rolinco | 138.50 |
| Rorento | 106.80 |
| Royal Dutch | 150.60 |
| Unilever | 113.10 |
| Van Ommer | 218.00 |
| VMF-Stork | 39.00 |

Anp-Cbs Index: 84.10
Previous: 84.20

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 2,105 |
| GBL (B.lamb) | 1,580 |
| Cockerill | 332 |
| Electrobel | 6,830 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 2,705 |
| Hoboken | 2,690 |
| Petrofina | 5,640 |
| Ph. Gevaert | 974 |
| Soc. Generale | 1,640 |
| Solvay | 2,555 |
| Un. Miniere | 720 |

Bourse Index: 132.88
Previous: 131.94

### Frankfurt

| | |
|---|---|
| A.E.G. | 39.40 |
| B.A.S.F. | 140.50 |
| Bayer | 127.50 |
| Commerzbank | 188.50 |
| Cont. Gummi | 46.00 |
| Daimler | 247.00 |
| Demag | 139.00 |
| Deutsche Bnk | 256.50 |
| Dresdner Bnk | 195.50 |
| Hoechst | 123.50 |
| Hoesch | 37.20 |
| Karlstadt | 249.00 |
| Kaufhof | 188.00 |
| K.H.D. | 205.00 |
| Lufthansa | 81.00 |
| Mannesman | 132.40 |
| Metallgesell. | 248.00 |
| Neckermann | 130.50 |
| RWE new | 184.50 |
| Schering | 288.00 |
| Siemens | 259.50 |
| Thyssen | 83.00 |
| Varta | 162.00 |
| Veba | 142.50 |
| Volkswagen | 185.20 |

Sloman Index: 135.79
Previous: 136.31

### London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Co | $10¼ |
| Anglo-Am | 0.88 |
| Barclays Bnk | 4.01 |
| Beecham Gp | 1.16 |
| BICC | 0.94 |
| Boots | 1.60 |
| Bowater | 1.45 |
| BAT Ind. | 2.43 |
| BOC Int'l | 0.54 |
| Brit. Pet. | 3.72 |
| Burmah | 1.70 |
| Chartered | 1.26 |
| Cadbury Sc. | 0.55 |
| Cons.Gold Fds | 3.24 |
| Courtaulds | 0.77 |
| De Beer D | $8.58 |
| Distillers | 2.16 |
| Dunlop | 0.47 |
| E Mus Ind | 1.33 |
| Free St Ged | 37⅛ |
| GEC | 3.17 |
| GKN | 2.53 |
| Glaxo Gp | 4.21 |
| Gt Un St | 3.46 |
| Guinness | 1.69 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 1.64 |
| Imp.Chem.Ind. | 3.53 |
| Imps | 0.75½ |
| Marks & Spen. | 0.82 |
| Metal Box | 2.50 |
| Plessey | 1.06 |
| Rand Mines | $50¾ |
| Rank Org. | 1.72 |
| Royal Dutch | 35⅝ |
| R.T.Z. | 2.97 |
| Shell | 3.34 |
| Thorn (A) | 2.98 |
| Tube Invest. | 2.58 |
| Ultramar | 4.04 |
| Union Carb. | $10½ |
| Vickers | 1.07 |
| War L3½ | 27 13/16 |
| West Deep | $27⅝ |
| West Drief | $62⅝ |
| West Hold | $45.00 |
| Woolworth | 0.59½ |
| ZCI | 0.15 |

F.T. 30 Index: 411.70
Previous: 418.60

### Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 660.00 |
| ERBA | 2,280.00 |
| ErcMarelli | 321.00 |
| Fiat | 2,895.00 |
| Finsider | 83.50 |
| Generali | 41,200.00 |
| IFI | 2,250.00 |
| Italgas | 696.00 |
| Italsider | 279.00 |
| LaRinas | 99.00 |
| Montedis | 153.25 |
| Olivetti | 1,347.00 |
| Pirelli | 1,820.00 |
| Snia Visco | 700.00 |

BCI Index: 88.27
Previous: 83.65

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 491.00 |
| BSN | 889.00 |
| Carrefour | 1,572.00 |
| Cim Lafarge | 252.00 |
| Cie Bancaire | 374.00 |
| CFP | 264.00 |
| CGE | 345.50 |
| CCF | 164.50 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 1,285.00 |
| Ferodo | 325.20 |
| Gen Occident | 276.50 |
| Imetal | 58.50 |
| L'Oreal | 657.00 |
| Mach Bull | 68.40 |
| Michelin | 908.00 |
| Moet Henn | 516.00 |
| Moulinex | 80.80 |
| Paribas | 224.00 |
| PUK | 104.50 |
| Penarroya | 50.60 |
| Perrier | 278.00 |
| Peugeot | 273.00 |
| Rh Poulenc | 135.90 |
| Sacilor | 23.00 |
| St Gobain | 134.90 |
| Suez | 270.30 |
| Telemecan | 740.00 |
| Thomson | 209.00 |
| Usinor | 13.10 |

Agefi Index: 120.62
Previous: 120.48

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1,190 |
| Buehrle | 2,460 |
| B Boveri | 1,750 |
| Cib Geigy | 1,275 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,290 |
| Fisher | 760 |
| HofRochN | 6,950 |
| Nestle | 3,520 |
| Sandoz | 4,175 |
| Ste B. Suisse | 393 |
| Sulzer | 2,790 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,440 |

SBC Index: 332.78
Previous: 333.10

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, December 6, 1979

| Stock | Bid | Ask | Stock | Bid | Ask | Stock | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crawfd | 21¼ | 22¼ | Jamsby | 15⅝ | 16½ | PierceSS | 8¾ | 9½ |
| CrosTre | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | JiffyFd | 9-16 | 15-16 | Pinkrtn | 37½ | 39 |
| CutirFed | 1⅛ | 2½ | JoslynM | 14 | 14⅝ | PionHiB | 26 | 26½ |
| Cycltron | 11¼ | 12¼ | KaisSt pf | 16½ | 17¼ | Plastine | 1½ | 2½ |
| DanlyM | 22⅝ | 24⅝ | Kalvar | 2¼ | 2⅝ | Possis | 5⅝ | 6½ |
| DiaDes | 12⅝ | 13 | Kaman | 19 | 19⅝ | Progro | 1 | 1⅛ |
| DavlMal | 16½ | 18½ | KmpAm | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | PbSvNC | 12⅝ | 13⅛ |
| DeklbAg | 30 | 30⅝ | KateGre | 3-16 | 7-16 | PurtBen | 15¼ | 16 |
| DeLuxC | 33½ | 34¼ | Kaysam | 3⅝ | 4⅝ | PutDCap | 10¼ | 11 |
| DetConT | 11¼ | 12¼ | KellySv | 37 | 38½ | QuakrCh | 29¼ | 30¼ |
| DeweyEl | 1⅛ | 2½ | Keuffel | 16 | 17 | RogenPr | 9½ | 10 |
| DiaCrys | 28 | 29 | Kimball | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | Raychm | 58 | 60 |
| DixnCru | 37 | 39 | KingInt | 6½ | 7⅛ | Raymnd | 23½ | 24½ |
| Docutel | 7½ | 7⅝ | KoopeV | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | RecgEq | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| DollrGn | 11 | 11½ | Kratos | 13½ | 14½ | RoadEx | 26½ | 27¼ |
| DovlDB | 21¼ | 22 | Lancstn | 20½ | 21¼ | RobbMy | 46 | 48 |
| DunkinD | 10¼ | 10⅝ | LandRes | 2¾ | 3¼ | Roselon | 4 | 5 |
| Durlron | 14¼ | 15¼ | LaneCo | 24½ | 25½ | Rouse | 16⅛ | 16⅝ |
| EatnVnce | 5⅝ | 6½ | LtdStor | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | RusStov | 15½ | 16 |
| EconLab | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | LinBest | 46 | 49 | Sadiler | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| ElPasEl | 9½ | 9⅝ | Lagetrn | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | ScanDt | 1 11-16 | 1 15-16 |
| ElderBe | 7 | 7⅛ | ModsGE | 13⅝ | 14¼ | ScrippH | 54 | 57 |
| ElecNuc | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | MagelPet | 7 | 7⅛ | SeisDelt | 12¼ | 12⅝ |
| ElModul | 6½ | 7½ | MaIrRt | 2 | 2⅛ | Svcmstr | 36¾ | 37¾ |
| EnrDev | 9⅝ | 10⅝ | Mallkrt | 31½ | 32½ | Showmt | 35½ | 36½ |
| Entwistl | 1⅝ | 2½ | MaulLP | 25 | 26½ | SolidSIS | 13¼ | 14½ |
| EqtOil | 50½ | 51½ | McCorm | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | SCalWtr | 12½ | 13¼ |
| EthanAl | 46 | 47 | McQuay | 9¼ | 10½ | SwElSv | 14½ | 15¼ |
| Fabrih | ¾ | 1 | MidaxW | 19 | 20 | SwnEnr | 28 | 29 |
| FtBkSys | 38⅝ | 39½ | MdldCap | 7½ | 8⅛ | Standyn | 23⅝ | 24½ |
| FtBostn | 17¼ | 18 | MidlRes | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | SldRegs | 25 | 26 |
| FtEmpS | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | MidlBks | 25⅝ | 26⅝ | StonHP | 24½ | 25½ |
| FtWnFin | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | Millior | 31½ | 32¼ | SterlSt | 6 | 6½ |
| Flickor | 11½ | 12⅝ | MissVIG | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | StrawCl | 22½ | 24 |
| FloatPnt | 11¼ | 12½ | Molex | 42¾ | 43½ | SuperEl | 9 | 9⅝ |
| FlowatU | 9-16 | 13-16 | MonfCol | 7⅛ | 8 | TIME DC | 5⅝ | 6⅛ |
| ForestO | 24⅝ | 25¼ | MoorePd | 21¾ | 22⅝ | Tampax | 29¼ | 30 |
| Formigli | 1⅛ | 2½ | MoroRes | 1 | 1⅝ | Tandem | 39½ | 40¼ |
| FrankCp | 7⅛ | 8¼ | Mostek | 60 | 61 | TecumP | 61 | 63 |
| FrankEl | 15 | 15⅝ | MotClub | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | Tennant | 30½ | 32 |
| GnRlEst | 11 | 12½ | Mueller | 28¼ | 29¼ | Tiprary | 14⅝ | 15¼ |
| GnReins | 99 | 101 | NorgCp | 27½ | 29½ | ToscoCp | 19⅝ | 20⅛ |
| GovEFn | 10¾ | 11½ | NatGOil | 16¼ | 17¾ | TricoPd | 38½ | 41½ |
| GreenM | 11⅝ | 12⅝ | NwldRE | 13½ | 14½ | TroyGld | φ5 13-16 | 6 1- |
| GreyAdv | 40 | 43 | NJNGas | 15⅝ | 16¼ | TysonFd | 11½ | 12½ |
| Glfinlst | 14½ | 16 | NielsnA | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | UnMcGil | 14 | 15 |
| Gyrodyn | 6 | 6¾ | NielsnB | 21½ | 22 | USSurg | 28 | 28¾ |
| Hardwke | 10¼ | 11 | NoCarGs | 14⅝ | 15⅝ | USTrck | 14⅝ | 15⅛ |
| HrpRow | 10½ | 11 | NoEOl un | 73½ | 75 | UVaBsh | 25⅛ | 25⅝ |
| HoroGp | 30¼ | 31 | NwlNGs | 15⅝ | 16¼ | UpPenP | 14¾ | 15½ |
| Hortinl | 15½ | 15¾ | NwsIPS | 16⅝ | 17¼ | ValyGas | 11⅞ | 12⅝ |
| HenrdF | 26¼ | 27 | Noxell | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | VanDus | 15 | 15¾ |
| Holobm | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | OgilvyM | 19 | 19¾ | Velcro | 9 | 9⅝ |
| Hoover | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | OhFerro | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | VideoCp | 5⅝ | 6⅛ |
| HorizRs | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | OtterTP | 20½ | 21 | VaNBsh | 14⅛ | 14⅝ |
| Hyatlint | 17½ | 18½ | PCAlnt | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | WshEnr | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Infraind | 5 | 5½ | PabstB | 11½ | 12 | WebbRs | 41 | 43 |
| InteICn | 72 | 73 | PcGaR | 21½ | 22⅛ | Weldtrn | 2⅛ | 3 |
| IntrcEnr | 5 | 6 | PaulevP | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | WellsGo | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| IntmIGs | 13 | 13⅛ | PeerMf | 8 | 8⅝ | WmrMtg | 3⅛ | 3⅝ |
| InBkWsh | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | PenoEnt | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | WmrC | 29 | 29⅛ |
| IwaSoUl | 23 | 23½ | Petrolit | 39½ | 40½ | WoodLel | 23 | 23⅛ |
| JamWP n | 6⅛ | 7 | Pellibon | 20½ | 21½ | WWEng | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| | | | | | | WrighlW | 4⅛ | 4½ |
| | | | | | | ZionUtlo | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |

*(This Announcement appears as a matter of record only)*

VOLKSWAGEN DO BRASIL S.A. SAAB-SCANIA DO BRASIL S.A.
MERCEDES-BENZ DO BRASIL S.A. FIAT DIESEL DO BRASIL S.A.
FORD BRASIL S.A. CHRYSLER MOTORS DO BRASIL LTDA.
GENERAL MOTORS DO BRASIL S.A. TOYOTA DO BRASIL S.A.
FIAT AUTOMÓVEIS S.A. PUMA INDÚSTRIA DE VEÍCULOS S.A.
GURGEL S.A. IND. E COM. DE VEÍCULOS

*members of*

# ANFAVEA

Brazilian Association of Automotive Manufacturers

*announce the signing of*

## A PARTICIPATING PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

*for*

## THE BRAZILIAN ALCOHOL PROGRAM

(Pro-Alcohol)

On September 9th, in the presence of Brazilian President João Figueiredo, a Protocol Agreement between Industry and Government was signed at a special ceremony at Brasilia's Presidential Palace. This agreement represents the world's first major commitment by an automotive industry to produce 100% alcohol (ethanol) vehicles on a regular basis.

The Alcohol Program is part of Brazil's plan for using renewable energy sources and is supported by the agricultural and industrial sectors of the nation.

The plan foresees Brazilian ethyl alcohol production reaching 10.7 million cubic meters by 1985.

Total production for the year ending December 31, 1979, by the Brazilian automotive industry will be nearly 1.1 million vehicles, of which 110.000 are destined for export.

The commitment for production, during the first three years of up to

## 900,000 ALCOHOL-FUELED VEHICLES

was developed following a suggestion from Brazilian private businessmen, subsequently approved by the National Energy Commission on September 11.

The main points of the agreement are:

1. Beginning January 1, 1980 Brazil's automotive industry will produce 100% alcohol-fueled vehicles as follows:

1980 - 250,000 vehicles
1981 - 300,000 vehicles
1982 - 350,000 vehicles

2. The Brazilian government will guarantee the supply of alcohol-fuel for these vehicles in the main service stations of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and other states where the vehicles will be authorized for sale.

3. In addition the automotive industry will assist in adapting some gasoline-fueled vehicles already built to 100% alcohol-fueled vehicles according to the following time-table:

1980 - 80,000 adaptations
1981 - 90,000 adaptations
1982 - 100,000 adaptations

*Brasília, September, 1979*

ANFAVEA

Avenida Indianópolis, 496, São Paulo, SP
Telex: (011) 22823
Brazil

Ford GM BRASIL FIAT SCANIA TOYOTA GURGEL

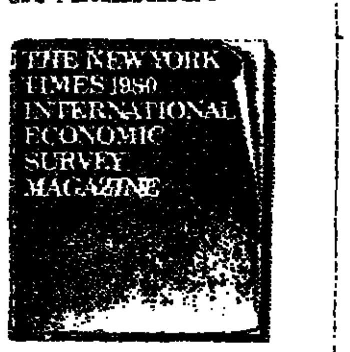
# HOW TO CUT THE COST OF DOING BUSINESS WITH AMERICA

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 13)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 14¾ | SCrEG 1.68 | 11. | 9 | 72 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| 20½ | 16¾ | SoJerIn 1.74 | 8.6 | 8 | 18 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 55½ | 28⅛ | Soutdwn .60 | 1.2 | 7 | 2 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ | + ½ |
| 17 | 11¾ | SoetBk .80 | 5.5 | 5 | 167 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | |
| 8⅞ | 6⅛ | SoetPS s | | 5 | 10 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| 27⅞ | 23½ | SCalEd 2.72 | 11. | 6 | 184 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 11 | SouthCo 1.54 | 13. | 9 | 752 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| 19¾ | 16⅞ | SoInGE 1.52 | 8.6 | 7 | 4 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 30¼ | SoNRes 1.50 | 2.8 | 10 | 146 | u54⅜ | 53¾ | 53⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 41 | 33⅛ | SNETel 3.60n | 10. | 6 | 22 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | + ⅜ |
| 47 | 36 | SoNE pf3.82 | 10. | | 20 | 38 | 37 | 38 | +1⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 25 | SouPac 2.60 | 7.6 | 5 | 276 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 58¼ | 44⅝ | SouRy 3.20 | 5.6 | 6 | 141 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 29¾ | 24½ | SoRy pf2.60 | 10. | | 6 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 19¼ | SoUnCo 1.92 | 5.8 | 9 | 37 | u33⅝ | 32¼ | 33⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 32 | 25⅛ | Soutind .84b | 3.1 | 8 | 118 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| 60 | 34¼ | SouRoyl s | | 30 | 362 | u61⅞ | 59½ | 61½ | +2⅛ |
| 26 | 16½ | SwtAir s .28 | 1.3 | 6 | 136 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 21⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 25⅞ | 20⅝ | SwtBsh 1.40 | 6.2 | 6 | 1 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ¼ |
| 24 | 11 | SwtFore .40 | 2.5 | 4 | 149 | 17 | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅝ |
| 13¼ | 10 | SwtGas n1.10 | 10. | 8 | 86 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | SwtPS 1.28 | 9.4 | 9 | 95 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ¼ |
| 23⅝ | 10½ | Spartan .80 | 3.4 | 8 | 28 | u23½ | 23 | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 19 | SpectPh | | 19 | 65 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36½ | + ¼ |
| 18 | 12⅝ | SperHut 1 | 6.8 | 4 | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 35¼ | 30 | SperHupf 3 | 9.4 | | 4 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 52⅞ | 41¼ | Sperry 1.56 | 3.1 | 7 | 692 | 50½ | 49⅝ | 50½ | +1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 14 | SprngsM 1.20 | 6.8 | 4 | 33 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ | + ⅝ |
| 25½ | 19⅝ | SquarD 1.60 | 7.3 | 7 | 131 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅛ | 26⅝ | Squibb 1.14 | 2.9 | 15 | 792 | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 | + ¼ |
| 15¼ | 11⅛ | StaRite n.70 | 5.0 | 7 | 194 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | |
| 33 | 16½ | Staley 1 | 3.1 | 18 | 216 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 26¾ | 21¼ | StBrnd 1.48 | 5.7 | 9 | 174 | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | +1⅛ |
| 48½ | 36½ | StdBr pf3.50 | 9.4 | | z130 | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 19⅞ | StBPnt .64 | 2.9 | 8 | 99 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 | — ⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 11½ | StdMotA .64 | 5.3 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 62⅛ | 44⅝ | StOilCl 3.20 | 5.5 | 6 | 890 | 58⅛ | 57⅛ | 58⅛ | — ¼ |
| 85⅞ | 52⅞ | StOInd 3 | 3.5 | 9 | 1368 | 85 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + ¼ |
| 86⅞ | 37 | StOilOh 1.60 | 1.9 | 11 | 333 | 84⅝ | 83½ | 84 | +1¼ |
| 12⅛ | 7⅛ | StPacCp .60 | 6.2 | 4 | 28 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 14 | Standex .80 | 4.7 | 6 | 30 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 22⅝ | StanW 1.24 | 3.4 | 9 | 256 | u36½ | 34¼ | 36½ | +2⅜ |
| 32¼ | 23½ | Starret 1.48 | 4.8 | 5 | 2 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | StMutlnv | | 9 | 17 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 9 | StaMSe 1.05a | 11. | | 22 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 17⅜ | StaufCh s1.10 | 5.6 | 7 | 913 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | Steego .12b | 3.4 | 6 | 9 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 11¼ | 8⅛ | Sterchi .68 | 6.8 | 4 | 6 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 9½ | 6½ | SterlBcp .66 | 8.8 | 10 | 92 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ½ |
| 21⅛ | 15⅝ | SterlDg .84 | 4.2 | 11 | 951 | 20 | 19½ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 17 | Sterndnt .60 | 3.4 | 7 | 24 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 15¼ | 13 | StevenJ 1.20b | 8.4 | 4 | 74 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 41⅞ | 26½ | StewWa s1.88 | 6.7 | 7 | 197 | 32 | 31 | 31 | + ¼ |
| 37⅝ | 23⅝ | StokVC 1.48 | 5.4 | 7 | 62 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 27⅝ | + ½ |
| 12¼ | 9½ | StokVC pf 1 | 10. | | z100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅜ |
| 50⅝ | 37⅞ | StoneW 2.75b | 6.4 | 9 | 65 | 43 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 10⅞ | StonCon .60 | 3.3 | 7 | 12 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | — ½ |
| 20⅛ | 14⅛ | StopShp 1.20 | 7.4 | 4 | 8 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 13¼ | StorTec s | | 11 | 710 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ¼ |
| 24½ | 21⅝ | Storer s .72 | 2.8 | 10 | 109 | u25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅝ | +1¼ |
| 17⅛ | 12⅝ | StridRit 1.08 | 7.3 | 6 | 14 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | SuavSho .20 | 5.9 | 6 | 60 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 39¾ | 16½ | SubPrG 1.44 | 3.8 | 8 | 59 | 38½ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 23 | SunChm s.60 | 2.4 | 5 | 18 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24½ | + ½ |
| 28⅝ | 18⅝ | SunEl .60 | 2.7 | 10 | 102 | 23⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 71 | 38⅞ | SunCo 3 | 4.4 | 7 | 239 | 69⅝ | 68½ | 68⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 73¾ | 40 | SunC pf 2.25 | 3.2 | | 3 | 71 | 70¾ | 71 | — ⅜ |
| 25 | 16⅝ | Sunbm 1.50 | 8.4 | 5 | 127 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | |
| 37¼ | 19 | Sundstr 1.20 | 3.1 | 10 | 349 | u38½ | 36⅞ | 38½ | +1⅞ |
| 90 | 54 | Sunds pf3.50 | 3.8 | | 24 | u92 | 89 | 92 | +2 |
| 23⅝ | 9 | SunsM .40 | 1.8 | 12 | 255 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 15⅝ | SuprVal .66 | 3.0 | 9 | 80 | 22⅛ | 21¼ | 22 | + ½ |
| 141 | 99 | SuprOil s.70 | .5 | 17 | 251 | 134 | 130¼ | 132 | +1 |
| 19¾ | 11½ | SuamkG .48 | 3.1 | 5 | 75 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| 8⅞ | 3⅛ | Supscp | | | 124 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 18½ | Swank 1.40a | 6.9 | 5 | 6 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 15½ | Sybron 1.08 | 6.4 | 8 | 59 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 29¼ | Sybrn pf2.40 | 7.7 | | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 11¼ | TRE s 1 | 4.7 | 10 | 1317 | u21¼ | 19⅝ | 21¼ | +1⅞ |
| 41⅞ | 33½ | TRW 2 | 5.5 | 6 | 555 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅜ |
| 90 | 73½ | TRW pf 4.40 | 5.6 | | 1 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | + ⅜ |
| 79 | 63⅝ | TRW pr4.50 | 6.6 | | 12 | 68½ | 67⅛ | 68½ | + ½ |
| 33⅞ | 18¼ | TaftBrd .76 | 2.2 | 10 | 43 | u34½ | 33⅝ | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 1⅜ | Talcott | | | 26 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 12½ | 7⅝ | Talley 1 | 13. | 8 | 72 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅞ | Talley pf 1 | 11. | | 26 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 15⅛ | TampE 1.44 | 8.2 | 8 | 78 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 17⅝ | Tandy | | 9 | 992 | u31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ¾ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅝ | Tandycft n | | 4 | 56 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 18⅜ | 9⅝ | Tchncolr .72 | 3.8 | 6 | 244 | u19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 18½ | 9⅞ | Technicn | | 13 | 51 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅜ |
| 64 | 45⅛ | Tektrnx .84 | 1.4 | 13 | 443 | 59⅝ | 58½ | 58⅝ | — ¼ |
| 18 | 7⅛ | Telcom .70 | 5.3 | 4 | 63 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ¼ |
| 11¼ | 4 | Telecor 6.60c | | | 21 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 154½ | 91 | Teledn 9.92t | 7.0 | 5 | 843 | 142½ | 139 | 142¼ | +2⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 11⅞ | Telprmt | | 21 | 448 | 22¼ | 21½ | 22 | |
| 7⅛ | 3¼ | Telex | | 20 | 188 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 41¼ | 29 | Tenneco 2.40 | 5.8 | 8 | 561 | u41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | 14½ | Teradyn | | 16 | 121 | u34⅜ | 33½ | 34⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 19¾ | 7 | Tesoro | | 5 | 858 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 19⅛ | Tesor pf2.16 | 6.7 | | 68 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | + ¼ |
| 32⅝ | 23⅝ | Texaco 2.16 | 7.3 | 5 | 2254 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 45⅝ | 35½ | TexCm 1.60 | 3.7 | 8 | 24 | 44⅛ | 43½ | 43½ | — ⅝ |
| 63⅝ | 33⅝ | TexEst 2.70 | 4.2 | 10 | 100 | u64⅝ | 63½ | 63⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 27⅛ | 23¼ | TxET pf2.40 | 9.7 | | 15 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 24⅝ | TxET pf2.87 | 11. | | 9 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | |
| 27⅞ | 22⅝ | TexGT s1.46 | 5.4 | 8 | 126 | 27⅛ | 26¾ | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 24½ | 16¼ | TexInd .60 | 3.3 | 4 | 230 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| 101 | 75⅞ | TexInst 2 | 2.2 | 12 | 389 | 89½ | 88⅞ | 89¼ | |
| 17 | 6⅛ | TexInt | | | 4604 | u18 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅜ |
| 60⅝ | 30¼ | TexOGs .48 | .8 | 13 | 65 | 59½ | 59 | 59⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 74 | 44½ | TexPcLd .45e | .6 | 26 | 2 | 70½ | 70 | 70½ | + ½ |
| 20⅛ | 16¾ | TexUtil 1.64 | 8.7 | 8 | 954 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 33 | 18 | Texsalf 1.20 | 4.0 | 11 | 434 | 30½ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ¼ |
| 51⅝ | 35¼ | Texgl pf 3 | 5.9 | | 18 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | |
| 12⅛ | 3⅛ | Texfi Ind | | 2 | 287 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 22⅜ | Textron 1.80 | 7.1 | 6 | 168 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 24½ | Textr pf2.08 | 7.7 | | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 20¼ | Textr pf1.40 | 6.4 | | 16 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| 47½ | 28¼ | Thiokol 1.55 | 3.3 | 7 | 50 | u47⅞ | 47½ | 47⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 38½ | ThmBet 1.52 | 3.8 | 11 | 12 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 40¼ | + ½ |
| 13⅝ | 8¼ | Thomin .56b | 4.6 | 5 | 10 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 20⅞ | ThmJW 1.80 | 7.1 | 6 | 55 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| 17¼ | 10⅛ | Thrifty .66 | 4.8 | 9 | 99 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 20 | Tidwatr .90 | 2.7 | 13 | 146 | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ | + ¼ |
| 27¾ | 16½ | Tigerint .80 | 4.1 | 5 | 604 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +1¼ |
| 49⅝ | 35¼ | Timeln 1.66 | 3.7 | 9 | 1169 | 45¼ | 44⅝ | 45⅛ | + ½ |
| 35⅝ | 26½ | Timl pfB1.57 | 4.8 | | 849 | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | + ⅜ |
| 37½ | 27¼ | TimesM 1.44 | 3.9 | 8 | 338 | 36⅝ | 36½ | 36⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 46½ | Timkn 3a | 5.7 | 6 | 32 | 53 | 52 | 52⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 33 | 19⅝ | ToddSh | | 5 | 348 | 31½ | 30⅝ | 31 | — ⅜ |
| 25⅞ | 13⅛ | Tokheim .60 | 3.1 | 9 | 74 | 19⅛ | 18 | 19⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 17⅞ | TolEdis 2.20 | 12. | 6 | 78 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 18⅛ | TolEd pf2.36 | 12. | | 12 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | TolEd pf2.21 | 12. | | 3 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 15⅞ | 8⅛ | TonkaCp | .21 | 10 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | | |
| 11¼ | 8½ | ToolRol .40b | 4.6 | 6 | 5 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅝ | ToroCo .88 | 3.8 | 8 | 50 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 18⅞ | ToyRUs n | | 12 | 326 | 27⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 23½ | 15⅝ | Tracor s .40 | 1.6 | 9 | 436 | u25 | 23⅝ | 24⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 23½ | 16¼ | Trane s .92 | 4.9 | 9 | 58 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| 36 | 27⅞ | TranUn 2.36 | 7.3 | 8 | 168 | 32⅛ | 32 | 32⅛ | |
| 27⅞ | 13⅞ | TW Corp | | 11 | 1084 | 19⅝ | 18 | 19⅛ | +1¼ |
| 7½ | 4 | TW Cp wt | | | 254 | u 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 16 | TWC pf 2 | 12. | | 12 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 13⅝ | TWC pf 1.90 | 14. | | 25 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 21⅞ | TWC pf 2.66 | 11. | | 99 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 15⅝ | Transm 1.12 | 6.3 | 5 | 549 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 17½ | Traninc 2.04 | 11. | | 19 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44⅞ | 18⅝ | Transco 1.24 | 3.1 | 16 | 457 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 6⅝ | Transcn .60 | 8.4 | 8 | 60 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 79⅝ | 60 | TrGP pf6.65 | 10. | | z150 | 64 | 63 | 64 | + ⅞ |
| 97½ | 79⅛ | TrGP pf8.64 | 11. | | z10 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | |
| 25½ | 20½ | TrGP pf2.50 | 12. | | 6 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 18½ | 10⅝ | TrnsOh .40b | 2.9 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 19⅛ | Tranwy 1.80 | 7.5 | 5 | 232 | 24½ | 23½ | 24 | + ½ |
| 40⅞ | 32⅝ | Travlrs 2.08 | 5.4 | 4 | 351 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | |
| 44½ | 36 | Travelr pf2 | 4.7 | | 1 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 20¼ | 16⅝ | TriCon 2.03e | 11. | | 117 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | TriSoM | | 4 | 98 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅝ | Trialnd .35r | 4.4 | 5 | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 14⅝ | TriaPc 1 | 4.5 | 8 | 100 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7 | Trico .18 | 1.3 | 14 | 483 | u14 | 13 | 14 | +1⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16⅛ | Trinty In s.60 | 2.5 | 15 | 186 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 17½ | 13¼ | TucsEP 1.42 | 10. | 7 | 265 | 14¼ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | |
| 46⅛ | 28⅜ | TCFox 1.40a | 3.3 | 7 | 144 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42¼ | + ¼ |
| 25⅛ | 16¼ | TycoLab 1 | 4.2 | 8 | 228 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | + ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 14 | TylerCp .45 | 2.7 | 7 | 233 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | |
| 50⅛ | 23⅝ | Tymshr | | 17 | 27 | 49⅝ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | | | |
| 34⅝ | 20⅛ | UAL 1 | 4.4 | | 2734 | 22⅝ | 21⅛ | 22⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 28 | 16⅝ | UGI 1.64 | 6.1 | 9 | 32 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | |
| 28⅛ | 22⅛ | UGI pf 2.75 | 12. | | z490 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ½ |
| 18⅛ | 12 | UMC 1.20 | 8.8 | 6 | 27 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | UMET Tr | | | 36 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 16¼ | UNCRes .50 | 2.3 | 6 | 159 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | |
| 39½ | 17⅝ | UVInd 18c | | 7 | 99 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Unarco .88 | 7.3 | 5 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| 52½ | 42 | UCamp 2.60 | 6.0 | 7 | 201 | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43⅝ | |
| 44½ | 33⅝ | UnCarb 3 | 7.2 | 5 | 507 | 41½ | 40⅝ | 41½ | +1 |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | UnComr .20 | 2.0 | | 11 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅞ | UnionCp .32t | 4.3 | 7 | 167 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | |
| 14¾ | 11½ | UnElec 1.44 | 12. | 7 | 217 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 46 | 34 | UnEl pf4.50 | 12. | | z50 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 68 | 53 | UnEl pf 6.40 | 12. | | z300 | 53 | d52 | 53 | |
| 79⅝ | 62 | UnEl pfL 8 | 13. | | z110 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 22½ | 16½ | UnEl pf2.13 | 12. | | 38 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 23½ | UnEl pf2.72 | 11. | | 3 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 49⅝ | 33 | UOilCl s1.30 | 2.7 | 9 | 774 | 48⅝ | 47⅛ | 47½ | — ⅜ |
| 76⅜ | 50⅝ | UPacC 2.80 | 3.7 | 10 | x173 | 75⅝ | 75 | 75 | |
| 27 | 17½ | UPac pf .47 | 1.8 | | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Uniroyal | | | 408 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 64⅝ | 33¼ | Unlryal pf 8 | 24. | | z2510 | 34 | d33 | 33 | — ⅞ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | UnBrnd .20a | 1.6 | 7 | 132 | u12½ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 10⅛ | UBrd pf1.20 | 11. | | 20 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 65⅛ | 32 | UEnRs 2.48 | 3.8 | 8 | 120 | 64⅝ | 63½ | 64½ | + ⅜ |
| 32⅛ | 28 | UFinCl s.90 | 2.8 | 8 | 55 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 38⅝ | 17⅛ | UnGrty .16 | .6 | 8 | 387 | 25 | 23¼ | 24⅝ | +1½ |
| 25⅝ | 21⅛ | Ulllum 2.68 | 12. | 6 | 4 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 21½ | 17 | Uillu pf 2.20 | 13. | | z110 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 13½ | UnitInd .90b | 4.7 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅛ | Unitinn .22 | 1.2 | 7 | 118 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9½ | UJerBk 1.04 | 9.9 | 4 | 18 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5 | UnMM n | | | 147 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | UnPkMn | | | 67 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 32⅝ | 22⅝ | UnRefg s.80a | 2.8 | 4 | 44 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 14¾ | USFoS 1.58e | 8.7 | | 5 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 6½ | USAir | | 3 | 836 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 26⅝ | 17¾ | USAir pf1.87 | 10. | | 12 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | + ½ |
| 41⅛ | 30 | USFid 2.40 | 6.3 | 5 | 59 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | + ¼ |
| 37⅞ | 24⅝ | USGyps 2.40 | 7.5 | 4 | 121 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | + ½ |
| 33½ | 24 | USGy pf1.80 | 6.4 | | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ¼ |
| 16⅝ | 8 | USHom .52 | 3.5 | 4 | 116 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ¼ |
| 10½ | 7⅛ | USInd .76 | 8.2 | 5 | 4084 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| 18⅛ | 11⅛ | USLease .52 | 3.5 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | US Rty | | | 8 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17⅛ | USShoe 1.48 | 7.9 | 5 | 24 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 26⅛ | 16¾ | USSteel 1.60 | 9.3 | 4 | 1642 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 30½ | USTobc 1.84 | 5.5 | 10 | 26 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | |
| 43⅝ | 35¼ | UnTech 2.20 | 5.2 | 7 | 640 | 42½ | 41⅝ | 42¼ | + ⅜ |
| 117 | 99 | UTch pf7.32 | 6.4 | | 20 | 114 | 111 | 114 | +3 |
| 58 | 47½ | UTch pf3.87 | 6.9 | | 130 | 55⅝ | 55 | 55⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 27⅝ | 23 | UTch pf2.55 | 10. | | 496 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅜ | 16⅝ | UniTel 1.52 | 8.0 | 7 | 238 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 13⅛ | Unitrod .50 | 1.5 | 13 | 52 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 11⅛ | 6⅝ | Univar .56 | 4.8 | 6 | 32 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 13 | UnivFd .96 | 6.0 | 10 | 121 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | |
| 24½ | 15⅝ | UnLeaf 1.20 | 5.9 | 7 | 12 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 50½ | 40 | Upjohn 1.72 | 3.6 | 10 | 629 | 47⅝ | 47⅛ | 47¼ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 17⅛ | USLIFE .68 | 2.8 | 6 | 39 | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | UslifeFd .96a | 10. | | 36 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 16⅛ | UtaPL 1.76 | 10. | 11 | 148 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 24½ | UtPL pf2.80 | 11. | | 9 | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | + ¼ |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | | | |
| 21⅞ | 16⅛ | VF Cp 1.60 | 7.6 | 6 | 24 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 38⅛ | 16¼ | VSI Cp .60 | 1.6 | 10 | 157 | u38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| 9 | 5⅛ | Valleyln .40 | 6.0 | 13 | 118 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | VanDrn .92 | 7.1 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | |
| 27⅝ | 13½ | Varian .40 | 1.4 | 24 | 359 | u28⅝ | 27⅛ | 28⅛ | +1 |
| 11⅝ | 7½ | Varo .40 | 3.8 | 9 | 198 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 16⅛ | Veeco .60 | 1.4 | 14 | 109 | 43 | 41⅝ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | Vendo | | | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 13½ | 10⅛ | VestSe 1.36e | 12. | | 44 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 24¼ | Viacom .32 | .8 | 17 | 57 | u39⅛ | 38 | 39 | + ⅞ |
| 14⅜ | 10⅝ | VaEPw 1.40 | 12. | 7 | 609 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| 79 | 60⅝ | VaEP pf7.72 | 12. | | z200 | 63 | 62⅛ | 62¼ | — ⅜ |
| 93 | 70¼ | VaEP pf8.84 | 12. | | z50 | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 96 | 71 | VaEP pf8.60 | 12. | | z10 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | + ½ |
| 99⅝ | 76½ | VaEP pf9.75 | 13. | | z10 | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| 28⅝ | 21⅞ | VaEP pf2.90 | 12. | | 8 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 79½ | 61 | VaE pfJ7.72 | 12. | | z100 | 65⅛ | 65¼ | 65⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 77 | 58 | VaEP pf7.45 | 12. | | z100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 29⅝ | 7⅝ | Vornado .60 | 2.8 | 34 | 159 | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | Vulclnc .75 | 6.1 | 4 | 5 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 37 | 27 | VulcnM 1.60 | 4.9 | 7 | 8 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅜ |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 11⅞ | Wabash .60 | 3.9 | 5 | 149 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +1 |
| 21 | 15⅝ | Wachov .86 | 4.5 | 7 | 24 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19 | |
| 55⅝ | 42½ | Wach pf2.20 | 4.4 | | 2 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | |
| 7⅛ | 3½ | WachRty | | | 20 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 21¼ | WalMrt .30 | .8 | 15 | 151 | u36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 31 | 24⅝ | Walarn 1.50 | 4.7 | 7 | 151 | u31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 47⅛ | 32¼ | WlkrA g1.60a | | 8 | 644 | 47⅛ | 46⅛ | 47 | — ⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 22½ | WallBus 1 | 3.6 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | + ⅜ |
| 27⅛ | 18½ | WalMu 1.60 | 6.5 | 4 | 26 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 26¼ | WaltJm 1.80 | 5.5 | 6 | 351 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | +1¼ |
| 11¾ | 9½ | WaltJ pf 1 | 11. | | z100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 38 | 27⅞ | WaltJ pf1.60 | 4.6 | | 6 | 35 | 33½ | 35 | +1½ |
| 12⅛ | 7 | WardFd | | 8 | 32 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 13 | 8½ | Warnaco .35r | 3.2 | 4 | 46 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 59⅝ | 21⅝ | WarnS 1.80 | 3.1 | 9 | 103 | 57⅝ | 58⅛ | 59 | |
| 48½ | 32⅝ | WrnComs 1 | 2.1 | 9 | 466 | 48⅝ | 47½ | 47½ | — ⅜ |
| 26½ | 17⅛ | WarnrL 1.32 | 6.5 | 10 | 1811 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 21⅞ | WashGs 2.40 | 11. | 14 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 22⅝ | WshNat 1.40 | 5.4 | 6 | 58 | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | + ½ |
| 22⅝ | 19½ | WshW 2.08 | 10. | 8 | 24 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 25 | WasteM .70 | 1.8 | 14 | x37 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 15 | WatkinJ .40 | 1.3 | 18 | 192 | 29⅝ | 28 | 29⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | WayGos .24 | 5.3 | | 25 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅝ | WeanUn .20 | 3.8 | 25 | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 10⅝ | WebbD .20 | 1.5 | 12 | 123 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 22⅝ | WeisMk s.88 | 3.6 | 8 | 11 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 33⅝ | 25⅛ | WellsF 1.72 | 6.1 | 5 | 48 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10⅝ | WelFM 1.35e | 8.4 | 8 | 45 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 40½ | WPeaP pf4.50 | 11. | | z100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 |
| 37½ | 27¼ | WtPtPe 2.80 | 9.6 | 5 | 70 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅝ | WstctT g.80 | | | 5 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 7⅝ | WnAirL .48 | 4.3 | 5 | 898 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 21½ | WAir pf 2 | 8.0 | | 11 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 35 | 23 | WnBnc 1.64 | 5.3 | 6 | 105 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 27⅝ | WnCoNA s.32 | .8 | 21 | 252 | u38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 24⅛ | WnCo pf2.12 | 6.9 | | 341 | u31 | 30½ | 30⅝ | + ½ |
| 62⅝ | 30⅝ | WPacl 23.75e | 1.6 | 6 | 45 | 61⅝ | 60 | 61 | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14½ | WUnion 1.40 | 6.2 | | 590 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | + ½ |
| 54 | 40½ | WnUn pf4.60 | 9.6 | | 8 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| 61 | 47 | WnUn pf4.90 | 8.9 | | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +1½ |
| 11 | 8⅝ | WUn dpf1.18 | 13. | | 8 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19 | WUTI pf2.56 | 13. | | 13 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 16 | WestgEl .97 | 5.2 | 5 | 1307 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| 35⅜ | 24¼ | Wstvac 1.50 | 5.1 | 6 | 48 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29½ | |
| 35½ | 23½ | Weyerhr 1.30 | 4.4 | 7 | 604 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 48½ | 36⅝ | Weyr pf2.80 | 6.9 | | 27 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 26¼ | WheelF 1.20 | 3.6 | 9 | 92 | 34 | 33 | 33⅝ | — ¼ |
| 39⅝ | 29½ | WheelF pf 2 | 5.8 | | 8 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 10 | WheelPit 1e | 5.9 | 1 | 30 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 17½ | Whirlpl 1.40 | 7.8 | 7 | 1212 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 16⅛ | WhitC 1.40 | 5.9 | 5 | 60 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | |
| 8 | 4⅝ | WhiteMt | | 3 | 1425 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11 | Whittak .50 | 2.8 | 6 | 1265 | u18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18 | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 12½ | Wickes 1.04 | 4.3 | 5 | 211 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16½ | + ⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | Wiebldt .44 | 5.4 | 11 | 10 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | |
| 27⅛ | 14 | Williams 1 | 3.8 | 16 | 423 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | + ½ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | WlshrO .14 | 1.2 | 40 | 79 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| 33⅝ | 25½ | WinDx 1.68 | 6.1 | 8 | 62 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ½ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Winobgo | | 100 | 169 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | WinterJ 1 | 13. | 18 | 24 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 22½ | WisEP 2.38 | 9.4 | 7 | 173 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 25⅛ | 19 | WisGas 2.04 | 9.2 | 6 | 32 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | + ½ |
| 27½ | 24 | WisG pf2.55 | 11. | | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 20¾ | 16⅞ | WiscPL 1.84 | 10. | 7 | 28 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| 19⅝ | 16¼ | WiscPS 1.72 | 9.5 | 6 | 25 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | |
| 29¼ | 19½ | Witco 1.48 | 5.3 | 6 | 96 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | |
| 13⅝ | 10 | WltrR .80 | 7.1 | 8 | 74 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7½ | WolvrW .36 | 3.0 | 6 | 223 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 13⅛ | Womelc .66 | 3.1 | 18 | 181 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 23½ | WoodPt .48 | 1.3 | 17 | 74 | 37⅜ | 36⅝ | 37¼ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 18⅝ | Wolwth 1.60 | 6.2 | 5 | 178 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 44 | 27 | Wolw pf2.20 | 4.1 | | 1 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ¼ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | WorldAir | | 5 | 9 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Wurlitzr .48 | 5.5 | 15 | 24 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 21½ | 11⅛ | Wylain .80 | 4.2 | 10 | 798 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19¼ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅛ | 7½ | WyleLb s.40 | 4.1 | 7 | 48 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Wyly | | 13 | 214 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | |
| 69⅞ | 50 | Xerox 2.40 | 3.8 | 10 | 1103 | 64 | 62⅝ | 64 | + ⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 14¼ | XTRA s .52 | 2.2 | 4 | 226 | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | Yatess .20 | 1.1 | 5 | 25 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 15 | ZaleCp 1.08 | 5.4 | 6 | 13 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20 | + ¼ |
| 25⅝ | 10¼ | Zapata .30b | 1.2 | 11 | 274 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅝ | ZayreCp | | 4 | 34 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 15½ | 9¼ | ZenithR .60 | 4.3 | 8 | 336 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 11⅛ | ZeroCp .48 | 2.0 | 10 | 8 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| 19⅝ | 14 | ZurnInd .80 | 3.8 | 8 | 488 | u20⅝ | 20 | 20⅝ | +1 |

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

### ADVERTISEMENT

December 6 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:**
—(d) Baerbond ........ SF 681.05
—(d) Conbar ........ SF 630.00
—(d) Grobar ........ SF 618.00
—(d) Stockbar ........ SF 720.00

**BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:**
—(d) CSF Fund ........ SF 16.34
—(d) Crossbow Fund ........ SF 3.61
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ........ $10.16

**BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:**
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ........ $7.28
—(w) High Interest Sterling ........ £8.86

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:**
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund ........ $20.13
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. ........ $11.85
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ........ $27.16

**CREDIT SUISSE:**
—(d) Actions Suisses ........ SF 297.50
—(d) Canasec ........ SF 468.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ........ SF 57.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ........ SF 59.75
—(d) Energie-Valor ........ SF 96.00
—(d) Ussec ........ SF 492.00
—(d) Europa-Valor ........ SF 112.25

**DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:**
—(d) Concentra ........ DM 19.20
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ........ DM 66.00

**EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:**
—(d) Earnex Fd ........ $4.30

**FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:**
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ........ $30.65
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ........ $67.15
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ........ $28.34
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ........ $56.32
—(w) Fidelity World Fd ........ $17.31

**FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:**
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A ........ £4.03
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B ........ £7.87
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D ........ £17.32

**G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:**
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ........ $41.87
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ........ HK$ 14.79
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ........ $12.87
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ........ $8.28
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ........ $10.82

**JARDINE FLEMING:**
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ........ $62.95
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ........ $22.54

**LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEV 11**
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ........ $391.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ........ SF 274.50

**ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):**
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ........ $18.03

**ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):**
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ........ $42.06

**SOFID GROUPE GENEVA**
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est ........ SF 1,500.50
—(r) Securswiss ........ SF 1,399.00

**SWISS BANK CORP:**
—(d) America-Valor ........ SF 328.75
—(d) Intervalor ........ SF 50.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio ........ SF 314.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ........ SF 224.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ........ SF 60.75
—(d) Universal Fund ........ SF 70.23

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:**
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ........ SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest ........ SF 58.00
—(d) Convert-Invest ........ SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ........ SF 127.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ........ SF 101.50
—(d) Globinvest ........ SF 53.75
—(d) Pacific Invest ........ SF 63.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest ........ SF 320.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh ........ SF 252.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ........ SF 215.00

**UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt**
—(d) Unirenta ........ DM 35.41
—(d) Unifonds ........ DM 15.56
—(d) Unirak ........ DM 48.37
—(d) Unialsool ........ DM 56.57
—(d) Unispecial I ........ DM 57.95
—(d) Europafonds ........ DM 23.49

**Other Funds**
(w) Alexander Fund ........ $9.24
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ........ $1,821.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ........ $12.79
(w) Austral. Select Fd. ........ $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ........ SF 118.35
(w) CAMIT ........ $10.15
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ........ $16.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest ........ LF 1,340.00
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund ........ $242.36
(w) Citadel Fund ........ $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ........ $1,813.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ........ $6.91
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ........ $13.89
(w) D.G.C. ........ $5.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ........ $8.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ........ $18.62
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ........ $18.98
(d) Europe Obligations ........ LF 1,106.00
(w) First Eagle Fund ........ $5,315.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ........ $210.55
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ........ SF 1,140.90
(w) Formula Selection Fd ........ SF 58.57
(d) Fonditalia ........ $14.88
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ........ DM 41.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ........ $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund ........ DM 5.48
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ........ $358.78
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet ........ $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ........ $116.85
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ........ $119.59
(d) Interfund S.A. ........ $11.16
(w) Intermarket Fund ........ $167.70
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ........ $23.60
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ........ $7.44
(d) Investa DWS ........ DM 32.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques ........ $58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ........ $11.11
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ........ $18.87
(w) Japan Selection Fund ........ $73.80
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ........ $38.55
(d) KB Income Fund ........ LF 1,359.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ........ $13.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ........ $28.34
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ........ $60.14
(w) Luxfund ........ $31.86
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ........ Con$ 8.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ........ $12.30
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ........ $0.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ........ $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund ........ $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ........ $5.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ........ $4.75
(w) N.A.M.F. ........ $73.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ........ $31.53
(d) Renta Fund ........ $59.85
(d) Rentinvest ........ LF 758.00
(d) Safe Fund ........ $3.82
(d) Safe Trust Fund ........ $9.76
(w) Samurai Portfolio ........ SF 52.28
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ........ $15.77
(w) SMH Special Fund ........ DM 87.50
(w) Soros Fund ........ $855.00
(w) Talent Global Fund ........ $12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ........ $46.5c5
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ........ $63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund ........ $31.2c
n (d) UNICO Fund ........ DM 49.0c9
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ........ $ $.06 r (w)
United Cap Inv. Fund ........ $2.95
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ........ $105.39
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. ........ $12.14
$c (w) We lern Growth Fund ........ $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ........ $479.c9
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ........ $14.55
(w) Worldwide Securities ........ $86.4c
(w) Worldwide Special ........ $1.77c.71 S'

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Divi end; cO — New: N.A. — Not Ava lable; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - wiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10to 1 Sr ucit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C - Not om uncoated: ● — ● - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.


## Tokyo Exchange

December 6, 1979

| | Yen | | Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Chem. | 150 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind. | 172 |
| Asahi Glass | 397 | Mitsubi Chem. | 186 |
| Canon | 652 | Mitsubi Corp. | 870 |
| Dai Nip. Print | 529 | Mitsubi Elec | 187 |
| Fuji Bank | 362 | Mitsui Co. | 376 |
| Fuji Photo | 565 | Mitsukoshi | 440 |
| Hitachi | 254 | Nippon Elec. | 489 |
| Honda Motor | 667 | Nippon Steel | 114 |
| C. Itoh | 325 | Sharp | 563 |
| I.H.I. | 130 | Sony Corp | 1,740 |
| Japan Air L. | 2,410 | Sumitomo Bank | N.Q. |
| Kansai El. Pwr. | 842 | Sumitomo Chem. | 130 |
| Kao Soap | 416 | Sumitomo Metal | 114 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 114 | Taisho Marine | 271 |
| Kirin Brewery | 404 | Takeda | 536 |
| Komatsu | 341 | Teijin | 134 |
| Kubota | 352 | Tokyo Marine | 457 |
| Matsu El. Ind. | 708 | Toray | 206 |
| Matsu E. Wks | 525 | Toyota | 855 |

New Index: 451.24; Previous: 451.83
Nikkei-DJ Index: 4,882.96; Previous: 4,887.65

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
December 6, 1979

| | Today Bid | Asked | Previous Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: | | | | |
| Spot | 1,019.00 | 1,021.00 | 1,018.00 | 1,020.00 |
| 3 months | 1,020.00 | 1,023.00 | 1,016.00 | 1,017.00 |
| Cathodes: spot | 978.00 | 980.00 | 977.00 | 979.00 |
| 3 months | 994.00 | 995.00 | 993.00 | 994.00 |
| Tin: spot | 7,735.00 | 7,750.00 | 7,850.00 | 7,860.00 |
| 3 months | 7,465.00 | 7,470.00 | 7,550.00 | 7,552.00 |
| Lead: spot | 550.00 | 551.00 | 553.00 | 555.00 |
| 3 months | 534.50 | 535.50 | 535.00 | 536.00 |
| Zinc: spot | 333.50 | 334.50 | 331.00 | 333.00 |
| 3 months | 343.00 | 343.50 | 340.00 | 341.00 |
| Silver: spot | 892.00 | 895.00 | 892.00 | 895.00 |
| 3 months | 920.00 | 921.00 | 920.00 | 921.00 |
| Aluminium: spot | 868.00 | 873.00 | 863.00 | 864.00 |
| 3 months | 815.00 | 820.00 | 824.00 | 824.50 |
| Nickel: spot | 2,875.00 | 2,880.00 | 2,880.00 | 2,890.00 |
| 3 months | 2,905.00 | 2,910.00 | 2,910.00 | 2,920.00 |

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
December 6, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR | | | | | |
| Mar | 1,710 | 1,685 | 1,702 | 1,705 | + 18 |
| May | 1,716 | 1,694 | 1,715 | 1,718 | + 17 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,705 | 1,725 | + 18 |
| Aug | 1,720 | 1,720 | 1,719 | 1,722 | + 9 |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | 1,728 | 1,740 | — 2 |
| Nov | N.T. | N.T. | 1,715 | 1,740 | Unch. |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 1,738 | 1,755 | Unch. |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 1,735 | 1,765 | — 5 |
| 450 lots. | | | | | |
| COCOA | | | | | |
| Dec | 1,335 | 1,330 | 1,330 | 1,335 | + 30 |
| Mar | 1,308 | 1,296 | 1,296 | 1,302 | + 27 |
| May | 1,305 | 1,305 | 1,291 | 1,299 | + 2 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,300 | — | + 20 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1,330 | — | + 35 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 1,330 | 1,350 | + 30 |
| 22 lots | | | | | |


**FUTURES DOW JONES**
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

| Maturity | bid/offer quotes Dec. 6 14.00 hrs. Lt. | Business done last week low/high. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 27 | 826/832 | 814/835 |
| Jan. 31 | 825/833 | 814/835 |
| Feb. 28 | 824/834 | 824/834 |

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116


## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

December 6, 1979

| | Sales | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GulfWstn | 658,300 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| EasthAirL | 534,400 | 8⅝ | +1 |
| Texas Inst | 460,400 | 17 | + ⅜ |
| DiamShm | 451,100 | 29⅝ | +2 |
| Boeing s | 415,900 | 48⅛ | |
| Revlon | 413,400 | 46⅞ | —1⅛ |
| US Indust | 407,900 | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| Kmart | 326,200 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| Pan Am | 323,400 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Motors | 302,800 | 51½ | + ⅜ |
| Howrd John | 300,700 | 19⅝ | —1 |
| IBM s | 283,500 | 67⅛ | +1½ |
| PennCent | 282,000 | 26 | +2⅝ |
| UAL Inc | 273,400 | 22⅝ | +1⅛ |
| AMP Inc | 269,600 | 40⅛ | |
| Citicorp | 269,600 | 22½ | + ½ |

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 37.51 | 44.14 |
| Advanced | 933 | 965 |
| Volume Up (millions) | 23.88 | 23.24 |
| Declined | 555 | 557 |
| Volume Down (millions) | 7.68 | 10.73 |
| Unchanged | 429 | 416 |
| Total issues | 1,917 | 1,938 |
| New highs | 104 | 125 |
| New lows | 13 | 22 |

### Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 829.01 | 837.46 | 826.19 | 835.07 | +6.66 |
| 20 Trn | 251.17 | 255.55 | 250.49 | 253.02 | +3.51 |
| 15 Util | 107.58 | 109.13 | 107.24 | 108.46 | +0.78 |
| 65 Stk | 296.51 | 300.37 | 295.58 | 299.40 | +2.84 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| December 5 | 128,481 | 334,381 | 7,250 |
| December 4 | 131,143 | 319,713 | 1,636 |
| December 3 | 129,589 | 317,463 | 934 |
| November 30 | 123,861 | 292,696 | 1,841 |
| November 29 | 129,197 | 288,488 | 1,344 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

### American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nat Patent | 146,600 | 7½ | +1⅛ |
| McCull Oil | 133,800 | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| IntrCtyGs g | 113,900 | 17⅝ | +1⅝ |
| BowValley g | 112,800 | 34⅛ | + ½ |
| Champ Ho | 98,500 | 1⅝ | |
| Amdahl | 93,200 | 25⅝ | +1⅝ |
| ResrtIntA | 87,900 | 27⅛ | +1½ |
| Syntex Corp | 85,300 | 40⅝ | + ⅞ |
| DomePetr as | 82,100 | 43⅝ | + ¼ |
| SandoncesO | 80,400 | 50⅝ | +2⅝ |

| | Today AMEX Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 4.95 | 5.47 |
| Advanced | N.A. | 346 |
| Volume Up (millions) | 3.44 | 3.29 |
| Declined | N.A. | 249 |
| Volume Down (millions) | 0.84 | 1.34 |
| Unchanged | N.A. | 249 |
| Total Issues | N.A. | 861 |
| New highs | N.A. | 42 |
| New lows | N.A. | 11 |

### AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 233.47 | 231.38 | 233.47 | +2.89 |

## Belgian Unemployment Up

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (Reuters) — Belgian unemployment rose to a record 308,900 or 7.6 percent of the working population at the end of November, the Labor Office said today. This was an increase from 296,100 or 7.2 percent of the work force at the end of October, it said. Unemployment was 297,100 or 7.4 of the work force at the end of November last year.

# U.S. Commodity Prices

## Chicago Futures

December 6, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Dec | 4.16½ | 4.27 | 4.13½ | 4.34¼ | —.30¾ |
| Mar | 4.38 | 4.42½ | 4.35 | 4.39¾ | —.06¼ |
| May | 4.46 | 4.50½ | 4.43 | 4.44 | —.05¼ |
| Jul | 4.48 | 4.51 | 4.46½ | 4.46¾ | —.04¼ |
| Sep | 4.60 | 4.62½ | 4.58½ | 4.59 | —.05 |
| Dec | 4.76 | 4.79 | 4.76 | 4.76 | —.03½ |

Sales Wed. 19,238.
Total open interest Wed. 55,464, off 1,288 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CORN** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Dec | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.68 | 2.68 | —.02¼ |
| Mar | 2.86 | 2.87¼ | 2.84½ | 2.84¾ | —.02¼ |
| May | 2.98½ | 2.99 | 2.96 | 2.96¼ | —.03 |
| Jul | 3.05¾ | 3.06 | 3.03 | 3.03 | —.03 |
| Sep | 3.08½ | 3.10½ | 3.07¾ | 3.08 | —.03 |
| Dec | 3.10½ | 3.13½ | 3.10 | 3.10 | —.02¾ |

Sales Wed. 33,179.
Total open interest Wed. 168,350, up 1,022 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Jan | 6.67 | 6.67½ | 6.58 | 6.59 | —.10½ |
| Mar | 6.86 | 6.89½ | 6.80 | 6.81 | —.10 |
| May | 7.10½ | 7.10½ | 7.01 | 7.02 | —.07¼ |
| Jul | 7.25 | 7.26 | 7.18¼ | 7.18¼ | .07½ |
| Aug | 7.31 | 7.32½ | 7.25½ | 7.25½ | —.07½ |
| Sep | 7.32 | 7.36 | 7.28½ | 7.28½ | —.08½ |
| Nov | 7.40½ | 7.44 | 7.38 | 7.38 | —.07 |
| Jan | 7.56 | 7.59 | 7.55 | 7.55 | —.05½ |

Sales Wed. 29,595.
Total open interest Wed. 131,868, off 2,273 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Dec | 194.20 | 194.20 | 190.80 | 190.80 | —4.90 |
| Jan | 194.80 | 194.80 | 191.00 | 191.10 | —4.70 |
| Mar | 195.50 | 195.50 | 191.80 | 192.00 | —4.70 |
| May | 197.50 | 197.50 | 194.00 | 194.40 | —3.40 |
| Jul | 200.00 | 200.00 | 197.00 | 197.30 | —3.50 |
| Aug | 201.50 | 201.50 | 199.00 | 199.20 | —3.80 |
| Sep | 204.00 | 204.00 | 201.50 | 201.80 | —3.70 |
| Oct | 206.10 | 206.50 | 203.00 | 203.00 | —4.30 |
| Dec | 208.60 | 208.70 | 207.50 | 207.50 | —3.50 |
| Jan | | | | 208.50 | —3.70 |

Sales Wed. 6,188.
Total open interest Wed. 53,856, up 355 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN OIL** 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs | | | | | |
| Dec | 26.25 | 26.25 | 25.50 | 25.77 | — .56 |
| Jan | 25.60 | 25.60 | 25.32 | 25.37 | — .36 |
| Mar | 25.45 | 25.50 | 25.28 | 25.32 | — .18 |
| May | 25.40 | 25.48 | 25.30 | 25.32 | — .10 |
| Jul | 25.57 | 25.57 | 25.45 | 25.50 | — .07 |
| Aug | 25.55 | 25.65 | 25.50 | 25.55 | |
| Sep | 25.60 | 25.70 | 25.55 | 25.60 | |
| Oct | 25.65 | 25.75 | 25.55 | 25.60 | — .05 |
| Dec | 25.75 | 25.85 | 25.70 | 25.78 | — .02 |
| Jan | 25.80 | 25.80 | 25.70 | 25.70 | — .05 |

Sales Wed. 11,001.
Total open interest Wed. 66,156, up 1,193 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OATS** 5,000 bu; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Dec | 1.41½ | 1.43 | 1.41¼ | 1.41½ | —.00½ |
| Mar | 1.58 | 1.58½ | 1.57 | 1.57¼ | —.01 |
| May | 1.66½ | 1.66¾ | 1.65¼ | 1.65¼ | —.01½ |
| Jul | 1.69¾ | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.69 | —.01¼ |
| Sep | | | | 1.72¼ | —.00¾ |

Sales Wed. 777.
Total open interest Wed. 5,199, off 19 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 66.90 | 67.15 | 64.25 | 65.12 | — .53 |
| Jan | 71.00 | 71.30 | 68.52 | 68.52 | —1.50 |
| Feb | 72.35 | 72.35 | 69.85 | 69.85 | —1.50 |
| Apr | 74.12 | 74.12 | 71.62 | 71.62 | —1.50 |
| Jun | 75.10 | 75.30 | 72.82 | 72.82 | —1.50 |
| Aug | 73.80 | 73.90 | 71.87 | 71.95 | —1.35 |
| Oct | 72.55 | 72.70 | 71.02 | 71.07 | —1.23 |
| Dec | 73.10 | 73.10 | 72.27 | 72.30 | — .80 |

Est. sales 34,145; sales Wed. 37,751.
Total open interest Wed. 62,338, off 612 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jan | 85.75 | 86.25 | 83.85 | 83.85 | —1.50 |
| Mar | 86.80 | 87.00 | 84.75 | 84.75 | —1.50 |
| Apr | 84.80 | 87.25 | 85.10 | 85.10 | —1.50 |
| May | 86.90 | 87.20 | 85.85 | 85.85 | —1.50 |
| Aug | 86.90 | 86.90 | 84.60 | 84.60 | —1.40 |
| Sep | 86.25 | 86.25 | 85.40 | 85.40 | —1.40 |
| Oct | 85.25 | 85.25 | 84.00 | 84.00 | — .95 |
| Nov | 85.25 | 85.60 | 84.25 | 84.25 | —1.50 |

Est. sales 3,389; sales Wed. 2,688.
Total open interest Wed. 13,430, off 226 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** 30,000 cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 42.10 | 42.35 | 40.75 | 40.80 | —1.45 |
| Feb | 43.00 | 43.25 | 43.70 | 41.77 | —1.80 |
| Apr | 40.80 | 40.90 | 39.25 | 39.30 | —1.22 |
| Jun | 43.70 | 43.85 | 42.30 | 42.25 | —1.25 |
| Jul | 44.25 | 44.40 | 43.15 | 43.40 | — .85 |
| Aug | 43.35 | 43.70 | 42.50 | 42.50 | — .50 |
| Oct | 42.75 | 43.00 | 42.02 | 42.02 | — .58 |
| Dec | 44.10 | 44.40 | 43.32 | 43.32 | — .48 |
| Feb | 45.70 | 45.70 | 44.60 | 44.60 | —1.50 |

Est. sales 7,356; sales Wed. 6,240.
Total open interest Wed. 26,867, off 212 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Feb | 48.80 | 49.00 | 46.75 | 46.92 | —1.33 |
| Mar | 47.10 | 49.30 | 47.30 | 47.25 | —1.27 |
| May | 50.25 | 50.50 | 48.60 | 48.60 | —1.15 |
| Jul | 51.70 | 51.70 | 49.80 | 49.82 | —1.35 |
| Aug | 50.80 | 50.55 | 48.75 | 48.75 | — .95 |

Est. sales 7,808; sales Wed. 8,674.
Total open interest Wed. 26,142, up 157 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ICED BROILERS** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb | | | | | |
| Dec | 43.75 | 43.92 | 43.50 | 43.65 | — .05 |
| Jan | 44.50 | 44.90 | 44.50 | 44.70 | — .20 |
| Feb | 44.00 | 44.00 | 43.57 | 43.57 | — .13 |
| Mar | 44.00 | 44.00 | 43.40 | 43.40 | — .10 |
| Apr | 43.70 | 43.70 | 43.32 | 43.32 | — .15 |

Sales Wed. 24.
Total open interest Wed. 888, off 5 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. | | | | | |
| Dec | 62.00 | 62.95 | 62.00 | 62.90 | +1.78 |
| Jan | 59.10 | 60.10 | 59.00 | 59.85 | + .85 |
| Feb | 56.00 | 56.05 | 56.00 | 56.05 | — .45 |
| Mar | 58.00 | 58.20 | 57.60 | 58.00 | + .40 |
| Apr | 56.25 | 56.25 | 56.00 | 56.00 | — .50 |

Est. sales 27; sales Wed. 51.
Total open interest Wed. 160, off 7 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** 100,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Jan | 214.50 | 214.60 | 210.20 | 210.40 | —3.20 |
| Mar | 217.50 | 221.00 | 215.50 | 217.70 | + .10 |
| May | 223.30 | 227.00 | 221.30 | 226.10 | +3.10 |
| Jul | 225.00 | 229.50 | 223.50 | 229.10 | +4.60 |
| Sep | 222.80 | 227.20 | 222.00 | 226.60 | +4.40 |
| Nov | 221.00 | 223.20 | 221.00 | 223.20 | +3.70 |

Est. sales 2,961; sales Wed. 2,705.
Total open interest Wed. 9,951, off 113 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLYWOOD** 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft. | | | | | |
| Jan | 188.80 | 188.90 | 186.50 | 186.80 | — .90 |
| Mar | 191.20 | 192.80 | 189.50 | 190.20 | — .80 |
| May | 194.70 | 195.90 | 193.20 | 194.70 | — .10 |
| Jul | 196.00 | 197.80 | 195.00 | 196.20 | + .20 |
| Sep | 197.00 | 197.80 | 196.50 | 197.30 | + .50 |
| Nov | 196.50 | 197.50 | 195.80 | 196.50 | + .50 |
| Jan | | | | 197.00 | +2.50 |
| Mar | | | | 196.50 | +1.50 |

Sales Wed. 1,584.
Total open interest Wed. 4,604, off 85 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Dec | 88.55 | 88.61 | 88.44 | 88.58 | +.05 |
| Mar | 89.76 | 89.95 | 89.63 | 89.94 | +.17 |
| Jun | 90.78 | 90.96 | 90.61 | 90.94 | +.24 |
| Sep | 91.14 | 91.38 | 91.03 | 91.37 | +.25 |
| Mar | 91.11 | 91.36 | 91.05 | 91.35 | +.24 |
| Jun | 91.14 | 91.33 | 91.09 | 91.31 | +.22 |
| Sep | | | | 91.25 | +.22 |

Est. sales 10,722; sales Wed. 11,561.
Total open interest Wed. 42,845, off 676 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GNMA** (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.) | | | | | |
| Dec | 79-15 | 81-00 | 79-15 | 81-00 | +46 |
| Mar | 80-07 | 81-17 | 80-00 | 81-22 | +48 |
| Jun | 80-25 | 82-13 | 80-00 | 82-13 | +48 |
| Sep | 81-06 | 82-29 | 81-06 | 82-29 | +48 |
| Dec | 81-11 | 82-30 | 81-08 | 82-30 | +48 |
| Mar | 81-10 | 82-28 | 81-07 | 82-28 | +47 |
| Jun | 81-08 | 82-21 | 81-00 | 82-21 | +45 |
| Sep | 80-29 | 82-08 | 80-28 | 82-08 | +41 |
| Dec | 80-25 | 82-00 | 80-18 | 82-00 | +40 |
| Mar | 80-16 | 81-24 | 80-15 | 81-24 | +37 |
| Jun | 80-13 | 81-23 | 80-07 | 81-23 | +41 |

Sales Wed. 8,767 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 84,514, up 1,358 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS** ($1 million, annualized discount rate) | | | | | |
| Dec | 13.59 | 13.59 | 13.48 | 13.48 | — .02 |
| Mar | 12.72 | 12.12 | 11.65 | 11.70 | — .30 |
| Jun | 10.97 | 10.98 | 10.60 | 10.60 | — .29 |
| Sep | 9.97 | 9.98 | 9.54 | 9.54 | — .33 |

Sales Wed. 86 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 592, off 7 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS** (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.) | | | | | |
| Dec | 82-17 | 83-15 | 82-14 | 83-15 | +28 |
| Mar | 83-03 | 84-20 | 83-02 | 84-11 | +34 |
| Jun | 83-25 | 85-08 | 83-20 | 84-30 | +34 |
| Sep | 84-02 | 85-11 | 84-02 | 85-09 | +32 |
| Dec | 84-09 | 85-14 | 84-07 | 85-13 | +30 |
| Mar | 84-11 | 85-10 | 84-10 | 85-13 | +32 |
| Jun | 84-11 | 85-11 | 84-06 | 85-11 | +28 |
| Sep | 84-08 | 85-10 | 84-08 | 85-18 | +30 |
| Dec | 84-09 | 85-11 | 84-05 | 85-11 | +33 |
| Mar | 84-05 | 85-11 | 84-00 | 85-11 | +35 |
| Jun | 84-04 | 85-10 | 83-30 | 85-10 | +36 |

Sales Wed. 12,013 contracts.
Total open interest Wed. 83,841, up 683 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.** | | | | | |
| Dec | .8565 | .8593 | .8563 | .8592 | +18 |
| Mar | .8580 | .8610 | .8574 | .8604 | +17 |
| Jun | .8595 | .8621 | .8591 | .8612 | +14 |
| Sep | .8598 | .8627 | .8595 | .8627 | +02 |
| Dec | .8645 | .8660 | .8645 | .8660 | |

Est. sales 1,993; sales Wed. 1,435.
Total open interest Wed. 8,989, off 36 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.** | | | | | |
| Dec | 2.1820 | 2.1930 | 2.1800 | 2.1805 | — 20 |
| Mar | 2.1700 | 2.1830 | 2.1670 | 2.1670 | — 65 |
| Jun | 2.1640 | 2.1720 | 2.1550 | 2.1550 | — 40 |
| Sep | 2.1440 | 2.1440 | 2.1400 | 2.1400 | — 30 |

Est. sales 3,998; sales Wed. 4,646.
Total open interest Wed. 10,676, up 181 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.** | | | | | |
| Dec | .5753 | .5761 | .5727 | .5727 | —19 |
| Mar | .5825 | .5836 | .5796 | .5801 | —27 |
| Jun | .5910 | .5913 | .5873 | .5875 | —40 |
| Sep | .5982 | .5990 | .5956 | .5956 | —19 |

Est. sales 3,378; sales Wed. 4,133.
Total open interest Wed. 11,746, up 399 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

**DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.**
No open contracts

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.** | | | | | |
| Dec | | | | .24000 | |
| Mar | | | | .24590 | |

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 18, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.** | | | | | |
| Dec | .004125 | .004125 | .004096 | .004100 | +20 |
| Mar | .004175 | .004180 | .004152 | .004159 | +21 |
| Jun | .004240 | .004240 | .004205 | .004220 | +23 |

Est. sales 1,481; sales Wed. 1,886.
Total open interest Wed. 3,779, off 28 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.** | | | | | |
| Dec | .6265 | .6267 | .6228 | .6229 | —36 |
| Mar | .6396 | .6410 | .6346 | .6353 | —51 |
| Jun | .6540 | .6548 | .6485 | .6489 | —56 |
| Sep | .6685 | .6685 | .6635 | .6658 | —42 |

Est. sales 2,436; sales Wed. 3,346.
Total open interest Wed. 11,428, up 449 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
| Jul | 184.50 | 184.75 | 183.70 | 183.75 | — 1.38 |
| Sep | 183.00 | 183.50 | 182.50 | 182.69 | — 0.60 |
| Dec | 180.75 | 180.75 | 180.00 | 179.00 | — 2.75 |
| Mar | 179.49 | 179.49 | 178.25 | 177.25 | — 2.24 |

Est. sales 2,060; sales Wed. 2,819.
Total open interest Wed. 16,727, up 125 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jan | 16.85 | 16.85 | 16.70 | 16.10 | |
| Mar | 16.82 | 17.03 | 16.30 | 16.30 | —0.50 |
| May | 16.45 | 16.70 | 15.89 | 15.89 | —0.50 |
| Jul | 16.25 | 16.50 | 15.75 | 15.76 | —0.46 |
| Sep | 16.18 | 16.67 | 15.80 | 15.87 | —0.28 |
| Oct | 16.20 | 16.35 | 15.80 | 15.83 | —0.23 |
| Mar | 16.24 | 16.30 | 15.82 | 15.83 | —0.27 |
| May | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | |

Est. sales 19,750; sales Wed. 9,500.
Total open interest Wed. 85,939, up 50 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 132.50 | 133.10 | 131.15 | 131.15 | —1.2 |
| Mar | 138.65 | 139.50 | 136.55 | 136.60 | —1.90 |
| May | 139.75 | 139.95 | 137.50 | 137.55 | —1.90 |
| Jul | 141.00 | 142.10 | 139.15 | 139.20 | —2.25 |
| Sep | 142.85 | 143.60 | 141.00 | 140.90 | —2.15 |
| Dec | 3,170 | 3,170 | 3,170 | 3,115 | |

Est. sales 619; sales Wed. 955.
Total open interest Wed. 6,833, off 184 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORANGE JUICE** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Jan | 95.90 | 96.30 | 95.70 | 96.20 | + 0.80 |
| Mar | 96.90 | 97.60 | 96.90 | 97.25 | + 1.65 |
| May | 98.20 | 98.60 | 98.10 | 98.60 | + 1.60 |
| Jul | 99.80 | 99.80 | 99.40 | 99.85 | + 1.65 |
| Sep | 100.90 | 101.00 | 100.90 | 101.10 | + 0.63 |
| Jan | 97.25 | 97.25 | 96.70 | 96.70 | — 0.22 |

Est. sales 350; sales Wed. 394.
Total open interest Wed. 8,550, up 72 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON, No. 2.** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 67.50 | 67.50 | 66.90 | 66.72 | —1.15 |
| Mar | 70.50 | 70.60 | 69.50 | 69.52 | —1.17 |
| May | 72.00 | 72.05 | 70.82 | 70.95 | —1.11 |
| Jul | 73.15 | 73.15 | 72.10 | 72.38 | — 0.62 |
| Oct | 72.10 | 72.80 | 72.10 | 72.60 | + 0.42 |
| Dec | 71.55 | 72.00 | 71.45 | 71.50 | — 0.25 |
| Mar | 73.10 | 73.10 | 72.50 | 72.50 | |

Est. sales 15,050; sales Wed. 8,270.
Total open interest Wed. 40,939, off 277 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 106.00 | 107.00 | 101.00 | 101.20 | —3.50 |
| Jan | 102.85 | 102.85 | 97.20 | 98.20 | —3.50 |
| Mar | 103.00 | 103.30 | 98.10 | 98.70 | —3.80 |
| May | 102.70 | 102.80 | 97.00 | 97.40 | —4.10 |
| Jul | 102.50 | 102.60 | 97.00 | 97.40 | —4.10 |
| Sep | 102.10 | 102.20 | 97.00 | 97.40 | —4.20 |
| Dec | 102.30 | 102.35 | 97.50 | 97.50 | —4.20 |
| Jan | 97.00 | 97.00 | 97.00 | 97.50 | —4.30 |
| Mar | 103.00 | 103.00 | 99.15 | 97.90 | —4.20 |
| May | 103.00 | 103.30 | 99.15 | 98.20 | —3.75 |
| Jul | 103.30 | 103.30 | 97.50 | 98.50 | —3.90 |

Est. sales 9,000; sales Wed. 6,173.
Total open interest Wed. 65,711, up 22 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N.Y. SILVER** 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz | | | | | |
| Dec | 1990.0 | 1992.0 | 1923.0 | 1912.0 | —36.2 |
| Jan | 1990.0 | 1992.0 | 1937.0 | 1932.0 | —39 |
| Mar | 2045.0 | 2049.0 | 1980.0 | 1981.0 | —36.2 |
| May | 2080.0 | 2080.0 | 2060.0 | 2059.0 | —36.2 |
| Jul | 2110.0 | 2110.0 | 2036.0 | 2037.0 | —36.2 |
| Sep | 2140.0 | 2140.0 | 2129.0 | 2063.0 | —36.2 |
| Dec | 2178.0 | 2180.0 | 2105.0 | 2106.0 | —37 |
| Jan | 2183.0 | 2183.0 | 2182.0 | 2123.5 | —37 |
| Mar | 2220.0 | 2220.0 | 2220.0 | 2148.0 | —37 |
| Jul | 2265.0 | 2265.0 | 2245.0 | 2093.0 | —37 |

Est. sales 7,500; sales Wed. 5,672.
Total open interest Wed. 137,209, off 1,777 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLATINUM** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Jan | 554.00 | 558.00 | 538.00 | 544.20 | — 5.20 |
| Apr | 556.00 | 558.00 | 539.50 | 544.40 | — 5.20 |
| Jul | 561.00 | 562.00 | 545.00 | 549.40 | — 8.50 |
| Oct | 554.00 | 554.00 | 554.00 | 555.40 | — 8.50 |
| Jan | 575.00 | 575.00 | 561.00 | 558.70 | — 5.70 |

Est. sales 2,637; sales Wed. 2,432.
Total open interest Wed. 7,663, up 182 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOLD** 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Dec | 436.80 | 437.50 | 425.50 | 426.40 | — 7.5 |
| Jan | 440.90 | 441.10 | 440.80 | 430.90 | — 7.1 |
| Feb | 446.00 | 447.80 | 436.00 | 436.70 | — 7.1 |
| Apr | 458.00 | 458.70 | 447.00 | 447.40 | — 7.1 |
| Jun | 467.50 | 468.50 | 455.70 | 457.40 | — 7 |
| Aug | 477.50 | 478.00 | 467.00 | 466.70 | — 7 |
| Oct | 485.00 | 486.50 | 475.00 | 475.90 | — 7 |
| Dec | 496.00 | 496.00 | 483.00 | 485.10 | — 7 |
| Feb | 505.40 | 505.50 | 493.30 | 494.30 | — 5 |
| Apr | 514.50 | 515.00 | 502.00 | 503.30 | — 6 |
| Jun | 523.50 | 523.50 | 511.50 | 512.20 | — 6 |
| Aug | 532.50 | 532.50 | 429.50 | 521.20 | — 5 |

Est. sales 37,500; sales Wed. 24,833.
Total open interest Wed. 198,702, up 1,92 from Tues.

## Cash Prices

December 6, 1979

| Commodity and unit | Thu | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| **FOODS** | | |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | 2.05 | 1.4 |
| **TEXTILES** | | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd | .67 | .6 |
| **METALS** | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 347.00 | 27 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 227.36 | 2 |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt | 94.95 | 65 |
| Lead Spot, lb | 57.59 | |
| Copper elect., lb | 137½ | 7 |
| Tin (Straits), lb | 8.27.5 | 7.0 |
| Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb | 0.37.5 | .34 |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 19.630 | 5.9 |
| Gold N.Y., oz | 434.00 | 19 |

New York prices.

## Commodity Indexes

December 6, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 1,203.10 f | 1,198.7 |
| Reuters | 1,706.20 | 1,702.1 |
| Dow Jones Spot | 413.99 | 417.3 |
| D.J. Futures | 418.49 | 423.3 |

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

## London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
December 6, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR | | | | | | |
| Mar | 198.75 | 187.50 | 190.00 | 190.05 | 188.75 | 188.85 |
| May | 188.25 | 184.75 | 185.00 | 187.75 | 186.45 | 186.50 |
| Aug | 184.75 | 183.25 | 185.00 | 186.00 | 184.50 | 184.70 |
| Oct | 185.50 | 182.75 | 185.45 | 185.60 | 184.00 | 184.25 |
| 4,227 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| COCOA | | | | | | |
| Dec | 1,495 | 1,482 | 1,485 | 1,490 | 1,481 | 1,482 |
| Mar | 1,486 | 1,475 | 1,482 | 1,484 | 1,482 | 1,480 |
| May | 1,487 | 1,477 | 1,482 | 1,484 | 1,470 | 1,471 |
| Jly | 1,501 | 1,496 | 1,499 | 1,500 | 1,486 | 1,489 |
| Sep | 1,518 | 1,514 | 1,514 | 1,517 | 1,506 | 1,507 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 1,532 | 1,547 | 1,522 | 1,528 |
| Mar | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | 1,577 | 1,537 | 1,555 |
| 2,548 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| COFFEE | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1,854 | 1,835 | 1,841 | 1,842 | 1,844 | 1,846 |
| Mar | 1,722 | 1,706 | 1,706 | 1,707 | 1,716 | 1,720 |
| May | 1,663 | 1,650 | 1,648 | 1,650 | 1,660 | 1,660 |
| Jly | 1,652 | 1,638 | 1,637 | 1,639 | 1,651 | 1,655 |
| Sep | 1,638 | 1,620 | 1,627 | 1,629 | 1,640 | 1,650 |
| Nov | 1,618 | 1,625 | 1,615 | 1,628 | 1,630 | 1,640 |
| Jan | N.T. | N.T. | 1,605 | 1,615 | 1,630 | 1,635 |
| 5,848 lots of 5 tons. | | | | | | |

## New York Futures

December 6, 1979

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAINE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | |
| Mar | 7.18 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.13 +0.01 |
| Apr | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.14 | 8.15 —0.09 |
| May | 9.32 | 9.34 | 9.20 | 9.26 —0.12 |

Est. sales 608; sales Wed. 628.
Total open interest Wed. 4,951, off 146 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Dec | 218.50 | 218.50 | 217.50 | 218.00 | + 0.10 |
| Mar | 198.00 | 198.75 | 197.00 | 198.00 | — 1.70 |
| May | 186.50 | 187.45 | 185.90 | 186.35 | — 1.62 |

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

December 6, 1979

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 M. | 14⅛-14⅜ | 9 7/16-9 9/16 | 5⅞-6 | 16⅞-17⅛ | 13⅞-13⅞ |
| 2 M. | 14 5/16-14 7/16 | 9⅝-9⅞ | 5⅞-5⅞ | 16⅞-17⅛ | 13⅞-14⅛ |
| 3 M. | 14 1/16-14 3/16 | 9 1/16-9 3/16 | 5⅞-5⅞ | 16⅞-17⅛ | 13⅞-14⅛ |
| 6 M. | 13 13/16-13 15/16 | 8 11/16-8 13/16 | 5⅝-5⅞ | 16⅛-16⅜ | 13⅞-14⅛ |
| 1 Y. | 12 11/16-12 13/16 | 8⅛-8¼ | 5⅜-5⅞ | 15¼-15⅞ | 13¾-14 |

# Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 6, 1979 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

| | $ | £ | DM. | FF. | L.It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.9395 | 4.213 | 110.885* | 47.21* | 0.2369 | — | 6.805* | 120.20* | 35.805* |
| Brussels (a) | 28.40 | 61.9325 | 16.312 | 6.93 | 3.45* | 14.7075 | — | 17.71 | 5.269 |
| Frankfurt | 1.7385 | 3.802 | — | 42.93* | 2.195x | 90.21* | 6.125* | 108.54* | 32.23* |
| London (b) | 2.1935 | — | 3.8165 | 8.96375 | 1,785.50 | 4.2285 | 62.44 | 3.5125 | 11.83 |
| Milan | 814.05 | 1,780.10 | 468.43 | 190.25 | — | 422.31 | 28.73 | 508.58 | 151.39 |
| New York | — | 0.456 | 0.573 | 0.244 | N.A. z | 0.517 | N.A. | 0.621 | N.A. |
| Paris | 4.089 | 8.9345 | 235.28* | — | 5.021x | 212.20* | 14.4195* | 255.39* | 75.98* |
| Zurich | 1.60145 | 3.5037 | 92.0962* | 39.184* | 0.19675 | 83.12745* | 5.63495* | — | 29.68535* |
| ECU | 1.40418 | 0.651652 | 2.47495 | 5.81995 | 1,159.79 | 2.74298 | 40.3685 | 2.2787 | 7.66496 |

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.80; Canadian $: 1.1674; Danish krone: 5.3992; Escudo: 49.846; Fin. mark: 3.7275; Hong Kong $: 4.9735; Irish £: 2.1225; Israeli £: 31.345; Norw. krone: 4.9805; Peseta: 66.39; Schilling: 12.5225; Singapore $: 2.1785; Swedish krona: 4.1945; Yen: 243.15; £ Sterling: 1.0295 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (z) In U.S. cents.
ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

## Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—104

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alaska Int | Lilly Eli | Scottys |
| AMP Inc | Littnptc pf | Searle GD |
| Ampex Cp | MACOM s | ShellOil |
| Anixter Bro | MaratMf s | Sherwn Wm |
| Appld Mag | MaryKay | SoNatRes |
| Beker Ind | Monarch s | SouUnCo |
| BlueBell | NorthTel g | SouthldRoy |
| Burrghs | NwstEnrgy s | Spartan Cp |
| CannonMillsn | NucorCp s | StanleyWk |
| CentLaEn | OakInd | StorerBrd s |
| Comput Sci | OakInd 1.75pf | Sundstrand |
| ConeMills | Over Shiphg | Sundstrd pf |
| ContriData | PacScien | TRE Corp s |
| Coreind s | Patrick Petl | TaftBrdcst |
| Daniel Ind | PennCent | TandyCp |
| Davin Hud | PennCen prB | Technicolr |
| DiamShm | Pennzoil wi | Tenneco |
| EGGInc | PeopleGas | Teradyne |
| Engelh Min | Perk Elmr | TexEastn |
| EquitGas s | PerfecComp | Texas Inst |
| Fairchild s | Phila Sub | Thiokol |
| FstMiss Cp | Pitney Bow | Tracor s |
| Fuqua Ind | PogoProd | TWCorp wt |
| GCA Corp | PremierInd s | Trico Ind |
| Gatewy Ind | PrimeCm s | Unit Brand |
| GeartOwen | Pullman | VSICp |
| GettyOil | Quaker Oat | Varian Ass |
| Global Mar | Rapid Amer | Viacom Int |
| HealthTecna s | RapAm 3pfC | Wal Mart |
| Honeywell | Redman Ind | Walgreen |
| HuffyCp | Relian Grp | WstnCoNA |
| Inexco Oil | Reynold Ind | WstnCoNA |
| Kollmor | Rich Merr | Whittak |
| LFE Corp | RohmCp s | Zurn Ind |
| LevitzFrn | SPSTech | |

NEW LOWS—13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AmCan pf | KrogerCo s | PSvCol 7.15 |
| BudgCap pf | LILCo pfE | PSEG 6.80 |
| Dana Cp | OhPw 8.48pf | UnEl 6.40pf |
| IndIM 8.68pf | PaPL 8.60pf | Uniroyal p |
| Jorgensn | | |

## European Gold Market

December 6, 1979

| | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 434.50 | 433.75 |
| Zurich | 430.75 | 436.00 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 440.68 | 436.50 |

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce

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# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — A—A—A — | | | | | | | |
| | 9⅝ | AAR .44 | 3.1 | 8 | 67 | u14 | 13⅞ | 14 | +⅜ |
| | 3½ | AAV .20 | 4.3 | 5 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| | 7¼ | APS .44 | 5.2 | 6 | 15 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| | 1 | ATI | | | 181 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +⅛ |
| | 5⅝ | AVC | | 2 | 8 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| | 4 | AZL | | 12 | 110 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | —⅛ |
| | 4¼ | AZL pf .48 | 9.1 | | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| | 0 | AcmeU .34 | 2.7 | 12 | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| | 2½ | Action | | | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| | 8⅜ | ActonCp .30b | 2.2 | 8 | 61 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | —⅜ |
| | 3¼ | AdamRs .12 | .7 | 17 | 38 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | +¼ |
| | 4¾ | AdobeO .20 | .5 | 31 | 47 | 47 | 40½ | 41 | +⅜ |
| | 1¼ | AegisCp | | 19 | 133 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| | 2⅛ | Aeronco | | | 20 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| | 5⅝ | AffilCap .10e | 1.7 | | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| | 6⅝ | AffilHsp .28 | 5.9 | 10 | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅛ |
| | 6⅝ | AffilPub .80 | 3.1 | 8 | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | +¼ |
| | 5 | AfterSix .32 | 6.1 | 9 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| | 4⅞ | AirExpr n | | 9 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| | 6⅞ | AlskAir .30r | 5.9 | 9 | 68 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| | 5¼ | Alcolac .40 | 3.3 | 11 | 102 | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 12¼ | +1 |
| | 5⅞ | AllegCp wt | | | 2 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | +½ |
| | 7 | AllenT .73t | 10. | 8 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| | 5 | Alphain .30e | .6 | 13 | 30 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17¼ | |
| | 3⅝ | Altorall .32 | 2.3 | 4 | 2 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| | ⅝-16 | Altec | | 18 | 61 | 15-16 | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| | 7⅛ | AlterFd .50 | 2.8 | 8 | 10 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | —¼ |
| | 6⅜ | Amdhl .40 | 1.6 | 14 | 933 | 25½ | 23⅞ | 25⅛ | +1⅞ |
| | 6⅜ | AmAgro s.20 | 1.2 | 15 | 200 | u16⅝ | 14¼ | 16½ | +1 |
| | ⅞ | AmBilt .12e | 1.4 | 5 | 12 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8⅞ | +½ |
| | 1 | AmBrd wt | | | 10 | 32⅜ | 32¼ | 32¼ | —⅛ |
| | 3⅞ | ABusPd .44 | 4.1 | 6 | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| | 1½ | AmCapCp | | 9 | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| | 6⅜ | AContrl .56a | 4.1 | 6 | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AGarPd .34 | 1.8 | 7 | 34 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| | 1½ | Alsraell s | | 1 | 192 | 1½ | d 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| | 6⅜ | AMzeA .48 | 3.7 | 8 | 85 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AMzeB .48 | 3.9 | 8 | 47 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | |
| | 1 | AmMtg 2e | 2.8 | 10 | 2 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | +⅛ |
| | 4½ | AMdBld s | | 15 | 30 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AMotIn .30 | 2.4 | 5 | 87 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AmPetf 2.50 | 6.3 | 8 | 86 | u40½ | 39¼ | 39½ | +¼ |
| | ⅝ | AmPlan Cp | | 4 | 16 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| | 1 | APrecs .40 | 4.1 | 6 | 7 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | —¼ |
| | 6⅜ | AScIE | | | 38 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AmSeat .40 | 3.8 | | 3 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| | 6⅜ | AmTec .64 | 7.2 | 8 | 65 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | |
| | 1 | AndrJcb n | | 15 | 128 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| | 7⅜ | AngloC .20e | 1.2 | 8 | 111 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | +⅜ |
| | 7⅜ | Anthony .44b | 4.9 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| | ½ | ApiDta .16 | 1.6 | 13 | 66 | 10⅛ | 9½ | 10⅛ | +½ |
| | 1½ | ApldDev | | 17 | 145 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4¼ | |
| | 3⅛ | AsntCd s.47 | | | 216 | 34⅝ | 33⅜ | 34½ | +1⅛ |
| | 3⅛ | ArrowA .20 | 2.8 | 4 | 10 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| | 7⅛ | Arundel .18e | 1.5 | 4 | 17 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| | ½ | Asamer g.40 | | | 265 | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | +½ |
| | ¾ | AskinSvc | | | 11 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| | ⅛ | Astrex | | 9 | 23 | 15⅜ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | +¼ |
| | ⅝ | Atco Ind | | 4 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | | |
| | | AtlsCM .16e | 5.3 | 8 | 113 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| | ¾ | AtlasCp wt | | | 7 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| | ½ | Augat s .40 | 1.6 | 13 | 36 | 26½ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | —½ |
| | ⅜ | AutoTrn | | | 98 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| | | AutmRad | | | 53 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| | ½ | AutoSw 1.20 | 2.6 | 12 | 8 | 45⅞ | 45⅝ | 45⅞ | +⅜ |
| | ⅛ | AVEMC .40 | 4.3 | 8 | 25 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| | | Avondl 1.20 | 7.5 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 16 | —⅛ |
| | | — B—B—B — | | | | | | | |
| | ⅛ | BRT | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | +1-16 |
| | | Badger .80 | 7.4 | 5 | 10 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| | | Baker .20 | 4.8 | | 15 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| | | Balder s .20 | 1.1 | 12 | 17 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | BaldwS .32a | 4.4 | | 11 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| | | BanFd 1.67e | 8.1 | | 15 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —¼ |
| | | Bangor wt | | | 29 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| | | Banistr g.37t | | | 215 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14½ | +¼ |
| | | Barclay | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | BarcoCa .12 | 2.5 | 15 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| | | Barnwl .20 | 1.6 | | 14 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | BarryRs .16 | 1.9 | 9 | 92 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| | | BarthS | | 32 | 4 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| | | Bartons | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | BaruchF | | 46 | 126 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | +⅜ |
| | | BelsctR | | 32 | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| | | BergEnt | | 6 | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | BergnB .24 | 2.5 | 6 | 23 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| | | BernzO | | | 15 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| | | Berven | | | 16 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| | | BethCp | | 11 | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| | | Beverly .18e | 1.9 | 10 | 368 | 9¼ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| | | BicPen .48 | 4.9 | 7 | 77 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | +⅜ |
| | | Bickfrd .05e | 3.1 | 9 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | BigVSp s.34 | 3.0 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | +⅜ |
| | | Blessng .54 | 6.8 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| | | Blount .64 | 3.5 | 5 | 25 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | +⅜ |
| | | BodinAp | | | 67 | 5½ | 4⅞ | 5½ | +⅝ |
| | | BoltBer .40 | 2.4 | 25 | 36 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| | | BowVall s.10 | | | 1128 | 34⅝ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | +½ |
| | | Bowmar | | 45 | 55 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| | | Bowne .60b | 2.8 | 6 | 4 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21½ | |
| | | BradfdN .26 | 2.4 | 8 | 81 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| | | Branch .20 | 5.0 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +¼ |
| | | Braniff wt | | | 40 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅜ |
| | | Brascan 1.20 | 6.0 | 10 | 247 | 20 | 18⅞ | 20 | +1⅛ |
| | | BraunE 1.40 | 6.2 | 9 | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | +⅛ |
| | | Breeze .57t | 5.2 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +½ |
| | | BroDart .20 | 5.0 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +¼ |
| | | BrodySe | | | 3 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | BrownCo wt | | | 52 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | —¼ |
| | | BrnFA 1.24 | 3.4 | 11 | 10 | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | +⅜ |
| | | BrnFB 1.24 | 3.2 | 12 | 47 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | Buell .50 | 6.3 | 4 | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| | | Bulldex | | 5 | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | Burgess | | | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| | | Burnsin .60 | 3.9 | 7 | 17 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | —⅛ |
| | | — C—C—C — | | | | | | | |
| | ½ | CK Pef .16 | .9 | 26 | 255 | 18⅝ | 17½ | 18⅛ | +½ |
| | ¾ | CDI | | 5 | 38 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9 | +⅜ |
| | ½ | CHB Fd .57b | 7.2 | 6 | 46 | 8⅛ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅞ |
| | ¼ | CMI Cp .05e | 1.3 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +⅜ |
| | ¼ | CRS .36 | 3.3 | 5 | 17 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| | ⅜ | CooleA .151 | | 3 | 11 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| | | Caldor s | | 9 | 24 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | —½ |
| | | Calcomp | | | 30 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | |
| | | CalPtC 2 | 4.9 | 6 | 71 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | —½ |
| | | Camco .30 | .9 | 11 | 80 | u32⅝ | 30⅝ | 31⅝ | +1⅛ |
| | | Campnll n | | 2 | 24 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | CmpChb g | | | 21 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | CdnHmst g | | | 390 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | +1 |
| | | CdMarc g.46 | | 9 | 451 | u16⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | CdnMer g | | | 17 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| | | CdnOccs .24 | | | 43 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | CdSupO g | | | 26 | 177 | 175½ | 177 | +1¾ |
| | | CapitlFd .20 | 5.2 | 7 | 21 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| | | Caresso .05e | 1.7 | 7 | 82 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | +⅛ |
| | | Carnat 1.50 | 6.1 | 7 | 235 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | CaroEn s | | 8 | 5 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| | | CarrolDv .05e | 1.3 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +⅛ |
| | | CastlAM 1b | 6.4 | 4 | 19 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | Cavitrn .10e | .8 | 97 | 25 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | +⅜ |
| | | CelluCft | | 4 | 10 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +¼ |
| | | CenM pf3.50 | 12. | | z290 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | +⅛ |
| | | CentSe .70e | 11. | | 26 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | Cenvill 1.28 | 5.3 | 6 | 192 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | +⅜ |
| | | Cetec .12 | 2.6 | 7 | 29 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | ChadMI .60 | 9.6 | 5 | 11 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| | | ChampHo | | | 985 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| | | ChartM s | | 7 | 6 | u22 | 21⅝ | 22 | +⅜ |
| | | Chmpist .28 | 2.9 | 8 | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| | | ChlRv 1.60a | 9.1 | 12 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | +¼ |
| | | ChiefDv g s | | | 657 | 30 | 28⅝ | 30 | +1⅜ |
| | | ChildWld | | 5 | 5 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| | | CircleK 1.20 | 5.2 | 8 | 80 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | +⅜ |
| | | Citation .56 | 6.4 | 5 | 12 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | +⅛ |
| | | CitBkNJ 2 | 8.9 | 4 | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | +⅛ |
| | | CityGas .92 | 3.9 | 10 | 6 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| | | Clabir .18 | 4.5 | 8 | 47 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | —¼ |
| | | Clarmt .30e | 2.3 | | 5 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | ClarkC .21e | 3.8 | 6 | 19 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| | | Clarostat | | 8 | 52 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | +⅜ |
| | | Clausng s.88 | 4.3 | 8 | 214 | u20⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | +1⅛ |
| | | CohenHat | | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | Cohu .16e | 2.9 | 9 | 9 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| | | Colemn 1 | 6.7 | 6 | 58 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15 | +⅜ |
| | | ColCml | | 63 | 83 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | —⅛ |
| | | Colwell .60 | 3.2 | 21 | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | —⅛ |
| | | Cominco 3 | | | 76 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | +1⅛ |
| | | ComAll .50 | 2.2 | 7 | 13 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | ComA pf1.60 | 13. | | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| | | ComMtl .60b | 2.7 | 4 | 19 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | +½ |
| | | Comdint s | | 10 | 58 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | —¼ |
| | | ComdrCp | | 17 | 35 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| | | Compo s.28 | 2.9 | 8 | 91 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | CompuD | | 4 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | Complnv | | 4 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| | | Conchm .80 | 5.5 | 5 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| | | ConcrdF | | | 7 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | Condec .33t | 2.5 | 7 | 45 | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 13 | —⅝ |
| | | ConnllyC | | | 5 | 2½ | d 2⅜ | 2⅜ | —⅛ |
| | | ConrHm 1.53t | 13. | 5 | 18 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | Conrock 1a | 3.7 | 8 | 6 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | —⅛ |
| | | Conroy .16 | 3.7 | 4 | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| | | ConsOG | | | 260 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | +¾ |
| | | ConsRef .80 | 6.9 | 7 | 5 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | ContMtl | | 5 | 13 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +⅛ |
| | | Cookin .20e | 3.0 | 7 | 6 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | CoopJr | | | 6 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +⅛ |
| | | CoreLb .28 | 1.1 | 22 | 28 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | +¼ |
| | | Cornilus .80 | 4.6 | 7 | 15 | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | +⅜ |
| | | Cramer | | | 21 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| | | CrestFo | | 3 | 19 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| | | CrestOil s.16 | .9 | 28 | 96 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +¼ |
| | | Crompt 1.80 | 5.9 | 4 | 5 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30½ | +⅛ |
| | | CrossAT 1.40 | 4.1 | 10 | 20 | u34⅝ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | CrowlM .50 | 5.6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | —⅛ |
| | | CwnCP s.80 | 1.7 | 3 | 156 | 47½ | 45⅞ | 47⅛ | +1½ |
| | | CrownC .30 | 4.8 | 8 | 7 | 4⅝ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | Crownln s.28 | 3.9 | 7 | 5 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +⅜ |
| | | CrutcR .36 | 2.2 | 31 | 99 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | +⅛ |
| | | CrystlO s.36 | 1.1 | 21 | 496 | u33⅜ | 31⅝ | 33⅛ | +1⅛ |
| | | CubicCp .60 | 3.6 | 6 | 62 | 16½ | 15 | 16½ | +1⅜ |
| | | Curtice 1.10b | 4.9 | 6 | 2 | u22½ | 22½ | 22½ | +¼ |
| | | Cyprus | | | 58 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| | | Cyprus pf1.70 | 13. | | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| | | — D—D—D — | | | | | | | |
| | | DCL | | 7 | 28 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| | | DWG .29t | 10. | 6 | 48 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | DamonC | | 7 | 9 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| | | Damson | | | 316 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| | | DataAc n.73t | 8.3 | 7 | 43 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| | | Datapd .30 | 1.7 | 13 | 474 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅜ |
| | | DayMn .75e | 3.8 | 10 | 90 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ | —¼ |
| | | Decoratr .24 | 10. | 10 | 4 | 2⅜ | d 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| | | DelLabs .48 | 3.7 | 11 | 17 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| | | DeltlO .10e | .4 | 26 | 230 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | DellwdF .60 | 5.3 | 9 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | DesonJw | | 29 | 10 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| | | DevCnA | | 3 | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | +¼ |
| | | DevonGp s | | 5 | z1200 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | +⅜ |
| | | Digicon | | 26 | 178 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | Dillard .40 | 2.6 | 5 | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| | | Diodes | | | 20 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| | | DisFab | | 5 | 10 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| | | DomeP g s | | | 821 | 44⅝ | 43½ | 43⅝ | +¼ |
| | | Domtr g1.80a | | | 35 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | +½ |
| | | DorcGs n.20 | .8 | 9 | 130 | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —½ |
| | | DrityB n.30b | 4.6 | 6 | 4 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| | | Downey s.32 | 3.5 | 5 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | DrivHarr | | 7 | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —¼ |
| | | DrFair .40 | 3.6 | 22 | 45 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| | | Dunlop .09e | 8.5 | 6 | 2 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | |
| | | DplxPd 1 | 3.9 | 5 | 17 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | —½ |
| | | DurTst .40a | 3.6 | 11 | 25 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | —⅛ |
| | | Dynicin | | 71 | 261 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | +⅛ |
| | | Dyneer s.56 | 3.4 | 7 | 3 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| | | — E—E—E — | | | | | | | |
| 5½ | 3⅛ | EAC .36 | 7.6 | 16 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 10 | EECO .28 | 1.8 | 12 | 36 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 13½ | EarthRes 1 | 3.7 | 9 | 130 | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | EstnCo 1.20 | 7.5 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 4¼ | 2⅜ | EazorE .24 | 8.7 | 21 | 1 | 2⅝ | d 2⅜ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Elmos | | | 57 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| 16⅛ | 12¼ | EDO s | | 9 | 26 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7 | Ehren .10a | 1.3 | | 38 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | +¼ |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | ElAudD | | 38 | 10 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28½ | 15⅝ | Electrog 1 | 5.0 | 6 | 12 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | —½ |
| 37 | 24⅝ | ElecAm 1.40 | 4.5 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | +⅜ |
| 16⅛ | 7⅛ | Elsinor n | | 18 | 250 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —¼ |
| 17⅛ | 6⅝ | EmrRd | | 9 | 21 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13½ | —⅜ |
| 14½ | 5⅝ | EngyRs .24 | 1.8 | 25 | 42 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 10¾ | 6⅛ | Espey .20e | 2.2 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12⅛ | EvansAr .40 | 2.8 | 9 | 67 | 14½ | 13½ | 14½ | +1⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 2⅛ | Exactve | | 6 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| | | — F—F—F — | | | | | | | |
| 16⅛ | 7¼ | FPA .40 | 3.5 | 2 | 3 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | —¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | FSF Ind .12 | 2.9 | | 53 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| 12 | 9⅞ | Fabind s.40 | 3.4 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +¼ |
| 6¼ | 3 | FairTex | | 4 | 20 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅜ | 11-16 | FairlNob | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8⅛ | 2½ | FairmC .15 | 5.0 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 18⅝ | 8⅜ | FanoyF .50e | 2.8 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 12⅞ | 8⅛ | FayDrg .24b | 2.2 | 7 | 22 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 19½ | 13 | FedMart .30t | | | 4 | 12⅝ | d12⅝ | 12⅝ | —⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 13⅛ | FedRt 1.40 | 9.2 | 18 | 8 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | FedRes | | 25 | 94 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 53⅝ | 23½ | Felmnt .25 | .5 | 23 | 44 | 53½ | 52⅝ | 53⅝ | |
| 20⅛ | 12⅛ | FinGen .40b | 2.3 | 8 | 15 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | +⅛ |
| 18 | 10⅛ | FinGnA .40b | 2.9 | | 8 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7⅛ | FtConn 1a | 13. | 6 | 5 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 15¼ | FtSLSR 1b | 5.6 | 4 | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Fstmrk | | | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅛ | FischrP 1t | 11. | 8 | 17 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3¼ | Flopo | | 15 | 24 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | FlonEnt | | 32 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | —⅛ |
| 29 | 17⅜ | FlightSf s.16 | .6 | 21 | 26 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 | |
| 4½ | 2 | FloCap | | | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 17⅛ | 7⅛ | FlaRck .23e | 1.5 | 7 | 38 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | —¼ |
| 29 | 18⅛ | FlowGen | | 19 | 160 | 28 | 27⅛ | 28 | +⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 10⅛ | Flowers .46 | 4.1 | 7 | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | +¼ |
| 24 | 15⅝ | FlukeJ s | | 14 | 11 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Foodrm .50 | 8.9 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 5½ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6 | FooteM .45e | 5.8 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +⅛ |
| 63 | 41 | FordCan g3.75t | | | z1820 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| 19⅞ | 9⅝ | ForestC .10 | .6 | 16 | 17 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | +¼ |
| 14½ | 3¼ | ForestLab | | | 11 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | —¼ |
| 13⅝ | 4⅝ | FrankRt .06e | .6 | 47 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 10⅞ | 7⅝ | Franks .36 | 4.3 | 6 | 12 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 21⅛ | 18⅛ | Frantz 1a | 5.2 | 5 | 4 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | Friedm .24b | 3.4 | 4 | 40 | u7 | 6½ | 7 | +½ |
| 13⅝ | 3⅝ | FriendFr | | 244 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 13 | 7⅛ | Frionos .40 | 5.3 | 3 | 4 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 7⅜ | 5½ | Frischs .30b | 5.3 | 4 | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15½ | 9 | FrontA .20b | 1.6 | 6 | 166 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | +⅜ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅛ | FrontA wt | | | 42 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| | | — G—G—G — | | | | | | | |
| 6½ | 2¼ | GIT | | | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 7½ | 3¼ | GRI .30t | | 25 | 25 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | GTI | | 9 | 127 | u 3⅝ | 2⅞ | 3 | +¼ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | Galaxy .06t | 1.5 | 4 | 6 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | Goran .80 | 9.3 | 5 | 16 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Garland | | | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 15½ | GatLiet .40b | 1.3 | 15 | 47 | u30½ | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | +⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Gaylrd .05e | 2.1 | 4 | 71 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 26 | 17½ | GelmSc n | | 20 | 7 | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | |
| 10½ | 3½ | GenExp | | | 149 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | GnHous | | 3 | 44 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | Genisco | | 7 | 126 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | GenvDr .10r | 2.4 | 7 | 13 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 13⅝ | GerbSc .20 | .4 | 18 | 87 | u45⅝ | 43⅝ | 45 | +1⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 21 | GerberScwi | | | 7 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | GiantF s 1 | 5.8 | 5 | 62 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅛ | GntYell g.65e | | 9 | 158 | 12⅛ | 11½ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 5 | Glasrock .10 | .5 | 31 | 241 | 20¼ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | —1 |
| 34⅝ | 23⅝ | Glatflr 1.20 | 4.4 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | +½ |
| 32⅝ | 19½ | Glasnr .88b | 3.0 | 8 | 14 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | +⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 7¼ | Globeln .70 | 7.4 | 13 | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Gldblatt | | | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 31¼ | 12½ | GldNugt .08t | .4 | 46 | 48 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11 | 7 | GoldWH .64 | 5.8 | 7 | 119 | u11¼ | 11 | 11 | +⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅜ | Goldfield | | | x290 | 1⅛ | 15-16 | 1 | —⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | GoodLS | | | 37 | 1⅛ | d 1 | 1 | —⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Gdrich wt | | | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25½ | 19 | GormR 1.20a | 5.3 | 7 | 3 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | +¼ |
| 10⅞ | 6½ | GrahMf .20 | 3.0 | 11 | 8 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 7⅜ | GrandAu .34e | 3.2 | 4 | 52 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +1 |
| 13 | 7⅜ | GrndCH .50 | 5.5 | 7 | 16 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 6⅜ | GranprA | | 98 | 57 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | GtAmInd | | 4 | 8 | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 18⅝ | 4⅝ | GtBasinP | | 119 | 302 | 18 | 17¼ | 17⅝ | +⅜ |
| 39⅛ | 21⅝ | GtLkCh .32 | .8 | 16 | 44 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | Greenmn | | 14 | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 14⅝ | 10⅛ | GuardC .60b | 6.2 | 6 | 19 | 10 | d 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅜ |
| 28⅛ | 14⅝ | Guilford .88 | 2.9 | 3 | 43 | u30⅛ | 28½ | 30⅛ | +1⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 13¼ | Guilford wt | | | 30 | u15⅛ | 14½ | 15 | +⅜ |
| 100⅞ | 29⅝ | GiffCan g1.60 | | | 538 | 87 | 84⅜ | 85⅛ | —½ |
| 15⅝ | 5⅛ | Gultstrm | | 7 | 135 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | — H—H—H — | | | | | | | |
| 22½ | 9⅛ | HallsM .90 | 4.4 | 7 | 12 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | Hampln .65t | 13. | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 5½ | HanSqRt | | | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 34¼ | 22½ | Harland 1 | 2.9 | 12 | 6 | u34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | +½ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Harvey | | 3 | 422 | u 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅛ | Hasbro .85t | | 7 | 42 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 7 | 3⅝ | HawaiA | | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 7⅜ | 3⅛ | HlthCh | | 21 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6 | HelthM .30 | 3.6 | 4 | 5 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | HelnWr .39e | 4.9 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 3⅛ | Heinick .18 | 1.1 | 15 | 22 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | HeltmMlg | | | 6 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 10⅛ | 6 | HIGInc .12r | 1.5 | 7 | 33 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 9 | HiShear .40 | 2.4 | 6 | 105 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6½ | Highland | | | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 14⅛ | 4⅝ | Hipfrnic .20 | 1.5 | 14 | 29 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Hofman .20 | 6.4 | 10 | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 13⅞ | 6⅝ | HollyCp | | 15 | 634 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 82 | 35½ | HmeOA g1.30 | | | 184 | 81⅞ | 80⅝ | 81⅜ | +⅛ |
| 80½ | 33⅛ | HmeOB g1.30 | | | 24 | u81⅜ | 80⅛ | 81 | +½ |
| 39 | 15 | Hormel 1.68 | 4.7 | 6 | 4 | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | —⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 9⅛ | HornHar | | 22 | 295 | u21⅞ | 20½ | 21⅝ | +1 |
| 14 | 8⅝ | HospMl .60 | 5.7 | 17 | 8 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅝ | Hotel 2.10e | 11. | 9 | 11 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | HouseVT | | 9 | 18 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 15 | HouOM .88 | 3.7 | 14 | 591 | 21½ | 21 | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 17½ | HouO pf1.69 | 8.0 | | 58 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | —⅛ |
| 38⅜ | 7¼ | HowelC .40a | 1.1 | 7 | 45 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37¼ | —⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅛ | Howell .10e | 2.2 | 22 | 30 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 33⅛ | 24 | HubellA 1.56 | 5.2 | 7 | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | +1½ |
| 34 | 23⅝ | HubellB 1.56 | 5.2 | 7 | 16 | 30 | 29⅝ | 30 | +½ |
| 21⅛ | 11⅞ | HuckMf .32a | 1.6 | 7 | 3 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 7¼ | HudsnGn | | 4 | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| 86 | 42⅜ | HudBOg 2 | | | 11 | 80⅞ | 80⅛ | 80⅞ | |
| 7⅜ | 4¼ | HuntH .20 | 2.8 | 7 | 11 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 66⅝ | 35½ | HuskyO g 1 | | | 261 | 64⅛ | 63½ | 63⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | — I—I—I — | | | | | | | |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | ICH .20 | 2.9 | 5 | 282 | u 7¼ | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅜ |
| 14½ | 7⅛ | ICM .50e | 3.7 | 15 | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 7½ | 3½ | IFS Ind .18 | 3.1 | 5 | 84 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | IMC .28 | 2.2 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7 | IRT Pr .57e | 5.8 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 1 | ⅝ | ITI | | | 34 | 6 | ⅞ | 11-16 | 11-16+1-16 |
| 2 5-16 | 1 9-16 | ImpGp .12e | 6.9 | 6 | 10 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | Imperind s.05t | .8 | 4 | 133 | 6⅝ | 5½ | 6⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 39½ | 19½ | ImpOilA g1.20 | | | 253 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅞ | +⅜ |
| 43½ | 37⅛ | InPL pf 4 | 10. | | z40 | 39⅞ | 39⅛ | 39⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | InflightSv | | | 21 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 14 | Instron .40 | 1.6 | 6 | x74 | 24⅝ | 22⅝ | 24⅝ | +2 |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | InstrSys | | 17 | 314 | 1 | 15-16 | 1 | +1-16 |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | IntegRes | | 8 | 67 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | —⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 6½ | IntClvGs g.32 | | | 1139 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 10⅛ | Intrmk s.16 | 1.3 | 4 | 11 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 | —½ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | IntBnknt | | 6 | 404 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5½ | IntCtrls n | | 7 | 47 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | IntFdSvc | | | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | —⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 18 | IntGenl 1.40 | 4.7 | 4 | 16 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | +⅜ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅝ | IntProt .30 | 5.6 | 4 | 36 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5⅝ | IntSeaw .60 | 10. | 6 | 16 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | IntStrtch | | | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 3½ | 1½ | InvestFla | | | 9 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 17½ | Ionics | | 11 | 3 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | +⅛ |
| 34½ | 11½ | IroqBrd .36 | 2.7 | 8 | 49 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½ | —½ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Irvinind .10 | 2.4 | | 14 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | — J—J—J — | | | | | | | |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | Jaclyn .40b | 8.4 | 6 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 16½ | 10½ | Jacobs .50b | 3.7 | 8 | 38 | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 13½ | +½ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | Jensen 1.50t | 29. | 5 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | Jetero .05e | 1.1 | 12 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Jetronic | | 5 | 16 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | JohnPd .36 | 8.2 | 55 | 17 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | JuniperP | | 82 | 123 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 7⅝ | Jupiter | | 2 | 11 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —½ |
| | | — K—K—K — | | | | | | | |
| 8½ | 3⅜ | KTelln .30e | 4.0 | 7 | 117 | 7½ | 6½ | 7½ | +1⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Kaisin .75c | | | 47 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 7½ | 5⅛ | Kalistod n | | .19 | 122 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| 1⅜ | 1-16 | KaneMil wt | | | 45 | 3-16 | ⅛ | 3-16 | |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | KapokT | | 19 | 10 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11½ | KayCp .60 | 4.8 | 6 | 1 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 8½ | KenaiCp | | 21 | 271 | 22¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | —¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Kenwin .60 | 5.1 | 5 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5 | 3⅛ | Ketchm .17t | 3.7 | 14 | 12 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | Key Co .30 | 6.0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | +¼ |
| 16⅝ | 8⅝ | Key Ph n | | 78 | 82 | u17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17¼ | +⅜ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | KinArk | | 9 | 70 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 25⅝ | 15⅝ | KingRd s.32 | 1.5 | 6 | 39 | 22 | 21⅛ | 21⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 39 | 17⅛ | KirbyEx | | 10 | 176 | u42 | 39⅝ | 41⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Kit Mfg | | 20 | 13 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 3 | 2 | KleerVu | | 19 | 8 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 13⅛ | 4⅛ | Kleinerts | | | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 20⅛ | 14⅝ | Knogo n | | 11 | 51 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | KuhnStr | | 3 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | — L—L—L — | | | | | | | |
| 5¼ | 3 | LSB .23t | 6.1 | 7 | 18 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | LaBarge .06 | 3.7 | 15 | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | LaMaur .20 | 4.1 | 7 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | LaPnl | | 10 | 7 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 4 7-16 | 2 | LakeSh g | | | 653 | 11-16 | 3 9-16 | 3 9-16 | |
| 11 | 4⅛ | Landmk | | 80 | 31 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —¼ |
| 11½ | 5¼ | Laneco .20a | 1.8 | 5 | 3 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 16¼ | 10⅛ | LazKap n.40 | 2.9 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| 24 | 15⅝ | LeaRnl s.60 | 2.9 | 8 | 16 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 6½ | 3 | LeePh | | 9 | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 15⅜ | 12 | LehlghP | | 4 | 18 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15 | +½ |
| 6¼ | 2⅛ | LeisureT | | 3 | 41 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 5 | LibtyFb .56t | 10. | 3 | 12 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12 | 6 | Lighlolr .24 | 2.6 | 5 | 5 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 10½ | 4 | LincAm | | 10 | 37 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | LloydsE | | | 26 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Lodge .08e | 2.8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 28⅝ | 17½ | Lobmn 1.20 | 5.5 | 10 | 16 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | |
| 37¼ | 13 | LoewT wt | | | 166 | 33⅝ | 31½ | 31⅞ | +⅜ |
| 17 | 10¼ | Logicon | | 9 | 5 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 26 | 16⅝ | LoGenS 1.05 | 4.1 | 7 | 6 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | +½ |
| 28⅝ | 26⅛ | LoalsCe 1.64 | 6.1 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 8½ | 3⅛ | LundyEl | | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12 | 7¼ | Lydall .70 | 9.2 | 6 | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | LynchCp | | 2 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Lynnwear | | 4 | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| | | — M—M—M — | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 5 | Macks .20 | 3.4 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Macrod | | 30 | 53 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 16⅛ | 7½ | Magood | | 14 | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 6⅝ | ManrC .60 | 4.0 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 1 15-16 | 11-16 | MorIndq | | 7 | 113 | 1 3-16 | 1⅛ | 1 3-16 | +1-16 |
| 21⅝ | 18⅝ | Marm pf2.25 | 11. | | 22 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | MrshF | | 2 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +¼ |
| 17⅛ | 8⅝ | MartPr .40 | 4.3 | 6 | 26 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6⅝ | Masind .20 | 2.4 | | 12 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ | +¼ |
| 44¼ | 16⅝ | MtrRsh s.20 | .5 | 20 | 47 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 41 | |
| 17⅞ | 9⅝ | Matrix s | | 14 | 17 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | —½ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | MaulTec .14 | 3.3 | 85 | 56 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| 1 13-16 | ⅛ | McCro wt | | | 5 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 10½ | 3⅝ | McCulO | | 10 | 1338 | u10⅝ | 10¼ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 13⅞ | McDow n.13t | .9 | 18 | 19 | u14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | McKeon | | 3 | 33 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +¼ |
| 23½ | 14⅛ | Means 1.20 | 5.8 | 7 | 26 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅜ |
| 11¼ | 8⅛ | Medalst .56 | 5.7 | 4 | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 3⅝ | MedalnGp | | 15 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 27⅝ | 18⅝ | MediaG .72 | 2.8 | 8 | 174 | 25½ | 24⅞ | 25½ | +½ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | Meenan n.24 | 1.5 | 6 | 8 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | Mepoint .28 | 3.0 | 3 | 12 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 18½ | 12 | MEMCo 1 | 7.4 | 6 | 6 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 13⅝ | 8½ | MercSL .50b | 5.1 | 5 | 3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | —¼ |
| 12 | 7⅛ | MetPro .15 | 1.6 | 8 | 5 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 13⅝ | 9 | Metex .40 | 3.9 | 6 | 9 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 19⅛ | Metpth .32 | 1.3 | 54 | 14 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | +½ |
| 5⅛ | 2½ | Metrocar | | 29 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅜ | MichGen | | 16 | 25 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| 12¼ | 6⅛ | MchSug .40 | 3.6 | 7 | 26 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | MichS pf.24 | 7.7 | | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 5½ | 3½ | Micklbry .16 | 3.2 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 18⅝ | 6 | MidldCo .30 | 3.0 | 4 | 6 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 9⅛ | MidlGls .40b | 4.0 | 11 | 64 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —¼ |
| 11½ | 6½ | Miller H | | 6 | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 51 | 42½ | MinP pf 5 | 11. | | z50 | 44 | 44 | 44 | —1 |
| 93 | 82 | MinP pf8.90 | 11. | | z10 | 79⅝ | d79⅝ | 79⅝ | —5 |
| 8 | 2⅝ | MissnIT | | 6 | 8 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 20 | MitchlE s.20 | .6 | 14 | 242 | u31½ | 29⅝ | 31¼ | +1⅜ |
| 24½ | 12⅝ | MiteCp .60 | 2.7 | 8 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | MonMg .44 | 8.6 | 6 | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | —⅛ |
| 45 | 34½ | MonP pf4.40 | 12. | | z1000 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | +3⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅝ | Moog .40b | 2.4 | 8 | 12 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +¼ |
| 16½ | 6½ | MtgGth .86e | 9.2 | 12 | 4 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 4½ | MortnSh .32 | 6.4 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | —⅛ |
| 11 | 8 | MottSM .20 | 2.5 | 4 | 62 | 8 | 8 | 8 | —⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | MovStr .60 | 5.6 | 4 | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅝ | Movielab .52t | 9.7 | 5 | 47 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | — N—N—N — | | | | | | | |
| 18⅝ | 11 | NFC n .20 | 1.2 | 12 | 239 | 17⅝ | 15⅝ | 17⅜ | +1½ |
| 15¼ | 9¼ | Napco .20 | 1.5 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +¼ |
| 11⅛ | 4⅝ | Nardo .24 | 2.5 | 8 | 12 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 10⅝ | NGrvSt n.60 | 4.2 | 9 | 16 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 5⅛ | NatEdu .68t | 6.2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | —⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅝ | NHItE | | 8 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | NKinney | | | 125 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | +⅜ |
| 10½ | 5 | NtPatent | | | 1666 | 7⅝ | 6⅝ | 7½ | +1⅛ |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | NtSllvr .20e | 4.4 | | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | —⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅝ | NtSpinn .24 | 4.7 | 5 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 3⅝ | NelsLB .72t | 7.3 | 9 | 25 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | +⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | NesILM .05e | 1.7 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —⅛ |
| 28½ | 17⅛ | NHamp .80a | 4.1 | 6 | 6 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Nidrio .06e | 3.4 | 9 | 27 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 23½ | 10⅛ | NMxAr .30e | 1.5 | 51 | 19 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | —⅝ |
| 11 | 7⅛ | NPInRt s.84 | 9.3 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | NProc .55e | 8.0 | 7 | 91 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 20⅛ | NYTim .90 | 4.1 | 10 | x30 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12½ | 5⅛ | NewbE .50 | 4.8 | | 26 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 9-16 | 3-16 | Newcrp wt | | | 11 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 30⅛ | 18⅝ | NiagFSv .94 | 4.1 | 6 | 1 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Nichols .02r | .6 | 3 | 6 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | NoelInd | | | 10 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Nolex | | 13 | 35 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | Norin .60 | 5.4 | 4 | 13 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 10⅛ | Norl pf 1.50 | 13. | | 10 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | Nortek .08 | 1.0 | 5 | 76 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 15 | NoARay .24 | 1.3 | 7 | 17 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅜ |
| 18 | 8½ | NoCdO g | | 29 | 593 | u19⅝ | 17⅞ | 19 | +1½ |
| 13¼ | 10⅛ | NoelBk n1.08 | 9.6 | 5 | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | —⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 9⅝ | NuclDta | | 7 | 29 | 12 | 11½ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 21 | Numac g.07t | | | 145 | 39⅝ | 38½ | 39¼ | +⅜ |
| | | — O—O—O — | | | | | | | |
| 9⅞ | 2⅜ | OEA .20e | 2.5 | 14 | 28 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9⅞ | Oakwd .12b | .9 | 6 | 15 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +¼ |
| 10 | 5⅞ | OilaInd .40e | 4.6 | 7 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 48 | 25 | OOkiep | | 21 | z1100 | 45½ | 44½ | 45 | +⅜ |
| 14 | 7½ | OrioleH .40a | 3.6 | 4 | 29 | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ | —⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | Ormand | | 7 | 7 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | OSullvn .80 | 5.4 | 5 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | OxfordFt | | 2 | 18 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4½ | OzarkA .15e | | 5 | 314 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +½ |
| | | — P—Q — | | | | | | | |
| 3⅝ | ⅞ | PF Ind | | | 37 | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 16¼ | 12⅝ | PGEpfA 1.50 | 12. | | 10 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | —⅛ |
| 15 | 11 | PGEpfB 1.37 | 12. | | 11 | 12½ | 11¾ | 11¾ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | PGEpfC 1.25 | 12. | | 5 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | —¼ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | PGEpfD 1.25 | 12. | | 25 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14 | 10 | PGEpfE 1.25 | 11. | | 20 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅞ | PGEpfG 1.20 | 11. | | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 27½ | 20 | PGEpfW 2.57 | 11. | | 81 | 23⅞ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | +⅜ |
| 25½ | 18¼ | PGEpfV 2.32 | 11. | | 20 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 19¾ | PGEpfT 2.54 | 11. | | 9 | 23 | 23 | 23 | —⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 20⅝ | PGEpfS 2.62 | 11. | | 16 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | +½ |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | PGEpfH 1.12 | 12. | | 6 | 10 | 9 | 9⅝ | +⅜ |
| 25⅛ | 19⅝ | PGEpfR 2.37 | 11. | | 4 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 21⅞ | 16 | PGEpfQ 2 | 11. | | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +¼ |
| 21½ | 15 | PGEpfM 1.96 | 11. | | 2 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | |
| 24 | 17½ | PGEpfL 2.25 | 12. | | 6 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 22⅛ | 16½ | PGEpfK 2.04 | 12. | | 5 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —¼ |
| 24⅛ | 18 | PGEpfJ 2.32 | 12. | | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | —⅛ |
| 12¼ | 8⅝ | PGEpfI 1.09 | 11. | | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅝ |
| 45⅝ | 34 | PacLt pf4.36 | 11. | | z4500 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | +⅞ |
| 46⅞ | 34 | PacLt pf4.50 | 12. | | z150 | 39⅛ | 39 | 39 | —¼ |
| 29 | 13⅝ | PacTrst 1.20 | 5.5 | 10 | 5 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | —⅛ |
| 54 | 46 | PacPL pf 5 | 10. | | z25 | 49 | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| 22 | 14½ | PageP g n | | | 206 | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | |
| 43 | 27½ | PallCp .52 | 1.2 | 17 | 49 | u43⅝ | 42 | 42⅝ | |
| 2 | 1⅛ | PalomrF | | | 153 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 24½ | 13⅝ | Paradyn n | | 23 | 60 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅝ | ParaPk | | | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | ParkEl | | 10 | 11 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 30⅝ | 22 | Parsons s 1 | 3.3 | 10 | 43 | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 30⅛ | +⅜ |
| 14 | 7⅝ | Patagon | | 5 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | PenDix wt | | | 7 | 1 | 15-16 | 15-16 | —1-16 |
| 20⅝ | 10½ | PenEM .80a | 4.2 | 7 | 18 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅝ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | PECo .55t | 15. | 23 | 65 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 3½ | PenobS .20 | 4.2 | 6 | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 10⅛ | Penril n .15 | 1.1 | 12 | 36 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2 | 1 | Pentron | | 7 | 4 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 32⅝ | 25⅝ | PepBoys 1b | 3.3 | 5 | 17 | 30⅛ | 29½ | 30¼ | +1 |
| 23⅝ | 13 | PepCom .80 | 4.8 | 6 | 15 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | —¼ |
| 14⅝ | 9½ | Perini .40 | 3.2 | 8 | 6 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | PetLew s | | 14 | 230 | 18 | 17½ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | PetLe pf1.65 | 13. | | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 7⅝ | PhilLD .52r | 6.7 | 3 | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | Phoenix | | | 54 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | PicNPay .32 | 2.5 | 7 | 28 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | PlonrSys | | 21 | 17 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | PlanTx .20t | | | 12 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5⅝ | PltWVa .56 | 11. | 7 | 15 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 36½ | 22 | PltDM 1.40 | 4.5 | 4 | 1 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | +⅛ |
| 38½ | 24½ | Pittway 1.65 | 5.3 | 7 | 70 | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | —⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Pizzaln n | | 13 | 228 | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | +⅛ |
| 37 | 21⅝ | PlacrDv g1a | | | 108 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 33½ | +1½ |
| 10 | 5½ | Plantind | | 24 | 134 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | PlyGm .40b | 4.6 | 4 | 8 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | PlymR A | | | 1 | 2¼ | d 2⅛ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | PlymR B | | | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| | ⅝ | Polaron | | 2 | 12 | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 12⅝ | PrairleO g | | 24 | 78 | 23½ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | |
| 14⅝ | 10⅛ | ProftLmb 1.10 | 9.0 | 6 | 7 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 20⅝ | PrenHa 1.48 | 6.3 | 8 | 163 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | PresRtB | | 1 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 16⅝ | 10½ | PrpCT 1.42e | 9.3 | 11 | 6 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | —⅛ |
| 12½ | 9½ | ProvGas .92 | 9.8 | 5 | 9 | 9½ | d 9⅜ | 9⅜ | —⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | PrudBld .24 | 5.3 | 13 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 48 | 36½ | PSCol pf4.25 | 12. | | z50 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | —¼ |
| 24¼ | 19⅝ | PgSP pfC2.34 | 12. | | 3 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | —⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 21⅝ | PgSP pfD2.34 | 10. | | 100 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | +⅜ |
| 16⅛ | 7⅛ | PulteH s.32 | 2.3 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —¼ |
| 10¼ | 4⅝ | PuntaG | | 6 | 3 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | Punta pf1.10 | 11. | | 8 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6½ | Qualinn n.50 | 6.0 | 3 | 64 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | —⅛ |
| 11 | 6⅝ | Quebcr g.25e | 2.3 | | 2 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| | | — R—R—R — | | | | | | | |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | REDM | | 6 | 19 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | RET | | | 46 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 42½ | RET pf 4.38 | 9.8 | | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 18 | 9 | RHMed .20r | 1.2 | 18 | 55 | 16⅝ | 15½ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | RPS | | 7 | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | RSC .10 | 3.3 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 8 | 5 | Rapan .10e | 1.7 | 7 | 64 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | +¼ |
| 23¼ | 13⅛ | RnchEx .30e | 1.5 | 7 | 38 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 11⅝ | RangrO g | | | 666 | u42 | 38¼ | 41¾ | +3½ |
| | | RangrO wt | | | 197 | 21¼ | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 22¼ | 21½ | Ransbrg s 1 | 4.4 | 8 | 21 | u22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | +⅜ |
| 4 | 2 | RapAm wt | | | 485 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | +¼ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | RathP | | | 31 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14½ | Rayind .40 | 1.9 | 14 | 36 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21½ | +¼ |
| 21⅝ | 15 | REInv 1.60 | 7.8 | 10 | 9 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | +¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | RlincT 1.25e | 16. | | 5 | 8 | d 7⅝ | 7⅞ | —⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Redlaw | | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | ReevesT | | 12 | 6 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +¼ |
| 6⅛ | 4 | RefaTr .32 | 6.1 | 3 | 55 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | |
| 17 | 8⅛ | RegalB .72 | 4.4 | 9 | 28 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16½ | +⅜ |
| 23½ | 14⅛ | RemAr 1a | 4.6 | 6 | 49 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 5⅛ | RepGyp s.24 | 3.9 | 3 | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 44⅛ | 34⅛ | RepNY 2 | 5.6 | 5 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 19½ | RNY pf 2.12 | 9.8 | | 5 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | ResrhCot .24 | 1.7 | 8 | 44 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | —⅛ |
| 54⅝ | 20½ | Resrt A | | 4 | 879 | 27⅝ | 26 | 27¼ | +1½ |
| 22⅝ | 11⅛ | Resrt wt | | | 73 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅜ |
| 83⅛ | 27 | Resrt B | | 5 | z1050 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37 | +1 |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | RestAssc | | 6 | 93 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5½ | RexNore | | 9 | 30 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 14⅝ | RioIOil n | | 18 | 219 | u27⅛ | 24⅝ | 27⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | RibletP .12 | 2.0 | 4 | 73 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | Richton .44 | 10. | | 168 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 21⅝ | RioAlgo g1.50 | | | 12 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 14½ | 5½ | Robntch | | | 141 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | +½ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Robtin .12 | 2.2 | 4 | 20 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10 | Rockway 1b | 8.2 | 5 | 5 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 28⅝ | 18 | Rogers s.72 | .5 | 14 | 150 | 23¼ | 22¼ | 23⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | RoncoT | | 19 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 4⅛ | Rossmr | | 7 | 55 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | +⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | RoyPolm | | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Rusco | | | 13 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | RBW Cp | | 4 | 5 | 2⅝ | d 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 16¼ | 10 | Russell .56 | 4.9 | 4 | 14 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | +¼ |
| | | — S—S—S — | | | | | | | |
| 6¼ | 3½ | SFM .24 | 5.5 | 8 | 8 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | —⅛ |
| 12¼ | 8¼ | SGL .30b | 2.7 | 6 | 13 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11¼ | —⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1⅜ | SMD | | 3 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6 | 4 | SSP | | | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | Salem .40a | 2.4 | 9 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | SCarlo .07e | 3.1 | | 55 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | —⅛ |
| 10¼ | 7 | SDgo pf .90 | 10. | | 10 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 10⅛ | 8¼ | SDgo pf 1 | 11. | | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅜ |
| 98 | 76 | SDgo pf9.84 | 13. | | z50 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 72 | 55 | SDgo pf7.20 | 12. | | z150 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | +1½ |
| 24⅝ | 18⅝ | SDgo pf2.47 | 12. | | 6 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅝ | |
| 27 | 20⅛ | SDgo pf2.68 | 12. | | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 18⅝ | SFrRE 1.76 | 7.3 | 17 | 9 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3 | 9-16 | SFRE wt | | | 13 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 22¼ | 18 | SanJW 1.60 | 7.3 | 6 | 10 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 5½ | Sandgte .40 | 4.8 | 6 | 6 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | ScheibE .42t | | 18 | 131 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | |
| 20⅝ | 13⅝ | Schnult 1a | 5.4 | 4 | 9 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 2⅝ | Schiller | | 6 | 20 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | —⅜ |
| 7½ | 4⅛ | SchoolP .40 | 5.5 | | 76 | u 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7¼ | —⅛ |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Schrodr .04t | | 63 | 10 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | —⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | Schwab n.30 | 4.4 | 6 | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | SciMgt .10 | 3.0 | 7 | 9 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 59⅝ | 20⅛ | ScurryR g | | 10 | 4 | 57 | 55 | 57 | +3 |
| 20⅛ | 16 | SbdAM .40 | 2.2 | 3 | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +¼ |
| 13⅝ | 5⅝ | Sealctro .94t | 7.1 | 6 | 11 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | +¼ |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Seaport | | | 6 | 8 | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | SearsInd | | 7 | 3 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | SecMfg | | 10 | 20 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6⅝ | Selas .36 | 5.3 | 8 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 1⅝ | 1⅛ | SelfaAsc | | 6 | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Semich .20b | 3.3 | 10 | 16 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| 8 | 4⅝ | Srvisco .40 | 6.2 | 4 | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | Servo | | | 26 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4½ | ShaerS .40e | 6.7 | 5 | 19 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | Sharon s.50 | 4.6 | 6 | 32 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4⅝ | Shawln .40 | 8.4 | 5 | 29 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | ShelteR | | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Shopwell | | 7 | 40 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 29⅛ | 18½ | Showbl 1 | 5.0 | 7 | 14 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 30⅛ | 16¼ | Sierrcln .20 | 1.0 | 14 | 12 | 30½ | 30 | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | Silfco s .28 | 3.9 | 6 | 4 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 20½ | 10¼ | Sigma .40 | 3.1 | 6 | 15 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | +⅜ |
| 9¼ | 5½ | Sikes A .45e | 6.7 | 3 | 12 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 10¼ | Sllolnc .10e | .4 | 6 | 3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | +¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Silvrcst | | 57 | 39 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | +⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | Solitron | | 13 | 107 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | +¼ |
| 29¼ | 23⅝ | SonderB .40 | 1.4 | 9 | 2 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | |
| 17⅝ | 6⅛ | SorgPap .33e | 2.7 | 3 | 17 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¼ | —1 |
| 11⅝ | 8⅝ | SCEd pf1.02 | 11. | | 12 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +¼ |
| 12¼ | 8¼ | SCEd pf1.06 | 11. | | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +¼ |
| 13 | 9 | SCEd pf1.08 | 11. | | 8 | 10⅛ | 9½ | 9½ | —¾ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | SCEd pf1.19 | 11. | | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 12⅝ | SCEd pf1.45 | 11. | | 4 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 17⅝ | SCEd pf1.30 | 6.9 | | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 93 | 85¼ | SCEd pf8.54 | 9.3 | | 105 | 92¼ | 91½ | 92¼ | +⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 19 | SCEd pf2.30 | 11. | | 15 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —¼ |
| 25 | 18⅝ | SCEd pf2.21 | 11. | | 298 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | +⅜ |
| 85⅝ | 64 | SCEd pf7.58 | 12. | | 2 | 65 | 65 | 65 | —2 |
| 98⅝ | 72 | SCEd pf8.70 | 11. | | 26 | 81⅛ | 79 | 80 | +1 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | SwFlBk .50 | 6.1 | 6 | 63 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | |
| 25⅝ | 22⅝ | SwFlB pf2.18 | 9.5 | | 3 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | |
| 13⅝ | 9 | SpectvR | | 5 | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 6 | 3½ | Spectra .19t | 3.5 | | 42 | 5½ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | SpedOP .20r | 4.1 | 8 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | Spencer .16 | 4.1 | 7 | 34 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4½ | Splentex .24 | 4.9 | 8 | 13 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 27½ | 20 | StdAlln 1 | 4.2 | 4 | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 6⅝ | StdMetl | | 164 | 66 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅜ |
| 26⅛ | 16⅝ | StProd 1.52 | 9.1 | 4 | 15 | 16⅝ | d16¼ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| 33 | 20⅝ | StdShr 1.22t | 4.4 | 6 | 15 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 9⅞ | 5⅝ | Stange .20 | 3.0 | 8 | 64 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +¼ |
| 5⅛ | 3¼ | Starrwd | | 4 | 60 | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 11⅛ | StarSup s.80 | 5.5 | 4 | 10 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 3½ | StarrtHo .30 | 7.1 | 5 | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅛ | Steelmt .24b | 3.6 | 4 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 23½ | 16⅛ | StepnCh .92 | 4.3 | 7 | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | SterlBcp wt | | | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1⅝ | 1 | SterlEl | | 6 | 46 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | Steviknit | | | 19 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 6⅝ | StrutW .30b | 1.2 | 24 | 228 | u26 | 23 | 25⅝ | +2⅛ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | SueAnn .24 | 8.3 | 6 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 8⅝ | Sunair .60a | 6.1 | 5 | 7 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| 48½ | 15⅝ | Sundnc .16b | .3 | | 804 | u51⅝ | 49⅛ | 50⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 9½ | 5½ | SunshJr .40 | 4.6 | 5 | 88 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 10⅛ | SupFdS .40b | 3.5 | 6 | 18 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 5⅛ | Supind s.25 | 5.0 | 4 | 99 | 5⅛ | d 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| 11½ | 6½ | SupSurg .32 | 4.7 | 5 | 18 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 29⅛ | Supron s.24 | .5 | 29 | 76 | 46⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | +⅜ |
| 7¼ | 3½ | Susqueh | | 7 | 225 | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 4¼ | +½ |
| 10½ | 8¼ | Susqh pf 1 | 12. | | 20 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 44¼ | 30⅝ | Syntex 1.10 | 2.7 | 11 | 853 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 40⅝ | +⅜ |
| 24¼ | 18¼ | Syscos .40 | 2.0 | 7 | 77 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | |
| 18½ | 10⅛ | SystEng | | 14 | 323 | u18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | +⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | SysPln .20 | 4.6 | 3 | 14 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | | | |
| 9⅛ | 5⅝ | TEC .40 | 6.8 | 7 | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | TFI | | 8 | 64 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | +⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 9¼ | TabPd .20 | 1.3 | 7 | 24 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | +⅜ |
| 14 | 8 | TandB .40 | 3.3 | 6 | 9 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | Tannet .28b | 4.9 | 5 | 13 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Tasty 1.20b | 11. | | 12 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4 | 1¼ | TechSym | | 10 | 65 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | —¼ |
| 13⅝ | 4 | TechOp | | 9 | 46 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | +¼ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅞ | TechTp .52t | 26. | | 31 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅛ | Tectrol .24 | 4.2 | 5 | 21 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 65⅝ | 27 | TejonR | | 64 | 64 | u66⅝ | 63½ | 66⅝ | +3½ |
| 32 | 15⅝ | Telflex .40 | 1.5 | 11 | 27 | 27 | 25⅞ | 27 | +⅜ |
| 22¼ | 13⅛ | Telscl .60 | 3.6 | 11 | 164 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | —⅜ |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | Tenna | | | 29 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | —⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Tensor | | 3 | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4⅝ | TerraC .10t | | | 103 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5⅝ | TetraT | | | 34 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7½ | TexAlr .16 | 1.9 | 7 | 186 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 51⅝ | 40½ | TxPL pf4.56 | 11. | | z100 | 43 | 43 | 43 | +1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 12¼ | Textron wt | | | 9 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1 | ½ | ThorCp | | | 9 | ⅞ | 13-16 | 13-16 | —1-16 |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Thorofar .04e | 1.1 | 6 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 15⅛ | Thriftm 1.20 | 4.9 | 3 | 5 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 3 | Tidwell | | 5 | 28 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | +¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | TobKtz n.25 | 5.0 | 3 | 18 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| 42 | 32 | TolEd pf4.25 | 12. | | z350 | 35 | 33½ | 35 | +⅜ |
| 83⅝ | 65 | TolEd pf8.32 | 13. | | z140 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65¼ | —1¼ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | ToppsG .21t | | | 23 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | +⅜ |
| 17⅝ | 10⅛ | TorlnCp .80 | 5.9 | 5 | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 12⅝ | TolPet g.32 | | | 329 | 26½ | 25 | 26½ | +1¼ |
| 19¼ | 6⅝ | TolPet wt | | | 218 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ | +1¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | TownCtry | | 9 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 26⅝ | 16⅛ | Towner n.01e | .05 | 7 | 46 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | —⅜ |
| 8½ | 4⅝ | TransLux .10e | 1.6 | 7 | 78 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +¼ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | TransOil .05e | .4 | | 364 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13½ | +⅞ |
| 7 | 5½ | TrnsTec n.24 | 3.6 | 10 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Tredwy .20 | 2.7 | 8 | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 9⅛ | 7 | TriSM .80 | 8.8 | 4 | 4 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | TrlaCp .20 | 1.7 | 8 | 7 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8½ | TritOil p | | | 156 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 24 | 23⅝ | TritOil pf1.96 | 8.4 | | 32 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | TuboMx s | | 12 | 318 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 31 | 26 | TurnrC 2 | 7.0 | 6 | 12 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | +¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | TwinFr .20 | 4.8 | 6 | 43 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | | | |
| 12½ | 7⅛ | U&I | | | 51 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝—⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | UIP .24 | 4.3 | 9 | 18 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | UNA .20 | 3.6 | 4 | 16 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | —⅛ |
| 8 | 5¼ | URS .40b | 4.6 | 22 | 74 | u 8½ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | +⅜ |
| 18¼ | 5¼ | Unimax | | 12 | 32 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 17⅛ | 12½ | UAirPd .44b | 3.5 | 10 | 28 | u18½ | 18 | 18¼ | +½ |
| 17⅛ | 11 | UnCosF .72 | 5.9 | 7 | 10 | 12⅝ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | +½ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | UnFoods .10e | 5.0 | 40 | 30 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | UNatCp | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | —⅛ |
| ⅝ | 1-16 | UNatCp wt | | | 4 | ⅛ | 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| 8 | 5 | URepln .23r | 6.1 | | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | USAir wt | | | 11 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 40½ | 27⅝ | USAir pf 3 | 11. | | x2 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | +1⅝ |
| 16¼ | 9⅝ | USFlltr .36 | 2.6 | 8 | 215 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14 | —¼ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | UnRIT .87e | 9.3 | 11 | 35 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| ⅝ | 1-64 | UnRIT wt | | | 230 | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 | |
| 4 | 2⅛ | USRdium | | 14 | 8 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 3⅝ | UnivClp .05 | .7 | 5 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | —⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 12⅛ | UnivRs .32 | 1.4 | 23 | 160 | 23¼ | 23 | 23⅛ | +⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 8⅝ | UnivRu .72 | 7.6 | 5 | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 4⅛ | Valle's .81t | 16. | 15 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Valmac .80 | 9.3 | | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5½ | Valspar .36 | 4.6 | 6 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | ValueL .06e | 2.0 | | 134 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Verit | | 5 | 38 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 16½ | VermlA .32b | 1.6 | 9 | 14 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | —⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5 | Vernitrn .10 | 1.3 | 6 | 110 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 3 | Vertiple | | 5 | 21 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 9½ | 1½ | Vesely | | 196 | 40 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | VintageE | | 3 | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6⅛ | Vishay .53t | 4.8 | 8 | x105 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | VisualG .16 | 3.4 | 9 | 8 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | VolMer .12e | 2.5 | 5 | 11 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | Voplex .52 | 6.0 | 4 | 3 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | VulcCp .20a | 3.4 | 4 | 4 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 2½ | WTC .02t | | 55 | 54 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Wackht .40b | 5.3 | 6 | 6 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 29½ | 18⅝ | Wainoco s.12 | .4 | 88 | 262 | 27⅞ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | —⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | Waltbr n.05e | .3 | 7 | 102 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25 | 18 | Walco .80b | 3.7 | 6 | 2 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4 | WallcS .12 | 3.0 | 12 | 17 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 34⅝ | 17 | Wang B s.16 | .5 | 26 | x170 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅛ | —⅛ |
| 32½ | 18⅝ | Wang C s.06 | .2 | 25 | x53 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32 | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | WshHm | | 5 | 12 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 18⅝ | WshPst s.36 | 1.8 | 7 | 38 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 21 | WRIT 2.12 | 7.9 | 14 | 9 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Watsco .30 | 5.1 | 6 | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| 21½ | 14⅝ | Wihird n | | 16 | 248 | u21⅝ | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Welman | | | 22 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 8⅝ | WeldTu .30b | 1.3 | 7 | 85 | u22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 4 | Wellco .12e | 2.6 | | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 10 | 6½ | WescoFn .36 | 4.5 | 6 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| 23⅛ | 15⅝ | Wslbrn a s.70 | 3.0 | | 97 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 13⅛ | WstFln .52 | 2.0 | 3 | 126 | 26⅝ | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9 | WPacRR n | | 2 | 24 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 3⅝ | Whippny .20 | 1.9 | | 40 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4 | WhitCbl .20 | 4.7 | 4 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Whitehall | | 7 | 13 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 3⅛ | Wichita .45t | 3.8 | 40 | 52 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | WiltcxG n | | 4 | 23 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 20 | 9⅝ | Wmhous .70 | 4.0 | 10 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | WilsnB .15t | | | 16 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 22 | 11½ | Wincorp .40 | 2.2 | 45 | 88 | 18 | 15 | 18 | +3⅛ |
| 49 | 41⅛ | WisP pf4.50 | 10. | | z100 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | —⅛ |
| 3 | 2 | WolfHB .10e | 4.7 | 7 | 4 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 14½ | 7⅝ | Wdstrm n .60 | 7.1 | 4 | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 5⅝ | WkWear .40 | 4.1 | 6 | 5 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 20 | 11½ | Wrathr .05e | .3 | | 13 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | —⅜ |
| 1 11-16 | ⅝ | WrightH g | | | 66 | 1 7-16 | 1 7-16 | 1 7-16 | |
| 17⅝ | 11 | Wynns s .48 | 3.4 | 6 | 8 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 15 | 11⅛ | WymBn .72 | 5.8 | 6 | 15 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | |
| 11½ | 6½ | Zimmer .36 | 5.1 | 3 | 40 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, December 6, 1979

### Dollar Bonds

| Bond | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Alcoa 10-89 | 90 | 91 |
| Argentina 9⅝-84 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Ashland 7½-82 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| Australia 8⅜-91 | 84 | 85 |
| Australia 8¼-92 | 81 | 82 |
| Avco 10¼-87 | 83 | 85 |
| BTokyo 7⅝-84 | 85⅝ | 86⅝ |
| Barclays 8½-92 | 83⅝ | 84⅝ |
| BCHyd. 7⅝-85 | 84¼ | 85¼ |
| Bell Can 7⅝-87 | 82½ | 83½ |
| Beneficial 8½-87 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| BFCE 8⅝-83 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Conpac 9⅝-89 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Carter H.H. 9⅝-86 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86 | 85 | 86 |
| Charbonags 8⅝-81 | 93½ | 94½ |
| CNT 9½-86 | 91 | 92 |
| Comalco 10⅛-91 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| Cons. Foods 7½-91 | 79½ | 80½ |
| Continental 9⅝-86 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Dome Pet. 10-94 | 88½ | 89½ |
| Dominion 10⅛-84 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Dow Chem. 9⅝-94 | 88½ | 89½ |
| DSM 8⅝-88 | 86¼ | 87¼ |
| EEC 8¼-82 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| EEC 7¾-84 | 86½ | 87½ |
| ECS 9-93 | 86½ | 87½ |
| ECS 8⅝-97 | 79 | 80 |
| EdF 9⅝-86 | 92 | 93 |
| EIB 8-84 | 87½ | 88½ |
| EIB 8⅝-93 | 81 | 82 |
| Esso 8-86(Nov.) | 87 | 88 |
| Eurofima 8½-83 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| EDC 9⅝-84 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Finland 9½-86 | 89 | 90 |
| Genstar 10-89 | 89½ | 90½ |
| GMAC 9⅝-86 | 90½ | 92½ |
| Gotaverken 8⅝-87 | 85¼ | 86¼ |
| Gould 9⅝-85 | 92½ | 93½ |
| GTE 9⅝-89 | 89¼ | 90¼ |
| GulfWest 9⅝-84 | 90 | 92 |
| Home Oil 9½-86 | 87 | 89 |
| Hudson Bay 10-94 | 90½ | 91½ |
| ISE Cnda 9-82 | 89 | 91 |
| ITT 9½-89 | 86½ | 87½ |
| Kennecott 9½-86 | 88 | 89 |
| Kidde W. 8½-85 | 83 | 84 |
| Kockums 8-83 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| Manitoba 8⅝-83 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| Manitoba 9½-89 | 88⅝ | 89⅝ |
| Michelin 10-94 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| Midld Intl 8⅝-86 | 91 | 92 |
| NatWest 9-86(Jly) | 92½ | 93½ |
| NBrunswick 9-83 | 92 | 93 |
| NBrunsw. 9⅝-94 | 86½ | 87½ |
| Newfoundld 10-94 | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| NZealand 8½-83 | 92 | 93 |
| Norskhyd 8½-92 | 83¼ | 84¼ |
| Norway 9½-84 | 92½ | 93½ |
| NScotia 9⅝-89 | 88⅝ | 89⅝ |
| Occidental 10¼-84 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Ontario Hyd 8-87 | 82¾ | 83¾ |
| Penney JC 8½-83 | 90⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Pennwalt 9⅝-84 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| Pepsico 9⅝-84 | 93¾ | 94¾ |
| Portland 10-84 | 92 | 93 |
| Queb. Hyd. 10-99 | 88½ | 89½ |
| Queb. Pro. 9-95 | 79¼ | 80¼ |
| Saabscania 8½-89 | 80¼ | 81¼ |
| Shell 8-86 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| Shell 7½-87 | 83¼ | 84¼ |
| Stind 8⅝-88 | 88½ | 89½ |
| StatOil 9⅝-89 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Sweden 9⅝-84 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Transocean 8-86 | 89¼ | 90¼ |
| Unilever 9¼-87 | 89 | 90 |
| UnOil 7½-87 | 86½ | 87½ |
| UnBis 9-89 | 85¼ | 86¼ |
| Utah 8-87 | 87½ | 88½ |
| Vwagen 7⅝-82 | 82 | 83 |
| Warner L. 9-84 | 92¼ | 93¼ |

### Convertible Bonds

| Bond | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 71½ | 73½ |
| BBC 4⅝-93 | 93 | 95 |
| Beatrice 6⅝-91 | 91½ | 93½ |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 79½ | 81½ |
| Beecham 6⅝-92 | 96½ | 98 |
| Boots 6⅝-93 | 87 | 88 |
| Borden 6⅝-91 | 88½ | 90½ |
| Borden 5-92 | 79 | 81 |
| BroadHale 4⅝-87 | 67 | 69 |
| Canon 6⅝-94 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Carnation 4-88 | 64½ | 66½ |
| CIBA G. 4-94 | 89 | 91 |
| Coke Bott. 6⅝-93 | 74½ | 76½ |
| Cr Suisse 4¼-91 | 130 | — |
| Cr Suisse 4⅝-93 | 106 | 108 |
| Cummint 6⅝-86 | 75½ | 77½ |
| Dartind 4⅝-87 | 73½ | 75½ |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 73 | 75 |
| Ford 6-86 | 77 | 79 |
| Ford 5-88 | 66½ | 68½ |
| Galveston 8⅝-94 | 107 | 109 |
| GenElec 4⅝-87 | 73 | 75 |
| GenFoods 4⅝-92 | 88½ | 90½ |
| Gillette 4⅝-87 | 66 | 68 |
| GulWestn 5-88 | 96 | 98 |
| Honda 5½-89 | 101 | 102 |
| Honneywell 6-86 | 81½ | 83½ |
| ICI 6⅝-97 | 96 | 97 |
| INA 6-97 | 96 | 98 |
| ISE 6¼-89 | 86 | 88 |
| ITT 4⅝-87 | 69 | 71 |
| Lear 8-89 | 97 | 99 |
| MorganJP 4¼-87 | 84½ | 86½ |
| Nabisco 5⅝-88 | 94½ | 96½ |
| Owens Ill 4½-87 | 96 | 98 |
| PenneyJC 4½-87 | 65½ | 67½ |
| RCA 5-88 | 68½ | 70½ |
| Revlon 4⅝-87 | 116 | 118 |
| Sperry 4⅝-88 | 95 | 97 |
| Squibb 4¼-87 | 76½ | 78½ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 75 | 77 |
| Texas 7½-93 | 68 | 70 |
| Tyco 8½-88 | 108½ | 110½ |
| UBS 5-89 | 106 | 108 |
| UnCorb 4⅝-82 | 88 | 90 |
| WarnLamb 4½-87 | 69 | 71 |
| WarnLamb 4¼-88 | 64 | 66 |
| Xerox 5-88 | 67½ | 69½ |

### Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

| | Med. | Long. |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday | 90.696 | 81.280 |
| Previous | 90.656 | 81.280 |

**DELTEC VENEZUELA, C.A.**

announces a change in the name of the firm to

**DELVEN INTERAMERICANA, C.A.**

P.O. Box 51479 - Caracas 105
torre Phelps Piso 11
Plaza Venezuela
Caracas - Venezuela

Telex: 22851 - Delven
Telephone: 781-6522

Effective November 22, 1979.

# SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

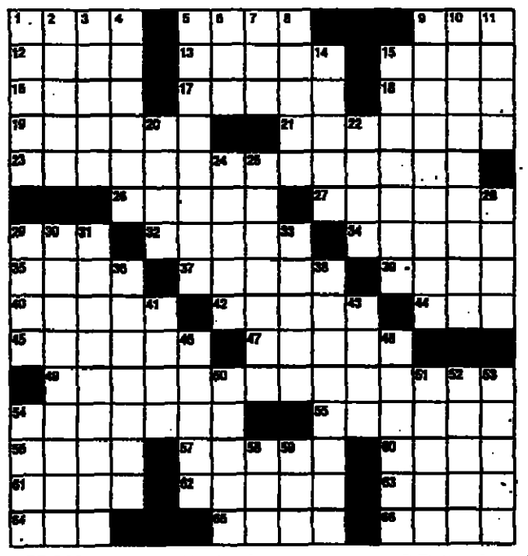
**Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.**
**To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)**
**Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.**

| JOB TITLE | SALARY | EMPLOYER | JOB LOCAT. | SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS | CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH | ADVT. Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALLEIN GESCHAFTS-FUHRER | | Werkzeugmaschinenbau-Unternehmen | Japan | Tech. Betriebswirt oder Wirtschafts-Ing., Auslandserfahrung, Deutsch, English. | Herr Reinartz/Herr Dr. Maier, Dr. Maier & Partner, Ringstr. 47, 7316 Køngen/Neckar, W.Germany. Tel. 07024/8861. | I.H.T. 29-11-79 |
| INT'L MARKETING MANAGER | Attractive + housing, car, bonus. | Construction Industry-Int'l Co. | Saudi Arabia | Ext. experience marketing engineering + constr. serv. Mideast. | Box N° 32628, Int'l Herald Tribune, 103, Kingsway, London WC2, England. | I.H.T. 29-11-79 |
| GRADUATE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER | | Pegel & Sohn turnkey project Riyadh | Berlin West Germany | 10 yrs. exp. comm. build. ind., org. + process. | Code N° 11991, Pegel & Sohn, Motzener Str. 5, 1 Berlin 48, West Germany. | I.H.T. 29-11-79 |
| GEOPHYSICIST | Competitive + benefits | Pennzoil Nederland Company. | The Hague | Degree geophysics, Engl., 8 yrs. exp. prof. North Sea. | Exploration Manager Pennzoil Nederland Co. P.O. Box 13410, The Hague, Nederlands. | I.H.T. 1-12-79 |
| EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT | Top | Manufacturer industrial products. | Europe | European manag. exp. proven track record growth/profit perf. Engl. + French + German. | Box D 1463, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. | I.H.T. 1-12-79 |
| GENERAL MANAGER | | Belag Inter Ltd. (prefabricated houses). | West Africa | Grad. bus. adm., 5 yrs. exp. constr. bus. manag., Africa exp. a plus., Engl. + German. | Belag Inter Ltd. P.O. Box 168, CH-8058 Zurich, Switzerland. | I.H.T. 1-12-79 |
| DIRECTEUR ADMINISTRATIF ET FINANCIER | | CMC Systemes d'Informatique Répartie. | Madrid | Nat. espagnole, exp. méthodes compt. anglo-saxonnes, conn. syst. banc. espagnol; français et anglais. Dipl. universitaire. | CMC France, 26 rue de Mademoiselle, 78000 Versailles, France. | L'Express Int'l 8-12-79 |
| FINANCE PERSONALITY | | International Finance Group. | Munich | Banking, insurance or property exp., English. Knowl. int'l tax law, up to 40 years. | Kienbaum Chefberatung, Postfach 1509, 5270 Gummersbach 1, W. Germany. | Financial Times 29-11-79 |
| FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER | Negotiable | Joint venture bank. | Saudi Arabia | Over 30; min. 10 yrs. exp. managing foreign exchange dept. | A.R. Duncan, ref.B-1104-1, MSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BB, tel.: 01-493 3551. | Financial Times 29-11-79 |
| SENIOR ACCOUNTING West Africa | Substantial | Major manufacturing Co. | Lagos | Qual. accountants; 30-40; considerable auditing skills & knowl. at senior level. | Ref. ABS 528, Austin Knight Ltd., 51-53 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8TP. | Financial Times 29-11-79 |
| ECONOMIST/ ECONOMETRICIAN | | Institute serving the Iron & Steel Industry. | | Univ. deg. in economics & some yrs's practical exp. in applied economic research & econometrics; Eng. +. | The Secretary General, Int'l Iron & Steel Institute, 12-14 Ave. Hamoir, B-1180 Brussels. | Economist 1-12-79 |
| INTERNAL AUDITORS | Depending qualifications & exp. | UNICEF. | New Delhi, Abidjan & New York | Masters Deg. in Accountancy or Bus./Public Admin. or equiv. prof. exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Span. | Ms. Jane Campbell, UNICEF, 866 U.N. Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. | Economist 1-12-79 |
| COAL MINING ENGINEER | F.F.120,000 | Total. | Paris | 27-40; grad. mining engineers prof. a Mine Manager Certificate & subst. coal mining exp.; Eng. + Fr. | J. P. Chabaud, PA, 8 Rue Bellini, 75782 Paris Cedex 16, tel.: 505 1430. | I.H.T. 4-12-79 |

**Herald Tribune**

**The international essential.**

# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 Musical Lerner
5 Nibble
9 Alternative in a Poe tale
12 Site for an earbob
13 "Le Penseur" sculptor
15 Phnom ——, Cambodia
16 They will be themselves, proverbially
17 Town in a Hersey tale
18 —— en point (heraldic term)
19 Clear up a clog
21 Pygmalion's beloved
23 Old TV series featuring the voice of Ann Sothern
26 Lorelei's haunts
27 Cheap cigar
29 Part of the N.F.L.
32 Santa's reindeer, e.g.
34 Mystic's card
35 Brooklyn Dodger pitcher
37 Meal of matzoh, bitter herbs, etc.
39 "G.W.T.W." locale
40 Billing period
42 Ascended
44 Readings for eds.
45 Asian language group
47 Works on the docks
49 Smollett's workhouse lad
54 Venture verbally
55 Panay seaport
56 Emerald Isle
57 Greek music hall
60 ——-podrida
61 Sweet drinks
62 Author of "A Lonely Rage"
63 Besought
64 One of Ghent's rivers
65 Was sorry
66 Without

**DOWN**

1 Scrapbook, e.g.
2 Bonkers
3 Bottomless pit
4 Wise old Greek
5 Draftsman's skill
6 Affirmative gesture
7 Political org.
8 Football formation
9 Magician's star
10 Woody Allen film
11 "Take—— Train," jazz favorite
14 —— ark
15 Seaman's outerwear
20 Holy Roman emperor
22 Lithuanian's relative
24 Put into the diary
25 On a moment's notice
28 Greek vowels
29 Girl in a 1910 song
30 Brash and rash
31 Tenths of milleniums
33 Cul-——
36 Pollen bearers
38 Grounded, as a jet
41 Haunches
43 Simon or Diamond
46 Vast disarray
48 Emulates Paul Pry
50 Golfing cup
51 "To—— Mockingbird"
52 Burstyn
53 Map lines
54 Fair or square follower
58 —— de vie
59 Grand—— Opry

Solution to Previous Puzzle

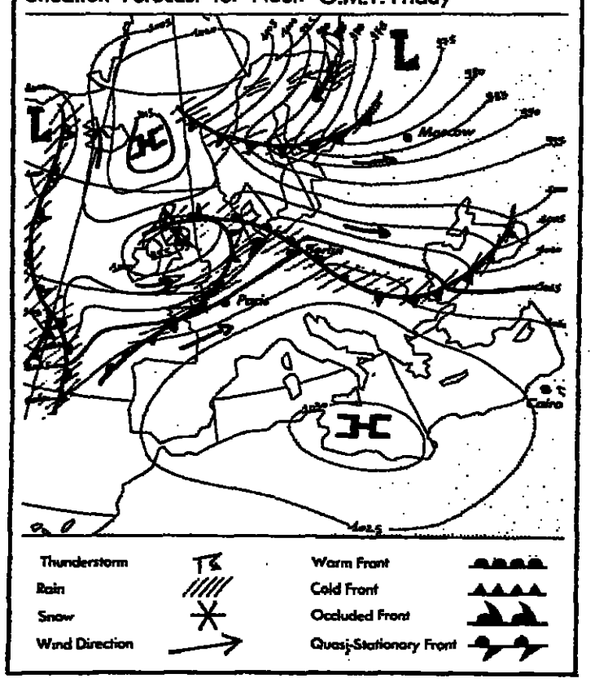
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | E | E | T | | B | S | T | A | R | | E | T | O | N |
| A | R | I | A | | E | L | E | N | A | | L | A | N | E |
| T | A | N | N | H | A | U | S | E | R | | A | N | T | E |
| S | T | A | T | U | T | E | S | | E | L | I | N | O | R |
| | | A | M | I | S | | A | F | I | N | E | | | |
| O | U | T | L | E | T | | S | T | I | P | E | N | D | S |
| C | L | A | U | S | | F | L | O | E | S | | B | A | N |
| T | I | N | S | | B | L | I | N | D | | T | A | N | E |
| E | N | T | | P | I | E | T | Y | | S | A | U | T | E |
| T | E | A | R | O | S | E | S | | P | E | R | M | E | N |
| | | B | A | R | E | S | | A | U | L | A | | | |
| E | R | O | T | I | C | | A | N | T | I | Q | U | A | S |
| M | A | B | I | | T | A | N | T | U | M | | E | R | G | O |
| I | S | N | O | | E | S | T | O | P | | R | E | O | S |
| L | E | T | S | | D | E | A | N | S | | S | Y | N | E |

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 15 | 59 | Foggy | MADRID | 11 | 52 | Fair |
| AMSTERDAM | 10 | 50 | Foggy | MIAMI | 26 | 79 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 8 | 46 | Fair | MILAN | 13 | 55 | Foggy |
| ATHENS | 17 | 63 | Fair | MONTREAL | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 13 | 55 | Rain | MOSCOW | 2 | 36 | Snow |
| BELGRADE | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 15 | 59 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 7 | 45 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 13 | 55 | Rain | NICE | 14 | 61 | Fair |
| BUCHAREST | 8 | 46 | Overcast | OSLO | 7 | 45 | Fair |
| BUDAPEST | 10 | 50 | Foggy | PARIS | 13 | 55 | Foggy |
| CASABLANCA | 18 | 64 | Fair | PRAGUE | 8 | 46 | Rain |
| COPENHAGEN | 7 | 45 | Fair | ROME | 16 | 61 | Foggy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 16 | 61 | Overcast | SOFIA | 11 | 52 | Foggy |
| DUBLIN | 10 | 50 | Foggy | STOCKHOLM | 6 | 43 | Fair |
| EDINBURGH | 6 | 43 | Overcast | TEHRAN | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 8 | 46 | Foggy | TEL AVIV | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| FRANKFURT | 12 | 54 | Overcast | TOKYO | 13 | 55 | Showers |
| GENEVA | 9 | 48 | Foggy | TUNIS | 15 | 59 | Fair |
| HELSINKI | 3 | 37 | Fair | VIENNA | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| HOUSTON | 22 | 72 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 6 | 43 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | WASHINGTON | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 22 | 72 | Fair | ZURICH | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 14 | 57 | Rain | | | | |
| LONDON | 14 | 57 | Rain | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 31 | 88 | Fair | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday




## *Fury of 4,500-Pound Car Yields To Wrath of 118-Pound Woman*

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 5 (AP) — "I don't know how I did it. My body hurts all over now," said Martha Weiss.

Police said that the 44-year-old, 118-pound woman yesterday helped rescue a child from under a 4,500-pound Cadillac by lifting the front end.

Mrs. Weiss went into action after a car went out of control near an elementary school. Berta Luz Amaral, 8, was struck by the car and dragged more than 20 feet. Mrs. Weiss said that one of the wheels ran over the child and was resting partly atop her when the car came to a stop.

"The mother started screaming" and attempted to pull the child from under the wheel, Mrs. Weiss said. At that point, she rushed to the front of the car and began lifting.

"I could feel the car moving when I was pulling up. I lifted it up enough for the lady to get the little girl out," she said. The little girl was not seriously injured.

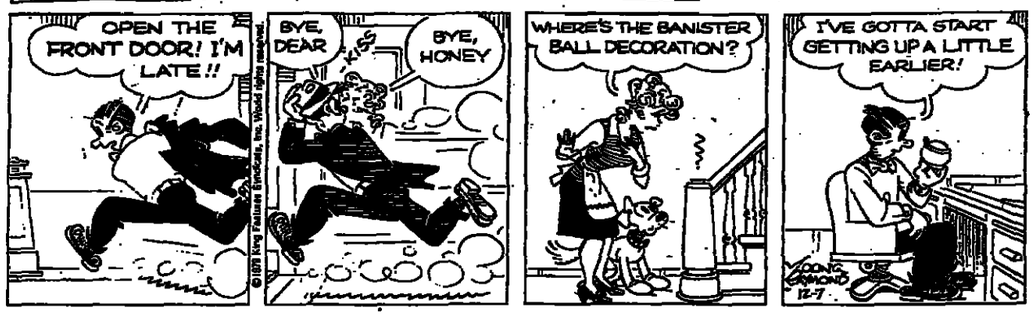
PEANUTS




B.C.



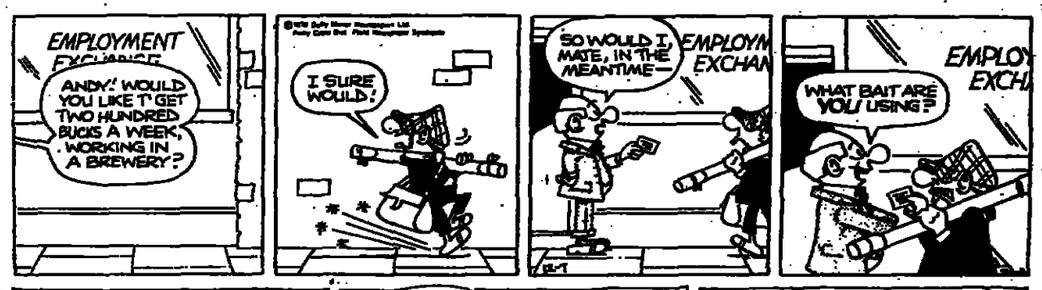

BLONDIE



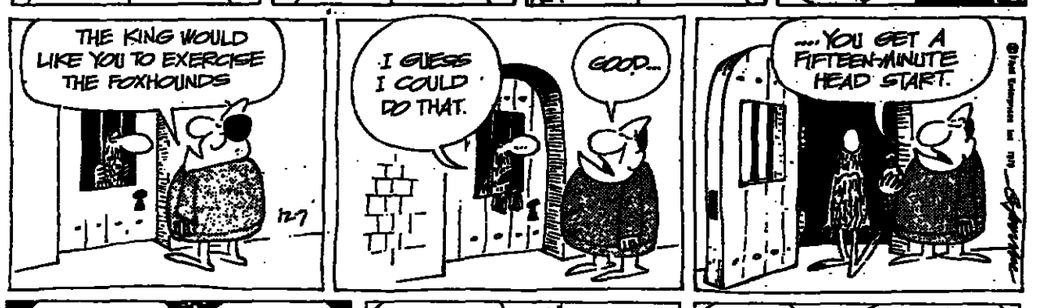

BEETLE BAILEY




ANDY CAPP



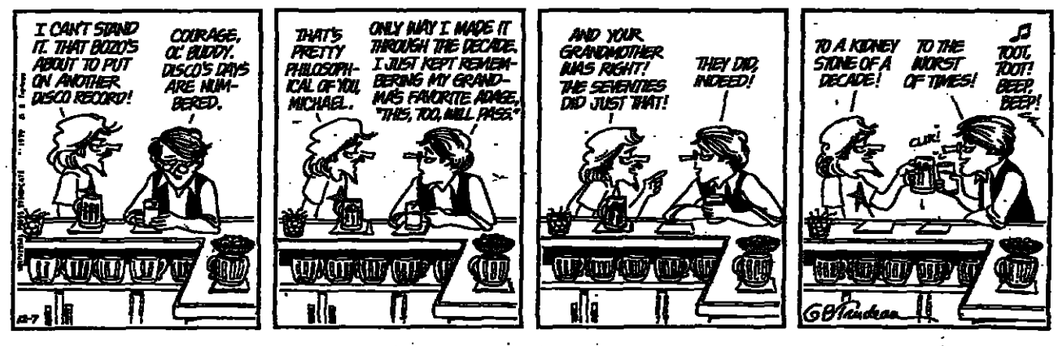

WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN




DOONESBURY




## JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

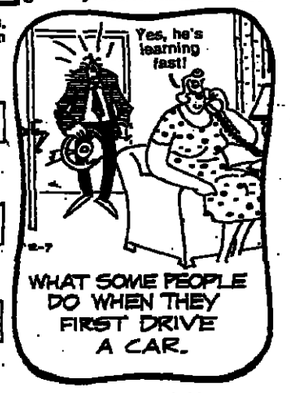
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAYGO

GLUBY

BEBJOR

PITTYS




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

*Answer here:* A ____ – ____ ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AVAIL POKED IMPORT KIMONO
Answer: Don't expect to do a good job of gardening when encumbered by this—AN OLD RAKE

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"*
*"Printed in Great Britain"*

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS CORNER WILL BE A LOT WARMER WHEN IT GETS A SANTA CLAUS AND A KETTLE ON IT, JOEY."

# BOOKS

***The Genius***
***A Memoir of Max Reinhardt***

*By Gottfried Reinhardt. Knopf. 420 pps. $16.95.*

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

GOTTFRIED REINHARDT'S memoir of his famous father, Max, is an exercise in double exposure, dovetailing, as it does, the portrait of the subject with the life of the biographer.

Personal confessions, family recollections, snapshots of the great and the puny whom the father encountered on his way, jottings from the son's diary, backstage-tittle-tattle, history's march, press notices, anecdotes, interviews, legends, scandals, news reports — all have been poured into the bouillabaisse of a bulging book. It is like a film with lightning changes of time and place, and explanatory flashbacks. The scenario of "Citizen Kane" might have been its model, for it opens with the death of its "hero" and then undertakes an investigation to reconstruct an amazing career.

Max Reinhardt was born in Baden, near Vienna, in 1873, the son of a ne'er-do-well tradesman, one Goldmann. The boy loathed the drab milieu of his childhood and fled from its depressing realities to the gallery of the Burgtheater. Before reaching manhood he escaped; he changed his name and turned actor. His histrionic debut took place with a barnstorming troupe in Salzburg — where 30 years later he was to found the world-renowned festival and reside in a castle. But the Austria of the 1890s, he was aware, could not provide the proper climate for his development. It was too tradition-bound and backward-looking, too smug and too anti-Semitic. Within a year he was in Berlin — then a bubbling cauldron of artistic endeavors — as an actor in Otto Brahm's company, specializing in old men's roles. He was soon noticed.

**Shrewd Diagnostician**

Brahm was an apostle of naturalism and naturalism was passé. Even Zola abandoned it in the end to write of socialistic utopias. Symbolism was in vogue at the turn of the century and Reinhardt, a shrewd diagnostician of trends, saw his opportunity. In the Schall und Rauch cabaret he staged literary works — Strindberg, von Hofmannsthal, Wilde, Wedekind — using every means available to intensify the theatrical experience. Emulating Bismarck in unification, he became manager of the Neues Theater, eventually owner of the Deutsches Theater and later the Kapperspiele for intimate plays. There was, of course, ferocious opposition, too, but by 1905 with his production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," he was firmly established as the most fertile theatrical animator this side of Russia.

The secret of his success is explained by the American critic, George Jean Nathan: "Where the majority of producers have a very definite and unmistakable personal label that sticks betrayingly to each of their presentations, . . . Reinhardt changes his directing personality according to the drama he happens to be dealing with. There is not one director Reinhardt, there are a dozen director Reinhardts."

Soon his productions were to be seen everywhere. In 1911, his cathedral spectacle, "The Miracle," was in London, his Arabian Nights pantomime, "Sumurun," was in the West End and about to open on Broadway and he gave Strauss' opera, "Der Rosenkavalier," its premiere in the Royal Opera of Dresden. The same year he staged Offenbach's "La Belle Helene" for the Munich Festival, sent a company on tour to St. Petersburg, Kiev, Odessa and Budapest, gave "Jedermann," the von Hofmannsthal adaptation of the English morality play "Everyman," its first performance, and had in his classical repertory in Berlin Kleist's "Amphitryon," Molière's "Forced Marriage," Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" and "Othello" and Goethe's "Faust II." One would look in vain to match this record.

As a director-producer, Reinhardt sought never to repeat himself. Each time he took up "A Midsummer Night's Dream," a favorite of his, he found a new approach. He produced it as a lavish baroque experiment and again as an intimate comedy. Among his notable experiments were an arena "Oedipus Rex" with Moissi in Berlin's Circus Schumann; chamber sions of Maeterlinck, Nestroy Goldoni; productions of the of Pirandello and the Expre ists. In 1912, he tried his ha motion pictures, shooting two in Venice and during the ti of World War I his company dispatched to neutral lands a tural propaganda. At the war' 10 theaters were under his c in Germany and Austria and h looking for new fields to conq

In 1920 with von Hofmann and Richard Strauss he inaug the Salzburg Festival with mann" in the cathedral square Kahn and newspaper magnate liam Randolph Hearst urged come to America and with th nancing he staged "The Mira New York in 1923. It ran for and subsequently toured from to coast until 1926. In 19 brought his Berlin cast to Bro with a repertory (in Germa Shakespeare, Goldoni, Tolst Buechner. With Hitler's ass to power in 1933 Reinhardt outlawed first in Germany and in Austria. He never recovered this, but he continued to work Trojan despite the confiscati his Salzburg home, his fortune his theaters.

As an exile in America longer a visiting monarch of pean culture — he was less come. The movies had long s his collaboration but "The cle," which Hearst had wanted to film with Marion Davies num, was never produced. H he had prepared with von mannsthal a film about Theres Konnersreuth, a Bavarian girl the stigmata of the crucified which bled in her mouse ecstasy; the project was aband when the talkie was introduce 1935 he directed an opulent, a movie of "A Midsummer N Dream" and gave his favorite an alfresco performance in the lywood Bowl. But unable to support for his studio for ag actors he returned to Broadw produce Franz Werfel's H pageant, "The Eternal Road expense of which was too on harvest profit. He suffered other failures, but, fortunate swan-song to the stage, a p tion of Johann Strauss' op "Rosalinda," was a New Yor

Gottfried Reinhardt thro spotlight on his father with mordant humor. Thomas Einstein, Toscanini, Werfel ard Strauss were among h mates. Millionaires, statesm ternational impresarios, stars, playwrights of all crowded into his magic circl social pushers and frauds. G is amusing and equivocal a mysterious Rudolf Kommer ther's confident and confi whom he suspects, despite ness and generosity, of s erations.

**Mass of Contradic**

The son's revelations a but not complete. How c be? Such a figure as Reinhardt is impossible. He was many men in o kept his inner secrets ev admiring son. Even on the he was a mass of contradic the stage, no maniac of d ization escaped him, but in he was often a poor judge of ter. He was shamefully d many occasions, but could treachery with a shrug and away envy, stupidity and vic tacks. He was too meek feels, in his resignation in

He was a dreamer, a m Accused of commercializing a knew nothing and cared little money. He placed all his fi affairs in the hands of a bo never discussed expenses, profits. When that brother was utterly lost and he himself in poverty. It is with flashes of insight that the author illu the greatness of his father played as it were by sudden of lightening against the exp panorama of theater life in half of the 20th century.

*Thomas Quinn Curtiss re ater and movies for The Inter Herald Tribune.*

# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

PAYING careful attention to the opponents' defensive plays on the diagramed deal helped South to play a swindle. He landed in four spades as shown after East had indicated a massive heart suit, and was delighted to find five trumps in the dummy. But there were considerable problems in bringing home 10 tricks.

The opening lead was a heart and South carefully played the king from the dummy. The ten and the king were equally useless, but he wanted to give East a choice of plays at the second trick. And he noted with interest that East's play at trick two was not the heart queen but the jack, a suit preference suggesting clubs.

At the third trick, East returned his singleton trump and South put up the ace. When the king fell, one of his problems was solved. He entered dummy with a trump lead, and East threw the heart deuce, a second request for clubs.

South led a diamond to the king, to see if anything interesting developed. He now decided to believe East's signals and give up on the club finesse. Instead, he entered dummy with another trump and led a low club. As East must have the club jack, he has to guess South.

Fearing that South held a singleton jack, East put up his king. South claimed his game. The club winner in dummy took care of the potential diamond

NORTH
♠Q8762
♡K10
♢A42
♣AQ6

WEST (D)
♠K
♡5
♢QJ7653
♣J10914

EAST
♠4
♡AQJ9864
♢8
♣K72

SOUTH
♠AJ10953
♡73
♢K109
♣53

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

| West | North | East | So |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1 N.T. | 4♡ | 4 |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the heart five.

# Nadig Wins Giant Slalom; Surges Ahead in Standings

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 6 — Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland won the women's giant slalom here today to move far ahead in the overall World Cup standings.

Added to her victory yesterday in the downhill, the triumph in the giant slalom and thus in the combination, a paper race, gave Nadig a generous 75 points in the two-day season.

Second in the giant slalom was Perrine Pelen of France, with Erika Hess of Switzerland third, Christa Kinshofer of West Germany fourth and Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein fifth.

Both the U.S. and the Canadian women's teams, which did so well in the downhill, slumped today. Viki Fleckenstein, who finished 12th, was the highest American, followed by Tamara McKinney in 22d place, Cindy Nelson in 27th, Abbi Fisher in 31st and Heidi Preuss in 44th. Kathy Kreiner was the highest Canadian, in 53d place among 101 starters.

### Pressure Was Off

Bouncy and upbeat, even after a fan sprayed her with champagne, the 25-year-old Nadig was obviously pleased with her showing here.

"After my victory yesterday, I did not feel under any pressure today," she said. "I was confident and relaxed and felt I could afford to go out and attack."

Attack she did, capturing the first run over the course, 1,500 yards long with a drop of 380 yards through 56 gates. Nadig finished in one minute 32 seconds and 72 hundredths of a second, or 22 hundredths faster than Pelen and 44 hundredths ahead of Hess. Pelen made up a bit of time by capturing the second run, but Nadig started immediately after her and again refused to play it safe. Recording the second-fastest run, she finished in a total time of 2:45.09. Pelen had a total of 2:45.24 and Hess 2:45.85.

Pelen, a veteran slalom star at the age of 19, said she lost the race because of mistakes in the first run.

"I lost too much time," she said. "I knew I couldn't do that against somebody with Nadig's experience. I tried to make it all up on the second run, but she's a tough one to beat."

Hess had no excuses for finishing third. A bright hope of the Swiss team for the last two seasons, she is still only 17 years old.

### Complaints on Snow

Many of the skiers complained about the snow today, describing it as old, weathered, crumbly and even dead.

"The course was a real grunter," Kreiner said.

In the combination race, Wenzel ranked second to Nadig, with Annemarie Moser-Proell third, Pelen fourth and Nelson fifth.

Proell's ranking was built on a fifth place in the downhill and a sixth place today. For most racers that would be a splendid pairing, but it was considered to be under par for Proell, whose condition is the subject of much speculation here.

One school says that she is so obviously pointing to the Olympic Games in February — the only major victory that has eluded her — that she has deliberately slowed her conditioning. The plan, it is said, is for her to peak at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Another school says that Proell is definitely a slower and different skier this season because of an ankle injury in training.

Six times the World Cup overall champion, most recently last season, Proell laughs at both theories.

"The season has just begun," she said today, "and it will continue."

It will, in Italy next for the women, and for the moment Nadig is dominating it.

**Women's Giant Slalom**

1. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switz., 2:45.09
2. Perrine Pelen, France, 2:45.24
3. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:45.85
4. Christa Kinshofer, W. Germany, 2:46.29
5. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:46.38
6. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 2:46.59
7. Fabienne Serrat, France, 2:46.88
8. Daniela Zini, Italy, 2:47.02
9. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 2:47.40
10. Regina Moesenlechner, W. Germany, 2:47.49

**World Cup Standings**

1. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switz., 75 points.
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein 41.
3. Annmarie Moser-Proell, Austria 36.
4. Perrine Pelen, France 32.
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 31.



Chris Chambliss

# Jays Trade Chambliss to Braves

*From Agency Dispatches*

TORONTO, Dec. 6 — The Toronto Blue Jays have traded first baseman Chris Chambliss to the Atlanta Braves in one of two five-player deals at the annual winter baseball meeting.

The California Angels have acquired outfielder Al Cowens and infielder Todd Cruz from Kansas City in a deal that sent first baseman Willie Mays Aikens, shortstop Rance Mulliniks and a player to be named later to the Royals.

There also were a couple of minor transactions and the signing by the Angels of free agent shortstop Fred Patek yesterday.

Chambliss, who will be 31 the day after Christmas, played for the New York Yankees last season, hitting .280 with 18 home runs and 63 RBIs. He was acquired by Toronto on Nov. 1 with pitcher Paul Mirabella and infielder Damaso Garcia.

Atlanta also acquired infielder Luis Gomez and gave the Blue Jays outfielder Barry Bonnell, infielder Pat Rockett and relief pitcher Joey McLaughlin. Rockett was assigned to the Braves' Syracuse farm club in the Triple-A International League.

It was not known immediately whether the Angels planned to keep Aikens or trade him for a left-handed pitcher. The Angels were said to be interested in obtaining another starting pitcher and were eyeing left-handers Bob Shirley and Bob Owchinko of San Diego.

Aikens, 25, hit .280 with 21 home runs and 81 runs batted in 116 games for California last year and was to become the Royals' regular first baseman. The Angels were willing to part with him because of the presence of first baseman Rod Carew and their designated hitter-outfielder Don Baylor on their

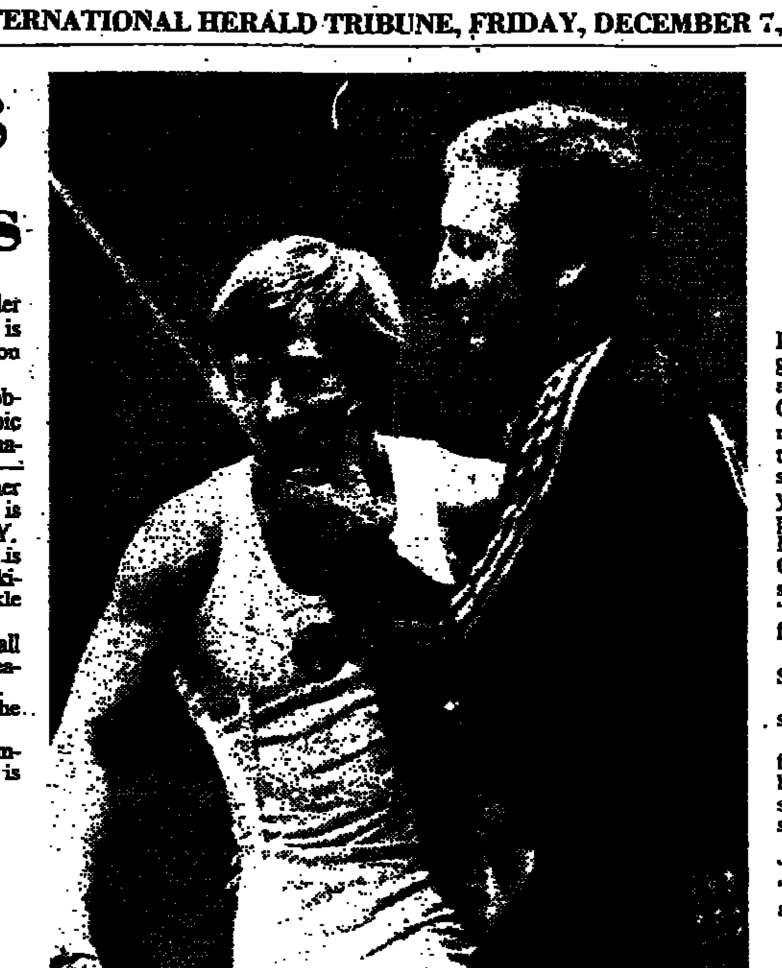
## Chenier Traded To NBA Pacers

LANDOVER, Md., Dec. 6 (AP) — The Washington Bullets have announced that Phil Chenier, a guard, has been traded to the Indiana Pacers for future considerations.

Chenier, 29, selected on the first round of the 1971 National Basketball Association draft as a "hardship" choice, was chosen to the All-Star squad three times before encountering back problems.

He averaged over 20 points a game for five consecutive seasons, but was limited to only 63 games over the last two years.

This year, with Kevin Grevey out with a pulled hamstring muscle, Chenier started 14 games for the Bullets and averaged 10.1 points in 20 games.



United Press International

Nikolai Andrianov gets a hug from the Soviet coach, Leonid Arkaev, after the Russians took their first team title in 21 years at the World Gymnastics Championships in Fort Worth, Texas.

## U.S. Team Finishes Third

# Russians Win Gymnastics Title

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 6 (UPI) — The Soviet Union won the team title at the World Gymnastics Championships last night and the Americans won their first team medal ever. But both squads were upstaged by a girl with a scratch on her hand.

The Russians had not won the gold medal in the team competition at the World Championships since 1958. This time they did it in style, whipping the traditionally favored Japanese by a relatively comfortable margin of 3.8 points.

The United States finished third, picking up the only medal they have won in the team event since the championships began in 1904. The Americans finished second in the 1932 Olympics.

Finally, Alexander Ditiatin of the Soviet Union and Kurt Thomas of the United States were preparing for what promises to be a thrilling battle for the all-around crown.

### Comaneci's Hand Infected

But all that was briefly forgotten with the word that Nadia Comaneci, the principal name in the sport, had an infected left hand and would spend the night in the hospital.

"She will compete as scheduled," said Alexandru Mogos, head of the Romanian delegation to the championships. "We will just have to wait and see if she is bothered."

Comaneci was scheduled to compete tonight in the optional portion of the team event. The Soviet women were taking a lead of .675 of a point over the Romanians into the final exercises.

In addition, Comaneci has the early lead in the race for the all-around championship, something she has never won at the world meet.

This year, for the first time, the World Championships were designated as the Olympic qualifying trials, with the top 12 teams gaining Olympic berths. East Germany finished fourth among the men's teams, followed by China, Hungary, West Germany, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Switzerland.

The Russians never gave the Japanese a chance to retain the team crown they had won in the previous five championships.

"The scores received by our team truly mirror the power and ability of our gymnasts," said the Soviet coach, Leonid Arkaev. "If you remember our previous meets, we were close to the Japanese and this particular victory does not come as a surprise to us."

The Russians finished with a team score of 587.50 while the Japanese had 583.70.

"We will have to go home and figure out why we lost," said Kazuo Abe of Japan. "We will have to figure out what to do next time."

Ditiatin, the anchor of the Soviet team, compiled 118.10 points through two rounds of exercises and Thomas was at 117.75. Alexandre Tkachev and Vladimir Markelov, both Russians, were third and fourth with scores of 117.5 and 117.15, respectively.

Although the Americans managed a third-place finish, it was a close call with the East Germans, who finished only .15 of a point away at 581.00. The U.S. score would have been better had it not been for a disappointing night from Bart Conner, a challenger to Thomas as the top U.S. gymnast.

Conner landed poorly on his dismount in the rings — his first event — to record only a 9.6. And he fell off the horizontal bar and had to resume the routine, finally scoring a mere 9.3.

"I was let down [by Conner's performance]," Counsel said. "He was training so well. I think it was too much adrenaline. It was a pretty dramatic situation out there."

## NHL Standings

**CAMPBELL CONFERENCE**

**Patrick Division**

| | W | L | T | Pts. | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 17 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 108 | 77 |
| Atlanta | 11 | 11 | 3 | 25 | 87 | 82 |
| NY Rangers | 10 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 101 | 106 |
| NY Islanders | 7 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 81 | 87 |
| Washington | 5 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 74 | 106 |

**Smythe Division**

| | W | L | T | Pts. | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 11 | 9 | 7 | 29 | 90 | 82 |
| Chicago | 8 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 64 | 72 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 74 | 99 |
| Winnipeg | 8 | 15 | 4 | 20 | 68 | 105 |
| Colorado | 7 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 75 | 87 |
| Edmonton | 5 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 80 | 107 |

**WALES CONFERENCE**

**Norris Division**

| | W | L | T | Pts. | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 14 | 7 | 6 | 34 | 100 | 77 |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 8 | 5 | 29 | 110 | 96 |
| Pittsburgh | 10 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 85 | 83 |
| Hartford | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 82 | 79 |
| Detroit | 8 | 10 | 5 | 21 | 76 | 78 |

**Adams Division**

| | W | L | T | Pts. | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 17 | 6 | 3 | 37 | 101 | 65 |
| Boston | 15 | 6 | 4 | 34 | 91 | 71 |
| Minnesota | 11 | 6 | 7 | 29 | 105 | 85 |
| Toronto | 12 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 92 | 82 |
| Quebec | 8 | 14 | 4 | 20 | 76 | 96 |

**Wednesday's Results**

Vancouver 3, Pittsburgh 3 (Volve (10), Ashton 2 (4); Hughes (4), Malone (7), Lonsberry (4)).

Chicago 3, New York Rangers 3 (Mulvey 2 (11), Kerr (5); Vickers (11), Larose (1), Beck (3)).

Detroit 6, Winnipeg 4 (Larson (6), Woods (3), Nedomansky 2 (16), Bolduc (2), Labraaten (9); Lukowich (8), Lindstrom 2 (8), Marsh (6)).

Buffalo 6, Atlanta 1 (Martin 2 (15), Ramsay (8), Dunn (1), Perreault (16), Selling (6); MacMillan (5)).

Minnesota 6, Edmonton 1 (Young 2 (8), Eaves (3), Payne 2 (20), Younghans (2); Weir (12)).

Toronto 3, Montreal 2 (McDonald (13), Sopantuk (5), Anderson (7); Mondou (8), Savard (3)).

### Auto Race Official Quits

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP) — The marketing director of the Watkins Glen race track, Peter Johnson, resigned today, claiming track officials were doing too little to promote the Grand Prix.

*For Jockey Challenge Event*

# Cauthen: Quite a Captain

By Dave Anderson

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Dec. 6 (NYT) — In his tailored gray tweed suit, white turtleneck and expensive black shoes, Steve Cauthen resembled a 19-year-old millionaire from the English countryside, not the Kentucky countryside. And when he got up to speak yesterday as the U.S. team captain promoting Saturday night's Meadowlands International Jockey Challenge championship, he described the five European riders as "quite good gentlemen and good friends."

"Quite," said Willie Carson, the Scottish jockey.

"Quite," said Cauthen with a small smile.

Not that "The Kid" who rode Affirmed to the Triple Crown last year has a British accent yet, but every so often certain phrases slip into his speech.

"It grows on you," he said later. "I find myself saying things like, 'quite a bit' and 'quite a nice day' and 'you're looking lovely today.'"

### A New Nickname

Cauthen's stature has expanded along with his vocabulary. He even has a new nickname.

"When he first came to England earlier this year, I called him 'Wonderkid,'" says Carson, "and now I just call him 'Wonder.' It's catching on. I haven't seen it in any headlines yet but he answers to it. He really is a wonder. All our race courses are different, and all have got to be ridden differently. For a 19-year-old kid to adapt so quickly, it's amazing. He's got a quick brain."

But on Saturday night Cauthen will revert to his American roots for the three-race series in which the jockeys will be assigned to the horses by lot. The other members of the American team will be Jorge Velasquez, Angel Cordero, Jeff Fell and Don MacBeth. Lester Piggot, the 45-year-old elder statesman of English racing, and Yves St. Martin of France will be on the European team along with Carson, Pat Eddery of Ireland and Joe Mercer of England.

Points toward the team trophy will be awarded in each race, with the winning jockey receiving 10 points, the second-place jockey nine points down to one point for the last-place jockey.

"Each one of the European riders has a definite style," Cauthen was saying now. "Lester Piggot has a great sense of pace, a great mind, great patience. He'll wait until the last 70 yards to make a move. He doesn't worry about what people will say if he gets beaten, but he doesn't get beaten too often.

"Willie Carson will seem hopelessly beaten but he comes on. It looks like he's always pushing, but he's really never asked his horse and then he'll ask it. St. Martin is very strong, an experienced international rider. Eddery is very, very stylish with a good whip rhythm. Mercer is very strong, he never gets his horse in trouble."

Since going to England earlier this year, Cauthen has ridden in the United States only once — at the Meadowlands opening night in September, when he finished second twice and third twice with six mounts. Out of 657 mounts this year in California, Europe and the Meadowlands, he has had 70 victories, 86 seconds and 86 thirds for $1,304,413 in total purses.

"The biggest adjustment for me in England was the tracks," Cauthen said.

"Over here all the tracks are uniform, ride to the left on dirt. But over there, instead of building courses, they make courses out of what's there. If there's a hill, you run up the hill. Or you might have a mile and a quarter straight or a figure eight or right and left turns. It's multiple choice."

Cauthen's shepherd there has been Jimmy Lindley, once an English jockey.

"We have about 25 different courses," Lindley says. "We've walked every course before Steve rode them. It's like walking a golf course before you play it to learn the undulations. His very first race at Salisbury was tricky because the ground was heavy from rain. When that course is like that, at the finish you don't stay near the rail because the ground is too heavy there. You have to swing left and that's what Steve did and he won his very first race. That impressed people, especially the other jockeys."

### Not Just Gambling

Lindley suggested the jockey competition to the Meadowlands last September, when he accompanied Cauthen for the one-night stand.

"Most people think of racing as a betting medium but I've always believed that it should be thought of for its athletic value too," Lindley said. "Jockeys are athletes. We did it this summer with an English team that went to Stockholm and now we're doing it here."

Next year, according to Lindley, the jockey challenge might be held at an English track.

"It's in the pipeline at the moment," he said. "I know the Jockey Clubs of both countries are interested in it. In time it might be like the America's Cup in ocean racing — all we hope is that we win this more times than we've won that."

To which a thoroughbred cynic asked, "It won't be a boat race, will it?"



Steve Cauthen

## NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**

**Atlantic Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 19 | 6 | .760 | — |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 7 | .741 | — |
| New York | 14 | 13 | .519 | 6 |
| Washington | 10 | 13 | .435 | 8 |
| New Jersey | 11 | 16 | .407 | 9 |

**Central Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 17 | 12 | .586 | — |
| Houston | 13 | 12 | .520 | 2 |
| San Antonio | 13 | 13 | .500 | 2½ |
| Cleveland | 13 | 17 | .433 | 4½ |
| Indiana | 12 | 16 | .429 | 4½ |
| Detroit | 8 | 18 | .308 | 7½ |

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**

**Midwest Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 19 | 9 | .679 | — |
| Kansas City | 15 | 14 | .517 | 4½ |
| Denver | 10 | 18 | .357 | 9 |
| Chicago | 7 | 20 | .259 | 11½ |
| Utah | 4 | 21 | .160 | 13½ |

**Pacific Division**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 18 | 8 | .692 | — |
| Los Angeles | 19 | 9 | .679 | — |
| Phoenix | 17 | 11 | .607 | 2 |
| Portland | 16 | 11 | .593 | 2½ |
| Golden State | 11 | 16 | .407 | 7½ |
| San Diego | 11 | 17 | .393 | 8 |

**Wednesday's Results**

New Jersey 115, Phoenix 100 (Newlin 29, Natt 27; Davis 28, Westphal 23).

Los Angeles 116, Houston 114 (Nixon 26, Abdul-Jabbar 24; Malone 32, Murphy 26).

Indiana 118, Cleveland 99 (M. Johnson 24, Edwards 22; Russell 22, K. Carr 21).

Seattle 115, Utah 96 (Williams 32, Sikma 18, Shelton 18; Dantley 19, Furlow 16).

Golden State 97, Chicago 90 (Parker 23, Parish 17; Sobers 22, Theus 19).

Denver 123, Milwaukee 107 (Issel 34, Thompson 19; M. Johnson 23, Winters 23, Meyers 19).

Philadelphia 132, San Antonio 130 (Erving 28, B. Jones 22; Gervin 42, Restani 22).

Atlanta 120, Boston 92 (Drew 22, McMillen 18; Archibald 20, Bird 18, Maxwell 18).

Kansas City 109, Detroit 93 (Robinzine 28, Birdsong 17; McAdoo 28, Hubbard 13, Lanier 13).

New York 107, Washington 104 (Cartwright 25, Williams 25, Richardson 16; Grevey 29, Dandridge 25).

## College Basketball

**East**

Amherst 66, Trinity 63
Bucknell 80, LaSalle 79
Georgetown 83, Maryland 71
Glassboro 69, W. Chester 61
Lafayette 104, Marist 87
Navy 69, American 68
Penn St. 85, Muhlenberg 47
Pittsburgh 77, Robt. Morris 50
Slipp. Rock 69, Mercyhurst 67
Syracuse 93, St. Francis (Pa.) 60
Villanova 85, St. Bonaventure 59
Virginia 58, Temple 52
Wagner 89, Army 68

**South**

Alabama-Birm. 82, New Orleans 73
Auburn 76, Mississippi 73
Clemson 93, S. Carolina 73
Duke 81, Princeton 45
E. Tenn. 72, Pembroke St. 56
Louisville 87, Tenn.-Chatt. 63
Louisiana St. 83, Tulane 79
Old Dominion 98, Virginia St. 59
Salem 69, W. Va. Wesleyan 62
St. Paul's 102, Fayetteville 84
William & Mary 63, Virginia 62

**Midwest**

Akron 119, Ashland 93
Ball St. 100, Butler 71
Dayton 79, Miami (O.) 76
DePaul 90, Wisconsin 77
Gustavus Adolphus 86, Mankato St. 65
Iowa St. 121, Missouri-K.C. 82
Kansas St. 83, Oklahoma City 65
Lake Forest 74, Trinity 58
Minnesota 87, North Dakota 60
No. Michigan 75, Mich. Tech 60
Notre Dame 73, Northwestern 56
Ohio U. 87, Canisius 82
Park Coll. 63, Columbia 56
Purdue 105, SE Louisiana 59
So. Illinois 109, Roosevelt 75
St. John's 61, St. Cloud St. 59
Toledo 67, Michigan 64
Valparaiso 65, W. Michigan 60
Wayne St. 106, Mercy 48
William Penn 111, Missouri Valley 74

**Southwest**

Ark.-Pine Bluff 57, Tougaloo Coll. 54
Arkansas 79, Missouri-St. Louis 50
New Mex. St. 75, Baylor 71
SMU 89, Kansas 88
Texas Tech 103, No. Texas St. 68
Texas A&I 83, Houston 82

**West**

Colorado 70, Air Force 65
Washington St. 75, Gonzaga 58

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**

**American League**

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Acquired outfielder Al Cowens and infielder Todd Cruz from Kansas City for first baseman Willie Mays Aikens, shortstop Rance Mulliniks and a player to be named later. Signed Fred Patek, shortstop, to three-year contract. Designated Mike Barlow, pitcher, for reassignment. Sent Jim Anderson, infielder, to the Seattle Mariners to complete a deal in which the Angels acquired John Montague, pitcher.

DETROIT TIGERS—Traded Fernando Arroyo, pitcher, to Toledo of the International League for Jeff Holly, pitcher. Assigned Holly to Evansville of the American Association.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Traded Juan Lopez, shortstop, to the Detroit Tigers for Fred Holdsworth, pitcher. Named Robert Snyder minor league pitching instructor.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Traded Chris Chambliss, first baseman, and Luis Gomez, infielder, to the Atlanta Braves for Barry Bonnell, outfielder, Pat Rockett, infielder, and Joey McLaughlin, pitcher.

**BASKETBALL**

**National Basketball Association**

CHICAGO BULLS—Signed Dwight Jones, center-forward. Waived Roger Brown, center.

WASHINGTON BULLETS—Traded Phil Chenier, guard, to the Indiana Pacers for future considerations. Activated Kevin Grevey, guard.

**HOCKEY**

**National Hockey League**

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Claude Noel, center, Tony Cassolato, right wing, and Bob Girard, left wing, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.


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**(Continued from Back Page)**

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## Observer

# Murder Most Foul?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A strange story was buried in the "Whatever Happened To" column of last month's Executive's Digest. It concerned one Pringle Sideshaft who had been quietly let go by a large Eastern corporation after shooting his desk. What made this remarkable was that Sideshaft just 18 months earlier had led the list in Executive Digest's "Young Men to Watch" column, in which he was called "dynamic, hard-driving and a demon memo writer."



Baker

Why Sideshaft shot his desk and destroyed a promising career was not explained. My hunch, based on personal experience, is that he made the mistake of eating lunch at his desk instead of going to the company cafeteria. Young men on the way to the top often make this mistake. They believe that lunching at their desks will gain them promotion points.

This is a dangerous notion, as Sideshaft's experience indicates. At a certain stage in my life, however, I believed, as Sideshaft must have, that lunching at the desk was the way to get ahead.

* * *

Trouble was not long developing. After three weeks or so of being lunched at, the desk began to act oddly. After shoving the dirty lunch dishes aside, I noticed that the desk was reluctant to be worked at. This puzzled me so deeply I could not concentrate on my job.

While pondering the mystery I would order some coffee and pie to assist the thought process, and very shortly the desk would perk up. This prompted me to test a theory, which I did by staying in the office one evening and eating a three-course dinner at the desk.

Need I labor the point? Those three weeks of being lunched at had given it a glimpse of a jollier life. Apparently, it was no happier about being a corporate tool than I was, but it had not realized that there was a more pleasant side to life until it began to serve as dining furniture.

In this role it was able to provide pleasure and satiety to the troubled spirit; it was no longer a brutal instrument over which that spirit was stretched as upon the rack. The desk wanted to be a *dining table*.

I imagine that Pringle Sideshaft's desk developed the same complication. It is easy to guess at their deteriorating relationship, at Sideshaft's desperate efforts to work producing nothing *from the desk but surlier* and surlier behavior.

* * *

Sideshaft probably realized that his desk felt frustrated and unfulfilled. No dialogue occurred, of course; at least it did not in my case. In my case there was only angry monologue uttered at the eloquent silence of this insolent, inanimate quadruped.

The desk's silences were more eloquent than my monologues. "I have the right to be a total piece of furniture," they said. "I have the right to hold more than these gritty little memos and this squalid out-basket and this nagging telephone. I have the right to bear steak au poivre and hummingbirds' tongues in aspic, to know the sweet weight of pork chops, candied yams, Chincoteagues on the half shell and chocolate souffles."

You may imagine how difficult it was to get any memos written or enjoy a dynamic romp through the out-basket while this infuriating desk filled my head with whinings about distracting comestibles.

In brief, I yielded to its importunings. Desks have rights, too, as I told the delivery boy when he would arrive bearing roast prime rib of beef, a succulent scallopine of veal or whole roast chickens slowly basted on an open spit. By leaving these great spreads on the desk, I found I could not only satisfy the desk but also get off a few letters and take a phone call or two.

Very little fuss was made the day the company let me go. "You are infecting the morale of every desk throughout the company," said the manager, carving himself a slice of duck a l'orange and pocketing a chunk of Cheshire cheese. By that time, I didn't care, since I had decided to take up journalism, hoping to work myself up to restaurant criticism.

I don't suppose it was my old desk that Pringle Sideshaft shot. If it was, I hope he ate filet mignon with fried zucchini at its last meal. Those were its favorites.

# Coping Overseas

## *Growing Up Abroad Is a Rough Trip*

## *From Wonder to Re-Entry*

By Carol Krucoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP) — Disrupted friendships, new schools and unfamiliar languages were the kinds of problems the Association of American Foreign Service Women planned to discuss at their symposium on the needs of internationally mobile children.

Yet undertones of the current, far greater strain on families living abroad — mounting tensions from terrorist attacks in the Islamic world — permeated the recent symposium on "A Child of Many Nations," held at the State Department.

AAFSW president Lesley Dorman acknowledged the concern by reading a message from the Canadian Foreign Service Community applauding the courage of the American Foreign Service and ending, "Our hearts are with you and particularly with the families of your colleagues in Tehran during their terrible ordeal."

### Helping Children

After offering a special greeting to a handful of participants evacuated recently from Pakistan, the group turned with diplomatic ease to its planned agenda. Discussion centered on the varied problems families face in bringing up children overseas — from helping an adolescent who has lived in a dozen households cope with an identity crisis to dealing with American peer pressure and television addiction upon the return home.

"The major aspect of growing up overseas is a positive one," said psychiatrist Sidney Werkman. "But internationally mobile people often live at a high level of stress.

"Mobile people tend to become adept at making extensive, rather than intensive friendships. Their worst disease is a sense of isolation and loneliness. As a child living in Bangkok put it — 'You know you're isolated when there are a lot of people around, but no one to talk to.'"

A family can ease the transition of moving to a new country by being aware of the four stages a person goes through in adapting to a foreign culture, said Dr. Bernardo Hirschman.

During the first stage, which lasts two or three months, the individual is overwhelmed and excited by the new culture.

"The reaction is astonishment and wonder, and the mood is elation and excitment," Dr. Hirschman said. "People become wrapped up in an intense desire to comprehend the differences and try to copy what goes on in the host culture." If any family member's involvement becomes too intense, there may be physical repercussions, ranging from heart attacks to arthritis.

Frustration ushers in the second stage, which usually lasts six to eight months. "The mood is confusion and surprise," Dr. Hirschman said. "People wonder how they were so taken in not to see the problems that occur in the host country."

Goals and hopes become less clear, adolescents may "act out" their frustrations in anti-social ways, and family members tend to draw in together, isolating the nuclear family as a positive "we" and the outside culture as a negative "they."

Near the end of the 11th month, the longest phase begins. "Here is the job of real acculturation," Dr. Hirschman said. "The task is to be able to give up the old expectations and accept the reality of the situation.

"Commonly observed phenomena include a withdrawal from the community or family. It is important for families to give each member space to work this out."

This phase, which can last a year, may be marked by drug abuse in adolescents and alcoholism or extramarital affairs in adults.

Full integration, the final phase, begins at the end of the second year. "A person is a citizen of his own country," Dr. Hirschman continued, "yet becomes a participant in the culture he lives in at the moment."

Why do some families succeed and others fail?

"Those families where the process of adaptation was shared thrived," Dr. Hirschman said. "Families where the working member is isolated in a career and delegates the problems to the spouse and children do not do as well.

"If one family member has a crisis getting through a stage, it is a problem for the family as a whole. Also, the knowledge that successful adaptation is a normal step-by-step process fraught with difficulties can diminish anxiety.

"These are stages everyone goes through. Even if you've been to 20 countries, when you move on to the 21st country you have to go through it again."

Internationally mobile families also must deal with the "re-entry shock" of returning home. Fond memories of "McDonald's, baseball and Chevrolet" often differ from realities, said educational counselor Linda Heaney. This can result in a sense of betrayal and depression.

"I know I've been overseas too long when I can't understand cartoons in the New Yorker," noted one member of the "coming-home" workshop. "I keep a box of slides marked 'home' so the children remember what the house, their rooms and their friends look like," said another participant.

Ms. Heany advises families to begin "re-entry activities" about six months before coming home. Among her reminders:

- Subscribe to a hometown newspaper — paying particular attention to the housing section and grocery ads.
- Write old friends and catch up on their lives.
- Ask relatives to send recent pictures of themselves, to ease the shock of seeing aging parents.
- Update your driver's license.
- Write organizations such as scouting troups or soccer teams so your children can continue in an activity they've enjoyed.

Ms. Heany suggests beginning goodbyes and wrapping up unfinished business about three months before returning home. Have the family do some "closure exercises," she said, such as discussing "what I will miss the most" and writing farewell cards.

To ease the break for children, she suggests fantasizing with them about such things as what it will be like to put on a winter coat for the first time in years.

Gently wean children from pets they will have to leave behind by finding the animals a home where the children can visit. That way they can know that the animal is comfortable and avoid the anxiety of being separated from their foreign "home" and their pet at the same time.

### *An Evacuation Checklist*

WASHINGTON (WP) — Evacuation isn't just something that happens to the other guy, notes Linda McCabe in a recent issue of the newsletter of the Association of American Foreign Service Women.

Mrs. McCabe, who helped staff the Iranian Evacuees Support Network Program, devised this basic checklist for a family faced with the possibility of evacuation from a host country:

1. Pack versatile clothing in the one suitcase allowed. Be prepared to weather a change of season at the assigned safe haven.
2. Keep a record or portable file that includes:
   - Prescriptions needed by family members (including eyeglasses).
   - Medical records.
   - Important papers — rental contracts, savings bonds, insurance, etc.
   - Legal wills.
   - Bank books, extra checks, travelers checks.
   - Power of attorney (comprehensive, to allow spouse to draw on joint accounts, rent a house, borrow money).
   - Names and numbers of credit cards.
   - Updating of business and personal correspondence, including record of bills due.
   - Letters of employment or recommendation.
   - Inventory of household effects, including car registration.
   - List of official contact points, with phone numbers, both in the Washington area and the expected safe haven.
3. Ask for information about possible safe havens and the allowances you would be eligible for at each of the posts.
4. Consider the duration of the evacuation and decide where your family would be most comfortable.

# PEOPLE: *Mother Teresa Is Heeded; Nobel Banquet Canceled*

The traditional banquet after the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize has been canceled for the first time in history at the request of the 1979 winner, **Mother Teresa**. "Let the poor have the money which is paid for the banquet," she said from Calcutta. The banquet was canceled after Mother Teresa, a Roman Catholic nun, said she would not attend it. The Missionary Sisters of Charity, which she founded in 1950, run the Home for the Dying in Calcutta, which caters for the chronically sick and the terminally ill. Mother Teresa has said the 800,000 kroner ($193,000) Nobel Prize money will go to found a home for lepers. A banquet hall had already been reserved in Oslo and invitations had been sent out to Premier **Odvar Nordli** and 135 others for Monday night. There was no immediate indication if money saved from not holding the banquet would be given to charity. Last year's banquet cost 30,000 kroner ($5,800).

* * *

**Prince Philip**, the most outspoken member of the British royal family, says Britain is "one of the dirtiest countries anywhere." **Queen Elizabeth's** husband, in another of his periodic sallies against British conditions delivered a scathing attack on Britons for their slovenly and untidy habits in a ceremony at which he presented awards to four British firms in recognition of their aesthetic products and premises. He said the situation is so bad that in addition to giving awards for improving the environment there should be one to call attention to the dirtiest borough. The prince said bus stops are "in an appalling state," the approaches to railway stations "a ghastly mess" and "every beautiful new hospital that is built instantly has a lean-to or shack put at the side of it." He called London's Heathrow Airport "the most disastrous place you have ever seen."

* * *

The deposed Shah of Iran left town with half his $100,000 medical bill unpaid, but New York Hospital isn't worried about the balance because there was a co-signer, the Daily News says. The newspaper quoted an unnamed source identifying the co-signer as **David Rockefeller**, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. But Rockefeller later denied the report as "totally untrue. I had no involvement whatsoever with respect to the shah's bill," he said. The former shah's heavily guarded hospital accommodations reportedly cost about $950 a day. The deposed monarch, **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, is now at Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, Texas, recuperating from cancer treatment and gallbladder surgery in New York, and trying to find a country where he can live in exile.

* * *

When Australian sculptor **Bret Livingston Strong** laid out $100 for a 12-ton chunk of sandstone, friends thought he was crazy. They've changed their minds. It took 70 days of chiseling for him to convert the boulder into a seven-foot statue of **John Wayne** — one he's just sold to Scottsdale, Ariz., art collector **Tom Murphy** for $1 million. Murphy says he'll display it for a year in Hollywood, then take it on a world tour.

* * *

***Joan Kennedy** says she and husband are getting along "better than ever" and that she admires him for seeking the presidency even though it means reliving Chappaquiddick. In an interview, her first since Sen. **Edward Kennedy** formally entered the 1980 presidential race, Mrs. Kennedy also hinted that her bout with alcoholism actually may have given new life to the couple's troubled marriage, the Associated Press reported. She also said she fears for her husband's safety; that she no longer is bothered by rumors linking the senator romantically to other women, and that she believes her husband's account of the accident at Chappaquiddick that claimed the life of **Mary Jo Kopechne**.

* * *

A nephew of **President Carter** who has been in and out of California prisons for a decade will be paroled on Christmas Eve. He is **William Carter Spann**, the son of the president's sister, **Gloria Carter Spann**. He is in the Vacaville Prison Medical Facility on a conviction for armed robbery. The 33-year-old convict's wife, **Jane**, who married him in prison last April, said they had retained a Washington literary agent to negotiate requests for interviews. "We're charging for everything we do," Mrs. Spann said. "Willie and I don't have a penny. Some of the articles that have been written about us make it seem like we're loaded. He doesn't have a profession or a job, and he hasn't gotten a cent from the family."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE


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